rest of the week, as far as business after the

morning hour is concerned. The trans-mission of the Hawalian correspondence by

the president may lead to some debate or this question in open house. Much, how

ever, will depend upon the nature of the

correspondence and the instructions given to Minister Willis, and the tener of the president's message, on the highest

authority, will show that the administratio

store the conditions existing prior to the revolution and congress must now decide

whether other means are to be employed The message will also remove the last doubt about a disagreement between the president

and his secretary of state. It will show

have been in thorough accord from the first

On Wednesday it is possible that Mr. Bai-ey's voluntar; bankruptey bill may come up. The bill for the collection of abandoned

and captured property may also figure in the week's proceedings. The morning hour on

Thursday will be consumed with matters of

MURDERED BY MEXICANS.

Terrible Pate of a Mail Carrier in New

Socorro, N. M., Dec. 17.-United States

Marshal Loomis was notified late tonight

that Jose Romero, mail carrier between Da-

til and Rito Quemado, had been murdered

and his mail pouches stolen. Romero's body,

terribly mutilated, was found forty miles

northwest of Datil. The crime is supposed

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Fatal Wreck on the Chesapeake & Ohis-

Three People Killed.

morning and fourteen stock cars, with the

engine, were thrown down a steep embank-

ment, between West Point and Muldraugh

Ky., twenty-four miles south of here. Three

lives were lost and one person probably fa-

tally hurt, three others slightly injured and

about 100 cattle and many hogs slaughtered.

The dead are:
The dead are:
THOMAS KEEGAN, engineer of Louisville,
JACK DOWNS, fireman, of Louisville,
STEPHEN JOYCE, a tailor, of Newark, O.

JACK HODGES, colored, head injured.

ALBERT CHURCH, colored, will probably

WILLIAM KELLEY, a tailor of Boston. Chris Jaconson of Joliet, Hi., a tailor, in-

ared about the head and bruised badly, but

Engineer Keegan was conscious when

taken from the wreck and lived three hours, remaining conscious to the last. He leaves a widow and two children. Joyce and

Downs were instantly killed.

The cause of the accident was the jump-

was reached with precipitous steps on both

some rotten ties. The ties gave way, and, the whole weight of the car being thus

placed on the edge of the slope, the roadbed

gave way and slipped down the hill. The couplings held, and the engine was bodily

dragged down. The engine went high in the air and turned completely over. The cars in

the middle of the train went to the bottom

of the hill and were smashed into kindling wood. In one hog car every animal was

killed and the cries, squeais, means and screams of the imprisoned stock were most

A relief train was at once sent out from

Louisville. A work train with a large force

was soon at work clearing the track. The

coroner's jury consured the railroad company for the condition of the track, to which the

ITALY'S OSLY REMEDY

Unhappy Country.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.-The Herald's Euro-

Rome correspondent, giving expressions

of a prelate "who has the closest rela-tions to the pope." regarding the

return to power of Sig. Crispi. The

prelate gives it as his opinion the second

dictatorship of Sig. Crispi will only accentu-

ate the crisis and aggravate the evils under

Italy, he says, cannot escape the catas-

trophes which menace her and it may be

Crispi will hasten the denouement. The pope

is said to ask for but one thing—the welfare

of Italy. He believes, however, that the

one essential condition of this welfare is the

reconciliation of the country with the

papacy, because that reconciliation is the

only thing which would enable Italy to leave

the Triple Alliance and adopt a policy of

neutrality and disarmament. If Crispi

wishes to follow such a line of policy, he will

HAS REACHED BRAZIL.

Nietheroy Touches at Pernambuco and Has

Trouble with Her Crew.

New York, Dec. 18.—The Herald's special

lispatch from Pernambuco, Brazil. Decem-

ber 17, says: The cruiser Nietheroy, pur-

chased by Brazil in New York, arrived here

Wednesday, but was not formally delivered

There is already trouble with the crew.

Those who enlisted in New York demand

very high pay for re-enlistment for service

in the Brazilian navy, although it was well

understood before sailing that they were ex-

pected to re-enlist for active service when a

Brazilian port was reached. Representa-

tives of Peixoto refuse the demands of the

men and will probably ship a new crew here.

The Nictheroy will go to Bahia from here

and then to Rio de Janeiro.

She left the America at Fort de France

repairing the damages she met on the trip

Shelled the Arabs.

Maduro, Dec. 17. - A dispatch from Melilla

says that the Kabyles attempted to capture

a spanish bark which was drifting in the

River Oro. General Martinez Campos or-

nered his troops to shell the Arabs. Soon

after the fire was opened upon the enemy ;

Moorish racha came into the Spanish camp and begged that the firing should cease, promising to punish the offenders. The Spanish soldiers were disappointed at this

result, as they had hoped that the campaign

Rejected the Catholics.

