ENCIRCLED BY GUNS

Insurgents in the Harbor of Rio at Present in a Bad Way.

PEIXOTO 13 CLOSING IN UPON THEM

Every Commanding Point About the Bay Has Its Battery of Artillery.

DA GAMA IN NEED OF REINFORCEMENTS

Mello Expects to Bring Assistance from Santa Catherina.

VILLEGAIGNON IS STILL BEING POUNDED

Government Gunners Take it as a Mark and Shower It with Shot and Shell Daily-The Situation as It Now Is.

[Congrighted 1891 by the Associated Press.] London, Jan. 14 .- The Times tomorrow will print the following letter, dated December 24, 1893, from its special correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, the letter being marked "Copyrighted in the United States:"

The present situation in Brazil is somewhat difficult to accurately define. The insurgents under command of Admiral da Gama are in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro and the Brazilian government has concentrated all its efforts to crush the revolution at this

"Hitherto the insurgents have maintained their position here, and even yet they continue to hold the legal authorities in check, although many of the ships in the insurgents' squadron, with nearly 800 officers and men, bave been dispatched to the south to assist in the organization of a land force and to generally aid in the establishment of a provisional government at Santa Cath-

Made Good Progress in the South. "From all the information which I have been able to obtain good service has been rendered, by the officers and men of the insurgent forces dispatched from here, and within two or three weeks time it is probable a considerable insurgent force will be ready to embark from Santa Catherina for Rio de Janeiro.

"The question now is whether Admiral da Gama can hold out in his present position until the arrival from the south of those reinforcements. If he can do so the situation will be an extremely perilous one for Peix-

"All the insurgents need is a good sized body of men to land in the city of Rio de Janeiro and to retain a footing here. This once accomplished the insurgents would be supported in many quarters.

"The main object of my last visit to Admiral da Gama was to ascertain personally what truth there was in the reiterated assertions of the supporters of Peixoto that the idea of restoration of the monarchy was causing discontent among the insurgents

Will Not Be an Obstructionist. "Admiral da Gama's answer was perfectly straightforward and explicit. had been referred to in former conversa-tions which he had with me in regard to the progress of the revolution. On this occasion he reiterated emphatically that a decision of the struggle must soon come, and that the Brazilians, if the insurgents gained the victory, would find that he had not im

posed upon any of them. 'He added that if he found the officers of the insurgent forces considered his presence as one of the leaders in the civil war any impediment to the success of their cause likely to bring about dissension on accoun

of political opinion in the rank, he would resign his command at once. "The men under Admiral da Gama are suffering many hardships and in some cases are a little downhearted at the magnitude of the task which they are confronting, chiefly because the reinforcements from the south are so long delayed. Da Gama has not observed any wish on their part to end the war, except by a complete victory over Peixoto, nor does he contemplate the possibility of his men seeking for a termination of hestilities on any other ground.

Waiting for Reinforcements.

61 feel confident from conversations I have had with the officers of the insurgent party that the appearance of reinforcements from the south is all that is needed to make them redouble their efforts, not only to win a vie tory in this harbor, but also to take such action as would at once bring about a de-cisive movement. What that movement welld be would depend on the strength of the reinforcements and their arrival in time to render efficient aid.

"It is certain that with a fresh force of 1,000 men a landing could be effected, Probably Nitcheroy would be selected as the spot for landing.

"The government is using every endeavor

to make the insurgents position in Rio harbor untenable. Every point around the bay is made use of for military purposes, Guns are now mounted on all the command-ing positions in and about the city and on the shore front between Rio and Fort Sac Jose and from Santa Cruz to Nictheroy.

Other guns have been recently mounted on
Armacao point, and Murangue island. There
is a total of over 400 pieces of artillery in

position. Many of them are old-fashioned nosition. Many of them are old-lashioned and of little use, but some Whitworths, a few Armstrongs and a number of Krupps make quite a respectable showing.

Daily Artiflery Duels.

"Daily there is an artillery duel between the forts, and the amount of ammunition used so far has been coormons. Still the firing continues just as though the supply was inexhaustible.

"The soldiers liming the shore front keep

up a heavy rifle fire upon Fort Villegatgnon, the latter replying with its machine guns. All the buildings on the Island of Villegaig non are in ruins. "The garrison, consisting of fourteen offi

rers and 250 men, during my visit were liv-ing in the casemates under the batteries in the center of the fort. The face of the bat teries looking seaward is much cut from the fire of the forts at the mouth of the har-

The firing, however, does not interfere with the work at the guns on Villegaignan, although the guns are much exposed to continual danger from the splinters and shells

and rifle fire.
"The mortality among the garrison of Fort Villegaignon is very heavy, the average being ten killed and wounded weekly since the garrison joined in the fight.

Sleeping Around Their Gue.

