TO FORT CROOK IN THE SPRING

Fort Omaha Soon to Be Abandoned by the War Department.

NEBRASKA MAY GET THE RESERVATION

Secretary Lamont Does Not Oppose the Plan and the House Committee Favors It-Some Wash-Ington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-(Special Tele eram.)-Anticipated opposition on the part of the War department to the cession of the Fort Omaha reservation to the state of Ne braska for military school purposes was dissignted today when Secretary of War Lamont gave notice to Congressman Mercer that he would report to the military committee of the house that Fort Omaha would be abandoned next spring. Beyond this the secretary intimated there would be no recommendation as to the bill now before that body. This is thought to be a recommendation for the bill. Mr. Mercer says the committee will report the bill Friday for passage.

Mercer feels elated over the outcome, hav ing received information that the subcom mittee would report favorably on the bill to transfer the reservation to the state of Nebraska for uses which are now well under stood in the state.

With the abandonment of Fort Omaha arises the question. What becomes of the Second infantry? It has enjoyed a remark able measure of association with a big city and all that implies and has outstayed the limit allowed to infantry regiments because of fortuitous circumstances. It was on the slate to move two years ago, but other conditions prevailed and it has been kept at when other regiments were clamor ing for transfer from frontier settlements where they have spent years. The air ha been full of army transfers today, but noth-ing definite could be ascertained about the disposition of the Second infantry, excep that it has been well taken care of and that possibly a colored regiment might take its place at Fort Crook.

M'STEWART'S SENTENCE MITIGATED. In the press of greater matters the case of McStewart, an old employe of William A. Paxton, who was convicted of murder and sentenced to be shot by the Mexican author ities, has been allowed to lag, although the State department has succeeded in securing a mitigation of the sentence. Yesterday The Bee correspondent received the following letter from Senor M. Romero, envoy extraor-dinary and minister plenipotentiary from the Mexican republic to the United States: the Mexican republic to the United States.

Dear Sir: In compliance with the request that you made me some time ago to communicate to you such information as I might receive from the Mexican government on the complaint of McStewart to the effect that the Mexican laws would not allow the plea of self-defense, I have to state that I have just received a letter from Senor Mariscal, secretary of state of Mexico, dated in the City of Mexico, on the 6th inst., in which he says that from official information obtained by our State department on that case it appeared that McStewart abused without any provocation a policeman at the town of Parral, in Chihuahua, and, following him to the postoffice, he fired upon the policeman without the slightest cause, killing him instantly, and, not satisfied with that, he killed the policeman's horse, and fired at the chief of police, who went to arrest him.

This was not the first offense of McStewart, as some time before he had killed a United States citizen named Rodgers, and the courts acquitted him of that crime. At his second trial he pleaded self-defense, but those who were with him at the time of the tragedy, including an American citizen named Davis, far from sustaining his plea, testified that the killing was an unprovoked and wanton murder. The court overruled the plea of self-defense, not because it could not be presented under the Mexican laws, but because it was not supported by the evidence.

Hoping that this information will be sat-

Hoping that this information will be sat-isfactory to you, I am, very truly yours, M. ROMERO.

HAINER WILLING TO RUN. well known Nebraska politician, other day referring to the local political situation of the state of Nebraska, made the surprising statement that Congressman Eugene J. Hainer had his eye on the positicipated a bitter fight between Metklejohn. MacColl, Eugent Moore, C. L. Richards and others, who are openly candidates for the gubernatorial position, in which event he might be able to take a position in the race as a dark horse. Hainer, at one time in his career, was not regarded as being very orthodox, so far as his republicanism went, but his course recently has brought him into favor in the South Platte country, and being very ambitious, he has his eye not only on the governorship, but upon the position now occupied by Senator William V. Allen. Speaker Richards wents to succeed Hainer at Washington, and, according to this polltician, he may be counted upon to assist Hainer in securing the nomination for governor in the event of a fight between the candidates mentioned. It is particularly well known that Hainer advised Congressman Meiklejohn not to make the race at this time, possibly seeing in his colleague a mos dangerous candidate for that position. Ther is every prospect that the fight will be an exceedingly interesting one, and should the candidates mentioned above fail in securing money votes to nominate there is no telling what a dark horse of Hainer's stamp might