Dunits, D.c. 17 .- John Redmond, speak-

ing at a mass meeting today, reiterated his

statement that the question of home rule

had been shelved by the government. He declared that the jury packing which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley had denounced in 1850 was practiced last week at Cork and

forty-one Cataolics were rejucted for-jury

duty, and Protestant jurors were almost ex-

to the government until yesterday.

be able to obtain the support of the pope.

accident was attributed.

which Italy is suffering.

The derailed car at this point struck

The injured are:

njuries not serious.

to have been committed by Mexicans.

Mexico.

PEIXOTO LOSING NOW

Condition of Affairs in Brazil as Seen by an English Correspondent.

MONARCHISTS HAVE THE UPPER HAND

Admiral da Gama Feems to Be a Most

OFFICERS OF THE REPUBLIC UNDER ARREST

Popular Favorite.

Trait ra to the Government Have Bean Taken

Into Custody.

FUTURE PLANS OF THE INTURGENTS

They Intend Keeping Up a Continuous Fire Upon the Custom House at Rio A Government Attack Repetled-Present Situation of Affairs.

(Copyrighted 1853 by the Associated Press.] London, Dec. 17 .- The Times tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, dated December 9, via Montevideo, December 15. saying:

The manifesto of Admiral da Gama, the insurgent admiral in command at Rio de Janeiro during the absence of Admiral de Mello, has just been received and produced excitement and greatly increases the popularity of the revolution. A messenger who just returned from Sao

Paulo and Santa Cruz states that the monarchist element predominates everywhere. The people are prepared to follow the lead of Admiral da Gama. Ferdinand Lobo, minister of justice and

of the interior resigned yesterday in consequence of a divergence of opinion with President Peixoto concerning present events. This shows that the position of President Peixolo is weakening.

"I have seen a copy of two official dispatches sent by the war minister to Rio Grande, who is beginning to use every effort to protect the retreat of General Oscal and to retrieve the great disaster resulting from the defeat of General Isidoro on November 23. Officers Arrested.

"Several officers, during the past week, have been arrested on suspicion of com-

plicity in the revolution. "The government has suspended the Rio News, an English newspaper, whose editor is an American.

"During the past week there has been some slight skirmishing in the vicinity of Nictheroy and Armacao, with small casual-

ties and no result. "The artillery fire of the forts upon Fort Villegaignon continues daily without appar-

ent alteration of the situation. "On Wednesday night I visited Fort Villegaignon in an insurgent launch. When we passed between Cobras island and Fort Villegaignon, the troops lining the shore front opened a heavy rifle fire and Fort Villegnignon replied briskly, killing and wounding a hundred soldiers. I found the fortress to be much damaged; all the buildings in ruins and the masonry of the center, toward the mouth of the harbor, is much cut away in consequence of the shelling it received from the government forts. The exposed and three of them were dismounted Two hundred officers and men form the gar-rison. All were cherry and contented and

confident of ultimate success. I examined the fortress thoroughly and consider that it can resist for two months longer.

Repulsed the Government Troops. "On Saturday night 150 government troops lining the shore near the war and marine arsenals, opened a heavy fire from machine guns and rifles upon Cobras island for the purpose of covering the advance of storming parties. Cobras island replied strongly, causing the troops to abandon the attempt after two hours heavy firing, the government losing over a hundred men and the insurgents having only two men wounded.

ie firing on both sides was very wild.
The government proposes landing troops upon the island of Governado, now belonging to the insurgents, for the purpose of venting supplies reaching the insurgents

The latter are prepared to resist.
"Tomorrow the insurgents intend keeping up a continuous fire upon the custom house and thus preventing all future business. "Yesterday the insurgents seized the steamer Parahyba, flying the Argentine flag carrying war material and provisions and proceeding to Santos and Rio Grande. The vessel refusing to heave to, the insur-gents fired, killing one and wounding four

men. The insurgents then boarded her. Wants More Transports.

situation is too dangerous.

"Admiral de Meilo wired on Saturday, asking Admiral da Gama to send him another transport to carry troops.
"Many important business houses propos closing their deers tomorrow until the end of the revolution, as they consider the present

"The British minister has notified the community that much danger evists at the present time and advises residents to leave the city. Many people consider that the time has arrived for recognition of the belligerent status of the insurgents."

It is an Important Victory. Washington, Dec. 17.—Neither Secretary Herbert nor Minister Mendonca received

telegrams today regarding the situation in Senor Mendonca said he felt sure there

was no change in the state of affairs. In aggard to the information received from the Brazilian legation at Lendon announcing the recapture of Governor's island he said that the capture was an important move on the part of the government. Senor Mendonca says that by Christmas all the government torpedo boats, twelve in number. will be in position along the Brazilian coast Six of these vessels are now there. The torpedo boats are said to be in excellent con-

CELEBRATED BY THE POPE.

Bis Holiness Officiates at High Mass at St. Peters. ROME, Dec. 17.—The pope celebrated mass

at St. Peters today: 15,000 people were present; the ceremony lasted from 9:33 a. m. to 10 a. m., and was conducted at the altar in the north transept.