"I found one gun's crew sleeping around the gun in an exposed condition and when I asked them why they took such risks they told me they preferred being ready to fire at a moment's notice. This same spirit animated all the men in Fort Villegaignen to

whom I spoke.
"It will be seen from the results of the thirmishes hitherto mentioned that the government is gradually clesing in upon the insurgents in Itio barder and that the posiion of da Gama is becoming more and more

Unless the promised reinforcements arrive very soon from the south I cannot see how Admiral da Gama can hold his position in front of this city much longer. He requires all of the men now at his disposal to man his shins and to garrison Cobras and Villegalguon islauds. He has no reserve today. Loss, 270,080.

force with which to effectually resist attempts of Peixoto to occupy every other island in the bay and to encircle the insurgents with a complete ring of artillery.

"If Admiral de Mello, who went south with the special object of returning with reinforcements, does not send the expected aid directly the unsurgents will lose the enormous advantage by which they have been able to hold the government in check at Rio, and will also be deprived of the moral effect in the various provinces. This would be a serious blow to the insurgents.

Hard to Get News. Hard to Get News.

"All of my efforts to obtain reliable in All of my efforts to obtain remove the formation from the south have met with small success. All communication with Santa Catherina, the headquarters of the insurgents provisional government, have been stopped by order of Peixoto. Such

been stopped by order of Poixoto. Such news as I have secured has been of the most fragmentary character. Matters at present do not look cheerful for either side.

"The hot spell and dry weather has set in, and they are said to be the sure precursor of the dreaded vomito, a factor that possibly may play an important part in terminating the war, so far as this city is concerned."

LOSING ROPE.

Insurgents Becoming More Despondent as the Days Go By.

[Copyrighted, 1824, by the Associated Press.] RIO DE JANEIRO, Jun. 14.-News was received in this city today from the south of a character most encouraging to the Brazilian government and disheartening to the insurgent admiral. It was to the effect that the ong expected and much desired relief of reinforcements from Santa Catherina are unlikely to materialize. In fact it now looks as if the revolutionary leaders at Santa Catherina would not be able to lend any aid to Admiral da Gama. The serious illness of Admiral de Mello on board the Republica has had an apparent disastrous effort upon the insurgent forces in the southern part of the Republic. In Rio Grande do Surthe insurgents have raised the siege at Bage and have left that city in triumphal possession of the government garrison. In a number of other engagements in the south the revolutionists have suffered and many of de Mello's men have been wounded or

Unless ide Mello rapidly recovers from his Illness and is able by his presence to re-animate his men the outlook for the in-surgents is bad indeed. Discontent is said to prevail to a large extent in their ranks and desertions are said to be numerous. Fever is also thinning the insurgent army. Unless (something is quickly done do Melic will lose fully one-half of his entire force in the south

It is very probable that this news will lead to greater serivity than ever on the part of Peixoto and that a battle between the loyal and the insurgent squadrons, and a battle of a decisive character, will be fought within a very short time. The inhabitants of Rio are heartily tired of the war, and the epidemics now raging here make the desire for restoration of peace all the stronger on the part of the citizens generally.

BUILT BARRICADES.

Discontented Citizens of Carrara, Italy, Show Their Contempt for the Law.

CARRARA, Jan. 14 .- An armed band of discontented citizens today barricaded the main road to Massa di Carrara and attacked a mounted patrol of genuarmes. It next stormed the customs barracks and disarmed the gendarmes. Two soldiers were killed and another wounded. Reinforcements have been sent there. Telegraphic communication has been partially interrupted.

Before the rioters barricaded the main road they formed in several bands and paraded. After terrorizing the district they finally united. The disturbance arose from

Bands of workmen, instigated by the an archists, paraded through the streets of the city, uttering seditions cries. A small body of the troops attempted to stop them. A fight ensued. An officer, a carbiner and a civilian were killed and another carbiner and four ivilians were wounded.
The mob reassembled later, attacked the

customs barracks, disarmed the officials and then marched along the road to Massa di Carrara and at some little distance erected another barricade. Two carbiners interfered and were wounded. Reinforcements are anxiously awaited from Leghorn and Pisa.

NICARAGUA'S LITTLE WAR.

Honduras Part in the Affair Still is a Mat ter of Doubt.

New York, Jan. 15,-The Herald's special dispatch from Managua says: The Nicaraguan administration is becoming alarmed over the present aspect of the war situation. It fears to allow its forces to advance further into the territory of Honduras, because San Salvador is now massing troops on her frontier immediately in the rear of the position the invaders occupy. Whether President Ezeta is going to side with Nicaragua or Honduras in this fight is yet absolutely unsettled. The coffee crop, is suffering in the meantime, and much has been lost through a scarcity of pickers, who have gone with the troops. For lack of men to do the work the authorities are pressing vomen into service. General Herradora, who has been suc

ceeded by General Ortez as commander-in-chief of the forces invading Honduras, lost several cannon at Robrerel on January 9, and was driven back beyond Yuscaran.

OPPOSED TO THE GOVERNMENT. Strong Opposition to the Proposed Nev

German Tax Scheme. London, Jan. 14 .- A Berlin dispatch to the Times says: Three days have now been spent in the discussion of the tobacco taxation bill and it is admitted the bill will be

accepted in its presented form.

Dr. Miquel is expected to speak today. The outlook is not promising, for there is a olid phalanx of socialists, radicals of al shades, ultramoutaines and anti-Semites or posed to the government, which is only sup-norted by the free conservatives and indi-vidual members of the national liberal and conservative parties. Even the eloquence and skill of Miquel will hardly be able to ounterbalance the formidable opposition.