From this same politician it is learned that Majors has not the B. & M. pull as formerly and that the talk of Majors being a candidate again is the veriest rot, as may be inferred from the tone of straunch republican newspapers at present antagonizing "tattooed

BRINGING TWO ALASKA WAIFS. Senator Thurston is in receipt of a letter from Mrs. J. R. Woodcock of Tecumseh, Neb., which makes exceedingly interesting reading. Some months ago, according to the letter, two little native girls were found as castaways in the sea weed of Alaska, their parentage being unknown. They became wards of the government, whose authorities offered them to the mission of the Woman's Home Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, for support and education. The coming of these two little Alaskan girls has aroused great interest among the school children of the state, and popular subscriptions have been made to secure mone enough to bring them from their far northern home to Nebraska, where they are to be educated for the church, the intention being place them in the Mother's Jewel Home York, and there to educate and Christianize them, and when grown to send them

back with a full knowldege of American customs to do missionary work.

The task of getting the children to Ne-braska has been left to Mrs. Woodcock, and

braska has been left to Mrs. Woodcock, and as superintendent of the Junior Epworth League of Nebraska she has called upon the Nebraska boys and girls to help raise the fund needed. While the contributions have been good, only \$30 has been raised since last May. This is hardly a drop in the bucket, and Mrs. Woodcock now addresses Schator Thurston for the purpose of securing aid from the government to bring these aid from the government to bring these children from Unalaska to the United States free of charge. In order that the work of free of charge. In order that the work of evangelizing may go on, Senator Thurston has written a letter to the commissioner of Indian affairs, with a view of ascertaining whether a revenue cutter plying between Unalaska and the United States might be utilized for the purpose of bringing these children from their home in the far north to this econtry. a this country.

to this country.

The women of the National Woman's Home Missionary society and the boys and girls of Nebraska are, according to Mrs. Woodcock, watching for the coming of these girls with expectant eyes, and the senator, in consequence, has taken steps to bring these little heathen within the confines of the Christian faith.

Christian faith. CADETS TO BE ARMED. Representative Dave Mercer, although somewhat disfigured by Adjutant General Barry in his refusal to request arms for Omaha High School cadets, in view of pending legislation for equipment for the state, is smiling today over an interview he had with General Flager, chief of ordnance, relative to furnishing the cadets with guns. General Flager, after being satisfied that an officer of the regular army had been ussigned to the position of military instruc-tor, indicated to Mr. Mercer that he could not question the secretary of wa.'s action, and would therefore toe what could be done toward securing 200 stand of arms for the use of the cadets. This was a most decided oncession, and it is now thought by the ngressman from the Second district that the High school boys who have been under the military instruction of Lieu cuant Penn will receive cadet rifles of the Speacer pattern in

ime for the spring review.
H. H. Hunter, agent of the Milwaukee railroad at Mallett, S. D., had a conference with Speaker Reed today relative to irrigation in his state, the conference being of such aracter as to lead Mr. Hunter to infer that there would be irrigation legislation affecting not only South Dakota, but Nebraska and the whole semi-arid regions.

Major Pickler of South Dakota introduced a bill today ceding 1,000,000 acres to the arid land states without the conditions heretofore imposed by law, and appropriating \$16,000 to be dispensed by the agricultural colleges for building two artesian wells.