After a second mass of thanksgiving by the papal chaplain, the pope, seated on his throne, listened to an address read by the son of Prince Massimo, the latter being head of the old Roman family, which tradition causes to descend from the ancient Pabians, and who count Pope Anastasius in 409, among their distinguished ancestors The pope's reply was read by Mgr. Rodini, and in it he reminded his hearers that Christian eleries had been substituted for pagan glories in ancient Rome and declared that the destiny of the holy city was

guided by Providence. In conclusion the pope said: "Those seek-ing to revive the glories of paganism and to deprive keeme of the diadem with which God fighting vainly against the decrees of

The pope was in excellent health and spirits and showed no signs of fatigue. The holy father was loudly applituded and warmly greeted by multitudes of people upon entering and leaving the basilica. The

passed.

Fourteen cardinals and the ministers of Spain, Hungary, Portugal and the Russian envoy were present at St. Peters during the celebration of the two masses.

BY THE HAWAIIAN PRESS,

Comments on President Cleveland's Course in the Present Troubles.

HONOLULE, Dec. 17. The city press, or that portion of it which supports the present government here, indulges in severe editorial comment upon the report of Commissioner Blount, the details of which had been received in Honolulu previous to the sailing of the Australia.

The Hawadan Star says: "It is an interesting and important question which the United States congress ought to undertake to solve, what became of the mass of reliable testimony that Blount took from the annexationists in Hawaii, and why did be reject or decline to receive much more of the same which was proffered him, while accepting all the stories which the royalists cared to present in evidence. In spite of Blount's habit of snubbing the annexationists, men like Messrs. Doie, Bishop, Jones, Alexander and Lyons, all of them of the highest and purest character. told Mr. Blount the truth about the January revolution and the causes leading to it. Yet the commissioner's report appears to be packed full of lies. In none of its published chapters does the color of the best available evidence appear. Nothing is there but the dark hue of monarchist falsehood and perjury or the variegated tint of half truths, which are said to be worse than lies, put in by the loyal men whom Mr. Blount refused to bear whenever they began to explain what they had meant by their admissions."

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser publishes a series of editorials upon this subject, but perhaps its most serious declarations are contained in the following extract:
"The Hawaiian islands are the isolated, habitable center of an otherwise unoccupied waste of ocean. They form the natural center of the future vast commerce of the north Pacific. They are the nearest land to North America on the west. Mainly, in consequence of that proximity, they are occupied and ruled by a strong and cultured American colony which has given laws, and institutions to the group and which is the only colony that the United States has outside of its own jurisdiction. We find President Cleveland ignoring the existence of this colony and these civilized American institutions. He evidently sees in Hawaii another Samoa, whose rights and interests are mainly those vested in its aboriginal people. This strong cultivated dominant American colony, owning three-fourths of the business wealth of the group he regards merely as a group of filibustering aliens. A protest against them by the aboriginal queen, he lecides off-hand in her favor upon the representations of her emissaries without a hear-

ing being granted to the others, "And then, to complete the job, he commissions Colonel James Blount of Georgia to go out to Hawaii and make inquiries neces-sary to substantiate the conclusion already adopted and justify the action already determined on in the president's own mind and privately communicated to the fallen queen and to the English guardian of her heir. Mr. Blount carefully concealed his real object of inquiry in deplorable and treacherous espionage. Besides this, his methods of collecting evidence upon which to base his report were opposite of the methods of judicial inquiry and impartial search for truth. Mr. Blount's methods were simply those of a snyster at-torney, who aims to make out a case and obscure the truth. It is upon the report collected by methods of low criminal practhat Secretary Gresham founded his exposition of the state policy respecting Hawaii. The testimony he relied on is a viece with the volicy of restoring a debased and treacherous queen and crushing

out a noble American civilization." From the Queen's Journal.

The Honolulu Bulletin, which supports the ause of the fallen monarchy, in a recent editorial, says that when Blount arrived in leny that the revolution party had anything to do with the annexation party last July.

TULLING THEM IN.

Paris Police Taking Care of All the Well Known Anarchists. Paris, Dec. 17.-The Paris police on Fri day last arrested three friends of Vaillant,

the Chamber of Deputies bomb thrower, at

Choisy-le-Roy. The statements of the pris-

The office of L'Anarchiste was raided today, and a number of documents were seized. The Journal Des Debats says that ten cynamite cartridges have been found in an omnibus in the Rue Fivier.

London, Dec. 18. -The Times publishes a letter written by Ambassador Bayard, expressing the satisfaction that it will give him to convey the thanks of the Canadian-Australian company for the relief the United States ship Adams gave to Micrwa at Honolulu. Mr. Hayard says the sincere readiness with which the officers and seamen of the United States and Great Britain render mutual service in seasons of difficulty and trouble, indicates a spirit of benevolence which is natural and honorable to each nation.
"It is to be hoped," he adds, "that this

spirit will never cease to animate the people of both countries and mark their relations."