Want Vadlant's Punishment Lessened. Pauls. Jan. 15 - The appeal of the eighty eputies for commutation of the death sentence of Vaillant has been sent from the Palais de Elysee to the pardon committee.

The Duchess d'Uss is interesting herself in behalf of Vaillant's daughter, so the young girl may not suffer by her father's

An anarchist meeting was held last (Sunday) night at Lyons. A thousand persons were present. Valllant was proclaimed honorary chairman.

Robbed the Paymaster. City of Mexico, Jan. 14 - Jacob Harbou-tain, a paymaster for Moylan Bros. of this city, was held up by Mexican highwaymen near Ixtlahuaca last night and nearly killed. He was on his way to pay the tie cutters in one of the Movinu cames, with over \$700 for the workmen. It is supposed that the rob-bers knew of the paymaster's movements

badly hurt in the fight, He Will Not Be a Camild te. BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 14. Dr. Pelligrini has withdrawn as a candidate for governor of

and laid their plans accordingly. He was

Buenos Ayres.
The outre Argentine maize crop has been ruined by the drouth. Destructive London Fire. Loxbox, Jan. 14.—The large premises at

BOND ISSUE SEEMS CERTAIN

Secretary Carlislo Says that "Something" Must Be Done Pretty Soon.

HIS VIEWS PUT INTO OFFICIAL FORM

Letter Sent the Senate Finance Committee Embodying the Statements Made by the Secretary of the Treasury During the Week.

Washington Bureau of The Bee, 513 Fourthern Street, Washington, Jan. 14.

Secretary Carlisle has addressed a letter to Chairman Voorhees of the senate finance committee, which was delivered to that gentleman tonight, embodying in official form all the statements which Mr. Carlisle has made before the committee during the past week regarding the condition of the treasury and the necessity of immediate action by congress to meet the present urgent situation. Secretary Carlisle declined to be intorviewed on the subject of a bond issue, saying that he fully stated his views in his message to congress, but he added significautly that unless congress took some steps, and that at once, to provide him with the means for meeting the demands upon the government he would have to "do something:

There is scarcely a doubt that Chairman Voorhees has an understanding as to the resolution which will be reported by the finance committee as a result of the secretary's letter, but until his committee is permitted to formally consider the subject the manifest impropriety of either Secretary Carlisle or Mr. Voornees publishing in advance the authority they expect to obtain can be seen.

About Coining the Seigniorage.

It is known that Secretary Carlisle is not averse to the issue of certificates against the seignlorage of the bullion, which, under the Sherman law, he has power to coin, but in order to - realize the \$55,000,000 which would be created by this step he requires congressional direction. As already stated in the secretary's report, Attorney General Miller of the Harrison administration gave an opinion that certificates could be issued against this seigniorage, but there has been so much question of the right of the secretary, under the existing law, to proceed to this extremity, Mr. Carlisle very wisely submits the uestion to congress. Secretary Carlisle has considered the

secretary Carlisle has considered the issue of bonds far enough, if congressional authority should be withheld, to have had tables prepared for him showing the premium at which 4 and 41, and 5 per cent nonds can be sold in order to bring the interest down to 3 per cent net. He will, if a bond issue is determined upon, choose the shortest period bond and soll choose the shortest period bond and sell them at a price which will reduce the interest to the holder to the rate named.

Plenty of Bonds Waiting.

It has been stated at various times, in fact on the floor of the senate, that Secretary Foster had had new plates engraved and large quantities of bonds printed in expecta-tion of having to sell these government obli-gations to maintain the gold reserve. This is not true. There are any quantity of bonds already printed and in the custody of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, belong-ing to the issues aiready authorized by law, which have never been used. These bonds Mr. Carilsle can dispose of in the same man-ner as that intended by his predecessor. The significance of the situation is Mr. Carlisle's utterance tonight that unless con-gress acts he must "do something." What that something will be seems most likely to eventuate in the sale of a limited amount of souds to meet the immediate necessities of the treasury, which is all the more pressing now that the banks have refused to supply rold for foreign shipment, leaving the already much reduced gold reserve of the United States wholly unprotected.

Can Hardly Vote the Income Tax. A canvass of the house has been made to ascertain the strength of income taxes, and it is reported that 160 democrats, nine populists and six republicans—a total of 175—favor them. This is less than a majority of the house, and if income taxes are submitted as a separate measure it will devolve upon the friends of the scheme to maintain a porum. The logic would appear to be the attimate failure even in the house.

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, the democratic member of ways and means committee who has pushed income taxes to a successful issue thus far, has published in the Congressional Record an immense amount of matter obtained through our consular and commer cial agents abroad, showing the exact character of income taxes in foreign coun-tries, the manner of levying and collecting, etc. He has included in his publication some reports submitted by committees of the British House of Commons, in which appear savere condemnation of income taxes. Among other things the reports say:

"Three complaints are popularly made against the income tax in its present form, viz: That it taxes the owners of property in respect of income which they do not get; that it presses too hardly upon skill and industry

respect of income which they do not get; that it presses too hardly upon skill and industry as compared with property; and that it deals with capital in certain cases as if it were income, and taxes it accordingly."