MADRID, Dec. 17 .- A committee of Spanish manufacturers, which is supported by several well known politicians, has arrived here it order to protest against the commercial treaty with Germany. The committee in-tends to seek an interview with the queen, and will represent to her that the concessions made to Germany will ruin many trades and injure Spanish interests generally. In addition, the committee will point man imports during recent years.

They Ate Putrid Meat.

Sr. Pereusbung, Dec. 17. -At the annual canquet on Monday last at the winter calace of the soldiers decorated with the cross of St. Andrew and St. George forty of the guests are said to have partaken of a meat pic which was in a putrid state. The result is that fifteen of them have since died of cholera, and the others were very sick for several days afterwards.

Perils of the Sea.

arrived here today from Batavia after a tearful voyage, lasting forty-eight days. During the passage the captain of the Trafalgar several other seamen were prostrated by the disease. A youth only is years of age navigated the vessel after the death of the captain and officers.

Anarchists Ask Police Protection.

London, Dec. 17.-The third feeble anarchistic attempt to meet in Trafatgar square was made today. A crowd hostile to the organizers of the meeting assembled and the anarchists were compelled to seek the protection of the police. Three roughs were put under arrest

They Got the Worst of It.

CAIRO, Dec. 17 .- During the recent raid of the dervishes upon Murat Weils four der vishes were kided during the repulse of the attack and the dervishes lost a number of tribesmen during the skirmish which followed their retreat upon Dongola.

Seven Were Drowned. SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 17 -A pleasure yacht with fifteen persons abourd causized today in the harbor during a squall and seven of the party were drowned.

New York Bankers Are Not Satisfied with the Situation Yet.

REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN LAW IMPOTENT

Money that is Reported Easy Turns Out to Be Hard to Get, and Bankers Say it Will Be that Way Till Tariff is Settled.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,) 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

It would seem that the citizen of Denver who wired President Cleveland the other day to please specify in what particular and in what section of the country the unconditional repeal of the silver law had restored confidence and revived business, knew more about commercial conditions in the east than far western citizens generally know.

A weil known Ohio banker, who gave to the country during the acute stage of the recent panic much valuable information, has been in Washington a few days on his way home from New York. Commenting upon the message of the Colorado citizen to President Cleveland this banker said:

"I had supposed from what I read in the newspapers that confidence had really been restored in New York and that money was as plentiful for the legitimate borrower as press reports had represented. I know what I am talking about, for I have just been making the practical test, when I say that it is almost as hard to borrow money in New York today as it was at any time during the

Quotations Are Wrong.

"When newspaper reports state that money on call in New York is easy at 1 or 11g or 2 per cent they mislead the public. It is possible that a well known New York broker may be able to secure call money at those rates by depositing favorite securities and through friendships, but I know full well that any reputable western man would fail to secure call money in New York at double those rates, despite the contrary statements by New York bankers. I see that the regular Wall street reports today quote prime mercantile paper at from 3% to 4% per cent, but when I left at one of the banks in New York a lot of gilt-edge commercial paper, properly endorsed by my bank, for discount, I was coolly informed that the discount would be 7 per cent. When I asked the banker why it was that prime mercantile paper, such as I had presented to him, was quoted in the streets at an average of 4 per cent and the reply: 'You know those are the street rates, the quotations, and when it comes to discounts through the regular way they are much higher.'

Distrust in the Tariff. "I made further investigation as to this disparity in figures, and I was convinced of the correctness of the statement I made during the last panic as to what had created the existing trouble. The lack of confidence continues. It grows out of no lack of faith in the quality of our money, but the ability of debtors to meet their obligations. It was a good thing that the silver law was repealed without condition, as it removed the bugaboo and the excuse which capitalists were making against ioans.
But the lack of confidence now
is deeperseated and more serious,
because it is based upon the real foundation
for our recent trouble. Eastern capitalists
are afraid of the effect of the Wilson tariff law. Democrats as well as republicans, who have money to lend really believe that the Wilson theory is going to strike down a great many of our solid institutions, and they don't propose to put out their money with any risk. They prefer to hold it until they see what is going to be done. When you corner any intelligent capitalist in the east now he will frankly acknowledge that he doesn't like to lend his money at this time because he does not know what the conditions will be six months hence. That tells the story."

McPherson Will Fight the Tariff.

It is reported that Senator McPherson of New Jersey, one of the leading and most infuential democrats in congress and a mem ber of the finance committee, is not certain at this time that he will support the tariff bill. He is greatly displeased with some of the features of the bill, which strike heavy plows at the industries in his state, and will submit amendments intended to modify the provisions so as to favor—to some extent those interested. If his amendments fall, it is said, he will vote against the bill. It has been suggested that Chairman Voorhees of the finance committee knew Senator Me Pherson's attitude toward the Wilson bil when he recently appointed a subcommitte New Jersey man's absence from it, and that he left McPherson off that subcommittee because he could not be trusted in the work of modifying the bill. Senator Voorhees is reported to be in favor of cutting the duties on manufactures even more than proposed in

South Dakota democrats tonight are confident that Judge Graybill of their state who is now here, will be this week appointed receiver of the land office at Pierre, S. D.

He is strongly endorsed for the position. Major Lucey's Pension Speech.

Representative John F. Lacey of Oskaosa, la. added considerable fund to the loss, la added considerable fund to the campaign material of the republicans in the house yesterday by his speech against the administration of the pension bureau, and was the recipient of many congratulations today. One of his pieces of heavy ordinance was a memorial from W. A. Taylor, late democratic candidate for lieutenant greeners of Ohio metesting to converse governor of Ohio, protesting to congress against the cruel and unfair treatment to which pensioners in Ohio had been subjected by the administration. In addition to this Mr. Lacey had a copy of an interview with Larry Neal, the late of an interview with Larry Neal, the late candidate for governor of Onio, in which the administration was also scored in round terms. Mr. Lacey, to end an interruption made by Representative Livingston, an exconfederate of Georgia—and it was noticeable that not a northern democrat came to the adense of the administration—said: "In 1863 the boys in blue were marching broads." 1863 the boys in blue were marching through Georgia, but now Georgia is marching through the boys in blue."

Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the treas-ury has been asked by Secretary Morton to deliver the address on Jackson day, January s, at Lincoln. Mr. Hamiin is inclined to ac-cent the invitation, if he does not speak in his own state. Printy S. Heath. his own state.

IN THE SENATE.

Hawaiian Matters Will Like'y Take Up the Time of the Senate WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- For the third week

in succession Hawaii promises to be the im portant subject before the senate. The president will tomorrow comply with the requests of both houses of congress for copies of all the recent correspondence on the Hawaiian question, and it is considered almost certain that what-ever condition of affairs the cor-respondence and message accompanying it may reveal, the senate will find in it a text for numerous speaches. The program for tomorrow in the senate includes the reception of the president's Hawaiian message and speaches by Schators Hamsbrough and Deiph, the former in explanation of the bill for the extermination of the Russian thiate and the latter on the subject of their The and the latter on the subject of fariff. The remainder of the week, not given up to Hawaii, will, in all probability, be devoted to the consideration of comparatively unimportant bills on the calendar, of which there are a large number.

Many of the senate committees have been

turning out work at a rapid rate during the two weeks of the session; and, as a conse-

pope returned to the private entrance of the Validan at 11:30, plessing the people as he passed.

Fourteen cardinals and the ministers of PLANS FOR THE NEW STATES

If the nomination of Julige Horizonwer as justice of the surreme court should be reported by the judiciary committee at its meeting tomorrow, which is by no means certain, there will be an effort to have the nomination confirmed during the week, and as there is a likelihood of some opposition to this confirmation considerable time may be spent in executive session upon this subject. pent in executive session upon this subject. The only measure of national importance upon the calendar in position to be taken up for final disposition is the federal elections bill, and its consideration at this time is barred by a stipulation between the repubhean and democratic members that it shall rest where it is until after the Christmas nolidays. There is desire on the part of senators generally that the Christmas recess shall begin on Thursday of this week, but the house will probably be allowed to name the day. It will not be later than Friday.

ACTION BY SILVER MEN.

What They Expect to Do with the Fifty-

Fourth Congress. Washington, Dec. 17 .- A. J. Warner, president of the conference of the Bimetallic league, which has been in session here for several days, today gave an explanatory statement of the action of the conference. The meetings of the conference have been well attended, a number of public men in congress lending it their aid by being present. These include Senators Stewart and Jones of Nevada, Peffer of Kansas, Power of Montana, Allen of Nebraska and Hansbrough of North Dakota, and Representatives Pence and Bell of Colorado, Simpson of Kansas and Sibley of Pennsylvania. The following is President Warner's state-

ment. It was unanimously agreed to in the First-That the money question is and will continue to be the paramount issue until it is settled, and settled on sound principles, and that it can be displaced by no other. Second—That the first battle is for the next

Third-That to achieve results the silver Then -that to achieve results the silver men must not only stay silver men after they reach congress, but they must there unite, and, putting silver above party, work inces-santly to accomplish the object for which they were elected.

A number of delegates were in favor of organizing a new party out and out, with the declaration as made on the money question as the sole issue and leaving the way open for the affiliation of not only the people's party, but of the 6,000,000 who refused to party, but of the 0,000,000 who refused to vote at all at the late elections, but the con-ference was not called for such a purpose, and a majority of the delegates present be-lieved the course finally agreed upon to be the better policy in the coming congressional

The conference recommended that the Bimetallic league urgently suggest to friends of silver everywhere, in all parties, that they support for the Fifty-fourth congress only such candidates as will pleage themselves in nominating conventions, and openly and publicly in their canvass for election, to the following action in case of their elec-

They will enter in no party caucus that will bind or restrain them from voting and acting in the Fifty-fourth congress, otherwise than as given in their piedges to the peoule before their election, but they will unite with others who are in favor of the restoration of the bimetallic standard of money by the free and unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver, on the ratio of 16 to 1, as before the act of 1873, and the issue by the general government of paper currency without the intervention of banks, and against the issue of bonds to buy gold, and that they will act and voter's all metters during their term as members of the FIfty-fourth congress to secure this end, and especially in the election of speaker and the organization of the house, and in the vote for president of the United States in the event of an election falling to the house of representatives. They will enter in no party caucus that will

house of representatives.