Another report says: "The two main objections that have been raised against the income tax are its inquisitorial character and the inequitable nature of its incidence. It is quite conceivable that in no case is the full amount of any person's income known, either by any local authorities or by one won officers, excepting the incomes of those who claim exemption or abatement and who have to fairnish particulars of their incomes from all a arrees in order to establish their claims." It is also further stated that "enormous temptations to fraud exist," and that "stringent and irritating measures of supervision have to be adopted to prevent fraud."

Republican Executive Committee Meeting.

Republican Executive Committee Meeting. The meeting of the republican national committee's executive committee here was a perfect success. It accomplished much good work. Among other things it agreed upon a ermanent headquarters. The executive committee decided, however, to leave the location of the national headquarters to the coming meeting in New York. There seems to be little doubt but that New York will be selected. It was the general scaliment of the committee that, having decided to establish headquarters, the subject of location could well be left unsettled for a week or so, so that the important work of the congressional campaign could be arranged.

It was suggested by a prominent republi-can, who, however, did not go before the committee, that it would be an excellent idea for the executive committee to prepare at once a small pamphlet of sixty-eight pages composed of meaty extracts from the tariff features of the republican speeches in the house. These extracts could be short and pointed, and if arranged and selected carefully a most instructive book could be issued, which would meet the demands that are now being felt all over the country for semething on the tariff. The idea of the re-publican who advanced this scheme is that the committee should issue this little book at once and flood the country with it. I would do more good than it would if the committee waited and issued it during the heat of the campaign. The people of both parties are auxious to read something on the question, and short, pithy extracts from re-publican speeches, he said, would fill this want to great advantage to the republicans.

Not a Time for Booms. The story that the selection of Mr. Manley for chairman meant a booming of Tom Reed for president only causes a smile among the republican leaders. Mr. Carter himself settled that rumor when he said that there was no disposition on the part of the mem bers, collectively or individually, to advance or retard the political fortunes of any man, The national committee was a body for the

work of the whole party and not for the advancement of any one personal interest. He said the new chairman's election was due to appreciation of his troless energy, his emiappreciation of his treases energy, his con-nent executive ability, and to the fact of his unrelenting republicanism, which caused him to spare no effort to advance the party's welfare. Mr. Carter's withdrawal was due solely to the fact that he lived in a state so far distant from Washington or New York that it was difficult for him to be in touch that it was difficult for bim to be in touch with the committee at all times. He still retains the chairmanship of the national committee. Mr. Mauley himself dismissed the rumor of the Tom Reed boom by saying: "Oh, fudge! This is not the time for booms, we intend to work. The booming of special candidates will come later."

Opposed to Oklahoma Annexation. The bill providing statehood for Oklahoma, and proposing to take in as a part of the proposed state the lands occupied by the ive civilized tribes of Indians, the Chero-rees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and eminoles, has startled the occupants of the latter's lands almost to death. Represent tives of these tribes of Indians are her begging for all that will touch a man's heart and imploring congress to save them from annexation to Okiaboma.

A band of these representative Indians called at the office of The Her correspondent

and stated their case. They say they were moved upon the lands they now occupy and own by inducements held out in selemn treaty stipulations; that they have legisla tures, laws, public and private institutions many improvements and social and other or many improvements and social and other or ganizations, which exceptly suit their tastes and that they do not want these disturbed. They contend that all they have has been pro-cured by theff genius, their in tustry and so briety, and that the building up of the conditions through the sweat of a generation or two must not be destroyed in the interest of political connivers. They believe that the proposition to force them into statehood and open up their lands to the mercies of chemers has behind theorrupt motives; that sattlemen want to swindle them out of their lands directly or the use of them indirectly

Peculiar Politics in It. They say the society of Oklahoma, as well as the laws are offensive to them. Openly they denounce the secteme as a corrupt one, a project of robbers and politicians. They contend that the democratic party is afraid to admit Oklahoma alone, as it is believed that the state would be republican, and they can see in the proposition to include in statehood the five civilized tribes and their lands a motive to not only rob them of their pos-sessions, but neutralize the republicanism of Oklahoma. The democrats believe that a majority of these Indians are democrats in

It is represented that the moral conditions of the five civilized tribes of Indians located adjacent to Oklahoma could not be casily improved. Criminals fleeing from surrounding country into the dominions of those Indians are quickly apprehended and swiftly punished. It is said that there is none of that lawlessness existing upon these lands that prevails in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas. It is cited that the outlaws in Kansas and other states do not penetrate the possessions of the five civilized tribes of Indians, but prefer to run the gauntlet of the states. There has been no request by any of these Indians for annexation to Oklama or statehood, and it is hard to under stand how democrats in either branch of congress can make the proposition in the light of the administration's policy toward Hawaii.

Making it a Great Paper. For some days now the Congressional Record will be a voluminous publication. It

will contain full verbatim reports of not only the tariff debates in the house, but the Hawaiian and other fights in the senate, and the many lengthy t riff speeches which will not be delivered, he submitted for publication. The (ongression) Pajord is about 12x14 inches in size, has two columns set in the body matter of brevier, and its pages are limitiess. Some days the Congressional Record is composed of but four pages and has only a half-column of congressional proceedings. The other pages are made up of standing matter relating to

congressional committees, the recidences of members, etc. Some times the Record contains over 100 pages, many of which are in solid nonpared type, and not infrequently many of the pages are filled with tabular work. It prints to pictures, contains no advertisements, and employs the largest num ber of compositors and proofreaders of any publication in the world. There are nearly 00 men who work upon the Congressi Record It has a circulation of only 10,000 or 12,000, and after copies are sent to certain government officials who are entitled to them by law, representatives and senators absorb the remainder of the edition. Each of these have thirty or forty copies of the Record at their disposal and they are mailed free to those whose names are furnished the public printer. The Record is published on the day following every day upon which congress sits. Thus it always appears on Sunday when congress sat upon Saturday but is never issued on Monday except when there is a continuous session running

Paid for by the Public. The Congressional Record is a morning publication. It is found upon the breakfast table of every member of congress and is always lying upon their desks when congress assembles at noon. It is positished and dis-tributed at public expense. All matter appearing in it can pass through the mails under frank, free of postage. This is why men who do not deliver speeches in congres prepare them for publication in the Record After they have appeared in this publica-tion the speeches are reprinted, either a the government office, where men in co ress are charged but 10 per cent above co f production for extra copies, or at privat printing offices. Then they are in envelopes with frank affixes, pass the matter through the without postage, when the name of the ser ator or representative is written opposit the frank. All documents published by di-rection of congress are sent through the mails under these franks, but if published for any of the executive departments of th government or bureau they can pass free through the mails under a special frank prepared for those branches of the govern

The ways and means and finance co mittees are urging men in congress to sub-mit their speeches for publication in the Record, instead of delivering them, in orde to save time. Before the tariff bill is finall, acted upon there will be hundreds of the speeches published in this newsless daily paper, and the mails will be loaded with rewints of them until after the congressiona

prints of them invember, elections next November, Penny S. Heath.

COMING WEER IN CONGRESS. Program that Will Be Followed in Regard to the Wilson Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The work on the tariff bill will commence tomorrow, when the bill will be read by sections and be open to amendment under the five-minute rule. From now on the bill will be in constant danger of amendment, and the house democratic leaders have urged upon all their colleagues the absolute necessity of their continual presence until the final vote is taken. Chairman Wilson said to an Associated press reporter tonight: Essential that They Be Present.

"It is of the utmost importance that every democratic member be present in the house at this time until the passage of the tariff

bill. Thus far the discussion has been limited to general debate, but from this time forward the actual voting on amendments will proceed from day to day. It will be necessary to maintain a quorum, as the absence at any time of a sufficient number might involve the loss of a day or two in the consideration of the bill. What is of more consequence is that the amending of the bill should be made while the friends of the measure and the majority of the house are

present to express their preferences, for it CONTINUED ON SHOOND PAGE.

KICKING ON STONE'S CHOICE

Opponents of Gear Do Not Like the Speaker's Committee Appointments.

WOULD RATHER HE DOWNED THE LEADER

Great How! Set Up by the Followers of the Combined Opposition Because They Didn't Get the Best of the Situation.

Drs Motres, Jan. 14 .- [Special Telegram o The Ban |-The dissatisfaction over the nakeup of the standing committees of the house grows apace. The action of Speaker Stone in this matter has been the talk of the lobby all day, and nothing could have happened that would have had a stronger tendency to solidify the opposition to Gear. It is the current opinion that Chairman Blythe dictated the whole business and that Speaker Stone was powerless in the matter. This is the only excuse offered by those who feel disposed to defend the work of the speaker.

Of the seventy-eight republican members

of the house less than one-third are Gear men, yet they are given four out of five leading chairmanships, and almost one-half of the others. Ex-Speaker Mitchell of Adams gets the committee on ways and means, which he did not want, and that is the extent of the recognition accorded the anti-Gear men by the speaker. The committee on appropriations goes to Young of Calhoun in order to draw him away from "Farmer" Coffin and prevent him from going over to Perkins. The chairmanship of the judiciary committee was universally conceded to Judge Blanchard of Mahaska, but he was a Lacey man, and Harrison of Franklin gets the chairmanship. Harrison, however, withdrew from the speakership in Stone's favor. Judge ontest Blanchard is placed at the head of the committee on federal relations. The railroad committee goes to Coonley of Butler, an adjoining county to Franklin, and the committee on suppression of intemperance to Funk of Hardin, which bears the same relation. Betterman of Cerro Gordo gets the committee on agricul ture, which bounds Franklin on the north Thus these four leading chairmanships have been "bunched," so to speak, in a section which is giving Gear a solid support. Of the ten republicans on the railroad committee seven are Gear men and another is doubtful, and so it goes all through the list Of the twenty-five republicans who were left out in the cold and got no chairmanships at all, only a half dozen are Gear men. Of the two dozen unimportant committees nearly one-half have been distributed among mem bers who have expressed a preference for Gear as second or third choice, and are relied on to come to his assistance at the critical

Keeping the Men in Line.