Second—That to this end the conference recommends that silver leagues be everywhere rganized, and that the work of education arried on throughout the country, and that a addition to this work thorough organization effected in states, and districts where sucembers of congress and state legislature The following motion was also adopted:

"That this conference recommend that there be held during the present winter two conferences, one somewhere in the south and one at Des Moines, Ia."
On motion of General King of Louisiana

that a committee of three on the union of the republics of America and other silver standard nations of the world, with the president of the Bimetallic league as chair-man, be appointed, General King. E. D. Stark of Ohio, and Judge Joseph E. Sheldon

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC.

Advice Received by the Committee on

Banking and Corrency. Washington, Dec. 17 .- The committee on banking and currency has heard from the country. Several weeks ago, while the agitation of the currency question was at its height, and the wisest of the legislators hesitated as to the panacea for the great distress existing in the commercial centers the committee on banking and currency extended an invitation through the press to the people at large for suggestions as to the wisest method of monetary legislation to meet the demands of the times. The result of this invitation has been an avalanche of communications from all parts of the coun of which are of great importance just at this

Ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell of Itlinois says: "I think the government should get out of the currency business. It should pay its floating debt at once by the issuance of ong time, low rate interest bonds. After his floating debt is all paid in long time bonds, then the committee on banking and currency should provide that the national banks use all these bonds, at their face value, as a basis for their circulating notes then they would furnish all the currency that the country required, and the govern-ment would be absolutely relieved from doing it. Possibly in the near future it would transpire there were not enough government bonds to be used as a busis for the circulating medium; then it would be easy to amend the national act by providing for the use of other satisfactory bonds.
"Next the government should repeal the subtreasury net. Let the revenues of the government be deposited in national banks where collected, they giving accurity for the whole amount received and thus keep all the money in circulation."

From Washington.

The Clearing House association of Scattle, Wash., through H. W. Wheeler, president of the Commercial bank of that city, sut mits a bill, which provides that all national banks as at present organized, the capital of which is fully paid up and unimpaired should be permitted to withdraw the bonds held by the treasury to secure their circula-ting notes and. logether with such other banks as shall be organized under the amended laws, be authorized to issue their circulation notes, to be provided by the gov-erament in similar manner as now pursued,

to equal 50 per cent of the paid-up capital.

J. Wolcott, president of the First National bank of Los Angeles, Cal., recommends that the national banks be allowed to issue 25 per cent of their capital in bills, to be taxed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, an additional 25 per cent to be taxed at the rate of percent per annum and the third an fourth 25 per cent to be taxed at the rate of 4 and 6 per cent; per annum respectively; that all these taxes be paid into the treasury as a guaranty fund, and that the stock and stockholders' liability of the bank be held as security for the bills, which would be a prior lien upon the same. This would give some flexibility to the currency. If this could have been done in May, June and July this trouble would not have occurred and millions of dollars would have been saved to the country.

Thomas Walter of Philadelphia, states that he is a migwump, rejoices that Chairman Springer is opposed to the repeal CONTINUED ON COOMD PAGE.

seen in session.

If the nomination of Judge Hornblower as Territories Which Expect to Doff Their Swaddling Clothes.

CHANCES FOR ADMISSION TO STATEHOOD

Objections Which Have Been Urged Against Some of the Candidates-Silver Will Also Cut Much of a Figure in Congress.

Washington, Dec. 17. - There is already considerable interest manifest to know what will be the course of the senate with referhas done all in its power, by the aid of di-plemacy, to right the wrong, from its stand-point, done the Hawaiian mountchy, and that the situation is now one for the con-gress of the United States to deal with. In other words, that diplomacy has failed to reence to the territorial bills which are coming from the house of representatives. The senate territorial committee has not held a meeting during the present congress or since the committee was reorganized by the democrats, and there has, consequently, been no formal expression of opinion on the part of members upon the question of the admission of the new states. Impury develops the fact that the committee will probably not take up any of the bills for serious consideration prior to the Christmas holidays. A committee meeting will in all probability be called for some day next week, and it is possible that the matter will be taken up and there will be a general exchange of opinions among members of the committees but as the holidays will be so near then it is safe to say that the entire question will go over until January. The prevailing opinion among members of the committee is that the committee will be found to be generally favorable to the bilis for admission, but there are almost sure to be some disagreements on minor points.