Although the ballot tomorrow night will be secret, but few men will be able to con-ceal their votes. The lines are being closely drawn on all sides and though Jay of Monroe, Lander, Jameson of Clark, Byers of Shelby, Brooks of Boone, Young of Calhour and Sessions of Kossuth may desert their home candidate and go over to Gear, as they probably will, this is believed to be the limit of the defection. Should this prove true the Mississippi river statesmen will not get over fifty votes. The opposition claims the Gear managers cannot hold their men in line for more than a half dozen ballots, and if the united opposition can force an adjournment at the right moment they

Ali sorts of rumors are affoat tonight. Ex Governor Larrabee is quoted as saving that Gear would be nominated on the second of third ballot. About all that is really certain is that no nomination is yet in sight and that the friends of each candidate are going to make a stubborn fight for the prize Many regard the caucus tomorrow evening as merely a preliminary skirmish. The latest sensation that has been sprung is a rumor that in case no nomination is reached Monday the democrats may unite with the Gear men and elect "Old Business" Tuesday, when the first vote will be taken in joint convention. The opposition hoot at this idea and claim that in that event the could easily break the quorum. Some Gear men say they would withhold their votes if necessary to defeat such a scheme.

Wide Difference of Opinion.

A majority of the senate committee or suppression of intemperance will favor radical modification of the present prohil itory law, while the house committee wil lave a majority in favor of maintaining present law, and adopt the mulet plan as an additional penalty. The Gaten bill, providing for local optio

by counties, which passed the senate two years ago, but failed in the house by four votes, has been introduced by Senator The house has adopted a resolution !

Wood, protesting against the passage of th bill and requesting lowa's repr sentatives in congress to use all the means in their power to defeat the measure. Among the twenty bills introduced in the senate was one by Perry, to prohibit insurance pools. The others are of minor im Both houses will probably adjourn Monday for a week in order to give the visiting committees time to do their work.

STRUCK THE BRIDGE.

Fatal Accident to a Brakeman on the Burlington Near Brooks, Ia. Cheston, Ia., Jan. 14.—[Special to The Bee. |- "Black Jack" Rogers was instantly killed by being struck by an iron bridge while brakeing on the Burlington just east of Brooks, a small station forty miles wes of here, this noon. His body rolled from the car and he was not missed until the train pulled into Corning. The engineer of passenger train No. 4 saw the body lying or the track and stopped the train. It was placed in the coach and brought here. During the strike on the Burlington Rogers enjoyed the reputation of being one of the toughest characters in this section of the country. Prior to the strike he was employed in the Creston yards, going out with the rest of the men. He then started with the rest of the men. He then started a saloon, known as the "Red Front," and became notorious for his fighting qualities, being a participant in almost every figh that occurred between the strikers and the men taking their places. About two years ago he renounced his bad nablts and asso clates, and obtained a situation as brake

Found a Burglar's Den. PLEASANTVILLE, Ia., Jan. 14.—Boys playing

man, which he has since held.

near a culvert found a regular burglar's den in the culvert. A number of watches, jewelry, money and silverware was found. Much of the stolen property has been returned to owners in various parts of the Rabbits Stanghtered.

Laman, Colo., Jan. 14.—All records were

broken in the two days rabbit hunt which ended last night. The total number killed was 4,200 and the highest individual score 160. The game was shipped to Denver and

Pueblo to be distributed among the needy

City Lot Swindlers. Gurmans, Okl., Jan. 14 -- Within the past week a number of letters have been received from parties in Tennessee and Mississippi, asking about lots they had purchased in mett, widow of Fritz Emmett, w Cherokee City. investigation reveals the tonight to W. B. Mix of this city.

are written on.

fact that a couple of men swindled hundreds of people all throug ing them lots in Cherokee represent to be the cot great city of Chiahoma. Cherokee City on paper alone, located on the ren land and in the extreme western part of the territory. The lots are not worth the paper the deeds

THEIR PAY HEAD BACK. Santa Fe Employes suffering from the Neg-

ligence of the Company. DENVER, Jan. 14 .- A committee of Santa Fe railroad employes from La Junta, Colo., informed Governor Waite that the engineers, conductors, brakemen, switchmen and trackmen of all grades on the western division of the road have received no salary since last October, and many of the men and their families are on the verge of starvation Salaries for November and December, they say, have been promised at different times, but in every instance the pay car failed to come. The last date set by the manage ment at Topeka was January 10. The day passed, and no pay car appeared. The men have exhausted their credit with the local merchants, and as the railway company has stopped supplying coal to its employes many amilies are suffering from cold as well as

Governor Waite laid the matter before Judge Hallett of the United States cour-teday, and Judge Hallett decided to present the matter by letter to the receivers at Topeka, requesting them to take immediate ion. A communication from Governor Waite will accompany the letter of Judge

It was the opinion of Judge Hallett that a plain statement of the condition of the Santa Fe employes is all that is necessary to incite the receivers to immediate measures

Grand Chief Wilkerson of the Trainmen's brotherhood has been in conference with members of the order in Colorado concerning the wage question. Mr. Wilkerson de-clined to talk for publication, as the train-men feel they have been kindly treated by the Santa Fe management in the past and hope to settle the pending troubles without attracting public attention.

ACCUSED OF BAD FAITH. Charges Made Against Minister Willis by a

Newspaper Correspondent. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.-From the statement of the Examiner's Houslulu correspondent there is a prospect that the United

States officials, either at Honolulu or in America, may have to answer to the charge of breaking faith with President Dole. It is said Minister Willis grew impatient at Dole's delay in formulating his reply to Willis' demand of abdication and urged greater haste, whereupon President Dole called upon Willis and frankly admitted he did not propose to submit his reply until the arrival of a vessel on which it could be dis-natched simultaneously with the departure of the Corwin, whereupon Willis agreed that the Corwin should carry the dis-patches of the provisional government. Dole then hurried forward his reply and sent it to Willis, who dispatched the Corwin early next morning. It transpires that no dis-

patches were delivered by the Corwin to the Hawaiian representatives in America.

The Examiner's correspondent also says the queen's death from heart disease is liable to occur at any moment. Smothering spells have come on her with alarming frequency of late. Visitors are prohibited and every precaution taken to prevent excitement. Threats against her life have greatly helped to accelerate her trouble.

FOUGHT BITH THE OFFICERS.

Virginia Outlaws Apprehended After a Fierce Struggle, WESTON, W. Va., Jan. 14.-Calvert and Hennon Fleming, notorious outlaws for whom the state of Virginia offers a reward of \$2,000 and the county of Wise \$800, have been apprehended. They are charged with having committed five different murders and several highway robberles. The Fleming brothers have been fugitives from justice for a long time and lately have been ensconsed in the mountains of West Vir gmia. Satur by evening they stopped at a store about nine miles from Cowen. They had been tracked to this neighborhood by four officers from West Virginia, wno awaited them. While the Flomings were engaged in making some purchases at the store, the officers—came in and demanded an immediate surrender. The—desperadoes resisted arrest and opened fire upon their pur suers. The shots were returned by the of ficers and a fierce conflict, for life ensued Calvert Fleming was killed outright and his brother mortally wounded. Two of the officers, John H. Branham and "Doc" Swan nell, were seriously wounded, the former probably fatally. A clerk in the store was

also shot, but is not thought to be danger ously hurt. SUBTERRANEAN FIRES.

West Virginia Has a Small Edition of Hades Within Her Borders. Curron, W. Va., Jan. 14.—This town has

a minature infernal region. It has been doing business here for the past eight months, during which period it has claimed one victim and has and continues to make the inhabitants who are so unfortunate as to live near it quite miserable.

It is a bed of fire covering about an acre of ground and situated on the site of the old

Clifton nail works. It is under a thin crast, through which flames burst forth and fight up the town at night, throwing out gashe and sending forth uncartily noises, which strike terror to the hearts of the inhabi tants. It has been burning since last April having been started by a great conflagration then. All efforts to extinguish it have been unavailing and it is a constant source of alarm. The other day a workman, passing, fell into the bed and before he could be extricated was asphyxiated and his body nearly burned to a crisp. Another man fel in yesterday, but was luckily rescued before serious harm befell him.

THREE HUNDRED PERISHED. Fearful Loss of Life at the Burning of

Temple in Ning-Po, Chi a. San Fuancisco, Jan. 14.—The Pacific mail steamship City of Peking brought details from Ning Po of one of the most terrible fires on record, which occurred in the big temple in that city December 8 and caused the death of nearly 800 women and children The annual theatrical performance in honor of the gods was being given in the temple. A noy threw a lighted eigarette into a heap of straw, which blazed up, and the burning staircase prevented the people getting out. There was a general rush to escape. Som were transpled to death, others jumped from windows and were either killed or so badi injured that they were unable to escape the flames and so perished, while others has sively waited their fate, which was not long in overtaking them, and they were reaster alive or sufficated by the smoke.

CRUSHED BY AV AVALANCHE. Idaho Miners Buried Beneath Tons of Ice

SPOKANE, Jan. 14. - With a mighty roar as of thunder, a terrific snowslide came down the mountains at Mullan, Idaho, yesterday, carrying everything before it. Every miner's cabin in its path was crushed and buried.

Cornelius McGrevy and John B. Ollen were cating dinner is their cabin at the time, and before they realized their danger the slide was upon them, crushing the life out of them in a twinkling. It is feared others were buried under an immense side of snow. Not until spring comes will it be known how many perished. Mrs. Emmett Married Again.

New York, Jan. 14 -- A special to the World from Albany says: Mrs J. K. Emmett, widow of Fritz Emmett, was married.

VENGEANCE OF A MOB

Russell, Kansas, the Scene Last Night of a Triple Lynching.

FATHER AND SON HANGED TOGETHER

No Resistance Offered to the Lynchers by the Officers of the Town.

DID EXPEDITIOUS AND CERTAIN WORK

With Ropes Around Their Necks the Men Were Pushed From a Bridge.