For Party Reasons. Senator Faulkner, who is chairman of the committee, has been inclined to favor the admission of Utah, Arizona and New Mexico for several years, and the democrats of the senate have generally taken grounds in favor of their admission, because, from a party point of view, it is believed that their admission will be favorable to the democrats. There has been some apprehension that the republican senators might oppose admission. because of party reasons, but an imperfect canvass of the republican members of the committee justifies the statement that in the committee, at least, there will be comparatively little opposition. All the repub-lican members of the committee, except Platt, are western men and are inclined to admit new states from that section, con-vinced that their people are capable of maintaining statehood.

There has not as yet been a bill introduced for the admission of Oklahoma, but there is no doubt that the senate will pass upon a bill for Oklahoma's admission at the same time the other pills are considered, and it is probable that a bill for Oklahoma's admis-sion will be attached to one of the other bills-probably that for the admission of Utah-for the sake of expedition. The republicans think the chances for republican success would be better in Oklahoma than in any of the other proposed states and may demand this as a concession, which, it is be-lieved, the democratic members of the territorial committee will grant without much

quibbling.

The New Mexico bill will probably meet with more opposition in committee than any of the others. None of the members doubt of the others. that the population of that territory is suffiority of the population is not of a character to make of that the best of states. Exceu-tion is taken to the fact that most of the resdents of New Mexico do not speak the Eugish language, and that Spanish is the precalling tongue, rendering it necessary to

have interpreters even in the legislature.

There will also be a revival of the effort to have Utah and Nevada joined as one state, and it is more than probable that this will prove to be one of the knottiest questions which will present itself in connection with the Utab admission. The argument is made that Nevada's population is not sufficient for statehood, and it is also asserted that if the Nevada population should be united with that of Utah there would be less ground for apprehension that polygamy might be revived in Utah under state control.

The silver question may also cut a figure and some senators from the eastern states may be inclined to oppose admission, because of the fear of strengthening the silver party, especially in the senate. The admission of Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma would result in seating eight new schators, all of whom would probably be silver men. It is asserted that the president has been considering this point, and fears are already expressed that if the bills pass the senate some of them may be vetoed by

WHY THEY ARE EXCLUDED.

Reasons for the Recent Rules Against Visi tors to the Senate Chamber. Washington, Dec. 17 .- Some of the regulations for the protection of senators from outside intrusion, which have been adopted during the present session of congress, are attracting considerable attention and much adverse criticis a from the hapitues of the capitol. Many senators also remark that the regulations are unnecessary and object to being put in the position of trying to avoid meeting the public, and say that the new rules are not the desire of the sengtors. There are but two elevators in the senrie, and the public is now restricted to the use of one of these. The senate chamber, which has ever since its establishment been open to visitation and inspection by visitors, has, when the senate was not in ession, been closed against the public. The privilege of going upon the floor has always been considered one of the greatest which the out-of-town visitor could enjoy, but under the new regula-tions visitors will not be allowed this privilege. The president's room is also now closed to visitors, except those who possess senatorial influence sufficient to have he door unlocked. The professed object of all this solicitude is to promote the business of the senate and protect senators as far as possible from outside intrusion while they ere attending to business, while in the case of excluding visitors from the president's room and the senate chamber it is to prevent the desceration of these places by relic hunters. It is said that ome of the senators object to being jostled by the crowd in the elevators and when they choose to occupy their deaks in the chamber when the senate is not in seasion they pro-fer privacy rather than the intermetion to which they are subjected by throwing the doors open and letting the multitude in. They are also constantly being sought by lobby ists and since Mr. Cleveland's accession to the presidency the democratic senators have been importuned for aid in getting offices until life has become almost a burden. THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

and Occupy Attention. Washington, Dec. 17.-It is the present

intention of the powers that be in congress to adjourn for the holiday racess next Thursday until January 4, of the new year. The tariff debate which the democratic leaders had hoped to enter upon before the adjourn ment cannot now be begun until after the recess, although the bill will be reported to the house Tuesday or Wednesday. The four days before the adjournment promise to be bury ones. Tomorrow the debute over the appropriation of \$200,000 for special examiners in the argent deficiency bill will be

continued, limited by an agreement made HILL TO BE HANGED continued, limited by an agreement made vesterday to one hour and a half on a side. None of the other items in the bill are subject to opposition, and the bill will pass as seen as the debate is concluded. After the urgent deficiency bill is disposed of, the new Mexico state-hood bill, which is the special order after the morning hour, will again come forward, and it is expected that it will go through tomorrow afternoon or Tuesday, provided the democratic quorum remains intact. It

Must Yield His Life. the democratic quorum remains intact. If the republicans filibuster and the quorum breaks the house may be deadlocked for the AGREEMENT WAS REACHED YESTERD Y

Jury Decides that Matt Akesm's Murderer

Twenty-Two Hours of Deliberation Over

the Penalty to Be Exacted.