CRIME FOR WHICH THEY WERE KILLED

Cold-Blooded Murder of a Farmer Ouletly Avenged-Three Members of a Bad Gang Have Been Put Out of the Way.

Ressult, Kan., Jan. 14.-Last night a mob of about twenty determined men entered the lail, took out J. G. Burton, William Gay and his son, John Gay, and hung the trio to a small railroad bridge a short distance east of the depot in this city between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.

About midnight the residents of the north part of town heard a party of fifteen or twenty horsemen come in from the north, who left their horses at the stock yards, where plans were arranged and the mob proceeded to the full.

A few citizens who happened to be out late noticed the suspicious actions of the mob, but were powerless to thwart the purpose of such a determined band of armed men and watched the proceedings from a safe distance. No officers were aroused or even aware of what was going on until nearly morning, so quiet were the actions of the mob. Orders were given by signs and obeyed without a word being spoken.

Surrounded the Jail, The jail is a small wooden building surrounded by an eight-foot board fence. In the jail were two steel cells, in which the prisoners were confined. Guards were placed about the fail and it was but the work of a moment for the balance of the

mob to gain entrance to the jail building.

About this time Burton gave a few loud yells and asked what they wanted with him. The masked mob began to break off the locks from the cells with sledges, which took some time. Burton was the first one taken out, and proceeded with to the spot designated and left under guard, the balance of the party returning and joining the guards who were watching the iail. two Gays were then taken and marched to the bridge where Burton had been left. Ropes were placed around their necks and

each given a chance to speak.

Burton said he could tell lots about his connections with stealing cattle, selling whisky and other things, but when asked to tell about the Dinning murder replied, "No sig." "No. sir."
Young Gay made a prayer, and said that
Burton had killed Dinning with an ax. Old
man Gay stated: "We were led into this."

Pushed Into Eternity. The leader then clapped his hands three times, and quick as a flash all three were pushed off the bridge. The Gays evidently died from strangulation, but the noose on Burton's neck slipped around and up over his chin, and he was heard to breathe for a.

moment, when several shots were fired into his body. Each of the others also had a bullet sent into him. The mob then left as quietly as it came, going north. The presumption is that it was citizens from the north part of the county, the home of the criminals and the scene of the murder of Dinniny.

The crime for which they were lynched was the killing of Free Dinniny in July last, on the Burton place, about twenty miles northeast of this city. Inquiry regarding a draft payable to Dinniny and his mysterious disappearace led to an investigation and the arrest of Burton. When closely questioned as to the whereabouts of Dinning Burton said he had gone to Oklahoma with

a young man named Gay. Arrest of Young Gay.

A few weeks ago young Gay returned and was at once arrested. Then followed a num-ber of confessions from all three, which differed materially as to details and the loca-tion of the body, but showed conclusively that each had participated in the crime, although Burton denied all knowledge that Dinniny had been killed by the Gays. After several fruitless efforts to find the body as located by the Gays, Burton pre-tended to have a dream in which the spot where Dinniny was buried was revealed to him, and that after the dream bered when plowing corn to have seen a spot that would indicate a grave, which, taken in connection with his dream, convinced him that he could locate the body in campany with the officers. Burton was taken to that part of the county and another search was made at the place designated by him and the body found in a badly decom-posed state and showing that the skull had

been crushed with a blunt instrument.

At the inquiry which closed yesterday a verdict was rendered finding that Dinniny had been murdered by William Gay, and that John Gay and J. G. Burton were accessive. sories. The evidence tonded to show that Dioning had been killed by William Gay at the instigation of Burton, and that he was rilled by liaving been struck on the head by the back of an ax.

Motive for the Crime.

The motive for the killing of Dinning seems to have ocen to obtain his property, valued at \$300 or \$400. Doubtles one of the causes that led to the taking of the law into its own hands by the mob was the existence of an organized gang, of which these parties were supposed to have been members, and as Burton was one of the leaders among them it would be very casy to procure any testimony that might be needed to clear them. Stockmen, especially, bave been suffering from the depredations of this gang for several years past by the frequent loss of horses, cattle, grain and other property, and it was not considered safe for

any person to cause the arrest and convic-tion of any member of the gang. DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN TEXAS. Two Men Shot in a Resert in the Town of

Cameron. CAMERON, Tex., Jan. 14.—This morning .

tragedy occurred in a resort in this city, by which W. H. Brinkley of Columbus, Tex., lost his life and A. H. Jones of Meridian Miss., was mortally wounded, D. H. Meyers of this city, who is the senior member in the firm of D. H. & L. E. Meyers, is in juil charged with the shooting. A. H. Jones is still living, but is expected to die. Meyers wanted Brinkley to go nome, but he said he would go when he got ready. Then Meyers began shooting. Brinkley was shot in the arm and through the thigh, by which he bied to death. When the shooting began the lights were put out and Jones says he crouched down behind a trunk when Meyers struck a match and shot him through the bowels.

Meyers belongs to one of the oldest families, is only about 20 years of age and has always been a good clizza.

always been a good citizen. He Will Recover.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The Vosisache Zeitung says General Gourko will probably recover