HOW HILL RECEIVED THE DEATH VERDICT Inward Emotion Apparent When He Heard

His Fate Pronounced. FREELY ADMITS HIS GUILT FINALLY

In Conversation with a Bee Reporter He Says He Fired the Fatal Shot and Would Prefer Hanging to Life

Imprisonment.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Dec. 17 .- [Special Telegram to Tun Ben |- The jurers in the Hill murder trial have decreed that Edward L. Smith, or Harry Hill, as he is better

known, shall hang. The verdict was agreed upon this afteraoon shortly before 3 o'clock, after a session of twenty-two hours. Yesterday afternoon the opinion was general that the verdict would be one favoring the death penalty, but when the jury had been out for several hours the theorists tigured that the longer the session the more apt was the verdict for a sentence prescribing a life imprisonment. As a consequence the decree handed down by the jury today was a greater surprise than was the lengthy deliberation

of that body. It was shortly before 3 o'clock this aftersoon when the attending bailiffs were informed that a verdict had been reached. The news was at once conveyed to Judge Louisville, Dec. 17.-A freight train on Chapman, and the latter had no more than the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern road, arrived at the court room when Hill was northbound, was wrecked at 10 o'clock this

marched in to be informed of his fate. How Hill Heard His Fate.

He wore a sort of defiant air, but when he jurous filed in he settled down in his chair and fixed his gaze on the floor. The verdict was handed to Clerk of Court Dearing, and

was read as follows: STATE OF NEBRASKA, CASS COUNTY: State of Cebraska against Harry Hill, ss.-We, the ury in this case, being duly empaneled and worn to try the issues coined in this cause, do find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged in the information, and assess his punishment at death by hang-

M. W. Mongan, Foreman. The jurors were then polled and after each member responded that the verdict as read was correct, they were discharged from

further duty by the court. When the word "death" reached the prisoner's ears every muscle in his face quivered. The cords of his neck swelled and tightened and his eyes filled with tears. ing of the train from the track. The tracks of one car bumped along the ties for 200 yards until a narrow part of the roadbed On the first ballot the jury stood seven for hanging and five for life imprisonment, and on every succeeding ballot those favoring imprisonment lost one from their ranks. It is generally understood that the last juror to turn held out against the other cleven for

more than half of the entire session The audience which witnessed the scene numbered less than fifty, but the news was soon conveyed to the outside and but little else has since been conversed upon throughout the entire city.

Will Wait Till Be: well's Tried,

Benwell's trial will be commenced tomorow and Judge Chapman will consequently defer fixing the date of Hill's execution. until the fate of Benwell is made known.

It is understood that flill's counsel, Matthew Gering, will at once apply for a new trial, but in case the application is refused, he may take an appeal to the supreme court. As to the latter course, however, Mr. Ger-Leo XIII. on the Lyds that Menace His ing is undecided and will doubtless defer such action until Benweii's trial is coneen edition publishes a dispatch from its

THE BEE COTTESPONDENT SAW Hill at the jail tonight. He seemed in better spirits thau at any time since the proceedings began. He remarked that the verdict was not a surprise, and again insisted that the death penalty was to him preferable to imprisonment for life. He now admits that it was he who fired the fatal shot, and flatly contradicts the testimony introduced by the state in his trial, that Benwell was also armed with a revolver. He still feels sore toward his companion in the commission of the Akeson murder because of the confession which the latter made in Omaha the day after their capture, but he intimated that if his testimony could save Benwell's life he would be willing to go upon the stand and admit that it was he who actually killed the

old farmer. Neighbors Are Watching.

Certain events of the day show that the ntense feeling against the prisoners has not subsided in the neighborhood of the Akeson farm, for Sheriff Tighe received two anonymous notes by mail today in which threats were made-that if the jury failed

to do justice a mob would. Interest in the Benwell trial bids fair to be as great as that evinced during the last week, and County Attorney Travis is confideut of securing the second prisoner's coa-

COAL PIT BURNING.

Union Pacific Mine at Evanston on Fire

and May Be Abandoned. Evansion, Wyo., Dec. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE |-About 11 o'clock last evening No. 7 coal mine, owned by the Union Pacific railway, situated seven miles north of this place, was discovered on fire. Up to this evening efforts to quench the flames have been unsuccessful. No one seems to know how the fire started, at least if they do they won't tell. One thousand feet of hose belonging to the Evanston fire department was sent down to be used in putting out the fire, and 1,000 feet additional hose arrived on No. 7 passenger train from the cast today.

As the fire is down to the fifth level of the mine, 900 feet below the surface of the ground, it was found that hose could not be ... used to any advantage. Besides at 6 o'clock this morning a slight explosion occurred which drove from the mine the men who had volunteered to go into it. Superintendent Black arrived from Rock

Springs today. After looking over the sit-uation it was decided to close all vent holes in the mine and endeavor to smother the in the mine and endeavor to smother the lire. This may be accomplished in a few days, or it may never be done, as was the case with No 4 mine, which has been burning over ten years. If No. 7 has to be permanently closed it will be a great loss to the Union Pacific company, as it is the only mine the company now owns, and was opened at a great expense. It will also be a great loss to this community, as a large force of men will be thrown out of employment.