CONCESSIONS FOR INDIANS. Representative Gamble of South Dakota went before the secretary of the interior tiday for the purpose of securing the approval of the department for leasing unoccupied lands of Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, said proceeds to go to improve-ments on lands for the benefit of the Indians or directly to the owners of land leased. It is understood that the department looked favorably on the application, Dr. Charles Eastman of St. Paul, Minn., having an arrangement to represent the Indians. Mr. Gamble stated today that his mission to the Department of the Interior relative to the Flandreau Indians had been unsuccessful, in so far as securing a modification of the recent decision is concerned. Under the treaty of 1889 it was understood that these Indians should receive \$50 per each head of family, but a recent decision of the department holds against Flandreaus, because they did not take land under allotment. Joseph Oberfelder of Sidney has written

the Nebraska delegation asking them to unite on a proposition to cede Fort Sidney to the city of Sidney. John W. Bixter of Nebraska has been pro noted from special examiner in the pension ffice at \$1,300 to be a member of the Board of Pension Appeals at \$2,000, and Mrs. Emma S. Thompson and Miss Florence S. Hamilton have been promoted from \$720 to \$900 in

the census office. Iowa postmasters were today appointed as follows. Blockley, Decatur county, J. M. Frisbie, vice E G. Hamlin, resigned; Bromley, Marshall county, C. H. Coffelt, vice H. G. Wilson, resigned; Kellerton. Ringgold county, J. H. Harris, vice L. F. Nices, resigned; Rosseau, Marion county, William Van Haaften, vice S. M. Chambers, resigned.

ONLY MINOR MATTERS CONSIDERED.

House Had No Important Business Ready for Action. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-In the absence f any regular business in the house today the session was devoted to the consideration of minor matters and legislation by unanimous consent. The major portion of the day was consumed in the discussion of the senate resolution appropriating \$25,000 for ar chitectural aid in the preparation of plans for the Chicago public buildings.

The house adopted the report of the elec-tions committee in favor of Harry Minor of

New York in a contest brought for his seat by Timothy I Campbell Mr. Lorimer, republican of Illinois, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the senate resolution authorizing the use of \$25,000 of the appropriation for the Chicago

public building for the employment of architectural aid in the preparation of plans Mr. Crisp thought if this practice were to

be followed the office of supervising ar-chitect of the treasury should be abolished. He was not certain but it would be best to illow the architects of the country to erect all public buildings. The resolution was amended so as to provide that the appro-priation should cover the supervision of the construction of the building, and as amended was agreed to.
At 3 o'clock the house adjourned until to-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 .- (Special Tele gram.)-An extension of one month

leave has been granted Second Lieutenant William J. D. Horne, Ninth cavalry. An exengion of the same length has been granted Captain George F. Cooke, Fifteenth infantry First Lieutenant William M. Williams, Nineteenth infantry, is ordered before the board of examiners, of which Lieutenant Colonel Samuel S. Sumner is president, for examination. Schooner Goldin Detnined.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-United States Consul Vifquain at Panama has cabled the State department that the schooner Goldin which is reported to have left San Francisco with Antonio Ezeta aboard, bound on a filibustering expedition against Salvador, has been detained at Penama on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. The vessel is reported to have a store of arms aboard intended for the use of the rebeis in Sal

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY PUT.



We meet all demands for vocal or instru-mental-and we carry the only complete stock of violins- fine violin bows-German, Russian and Italian strings-cases-coversbridges-pegs-chin rests and everything that belongs to a first class violin outfit always on hand.



SPECIAL THING-

We'll sell Thursday a line of cork sole calf shoes-medium and round toes-thoroughly shoes—medium and round toes—thoroughly us must largely come, in my opinion, dependable men's shoes—regular \$4.50 and through the spread of the religion of Christ \$5.00 shoes—choice Thursday for \$3.00. Also a line of enamel heavy sole men's shoes for same figure-\$3.00. Here's a chance to get

POWERS ARE URGED TO ACT

Senator Cullom Introduces Some Resolutions on Armenia.

WOLCOTT ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Objects to the Davis Resolution Which Proposes to Greatly Bronden the Scone of the Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-The senate seasion today was marked by notable speeches and notable debates. Late in the afternoon a controversy occurred between Messrs. Sher man, Gorman, Teller and others, which led to the most spirited financial debate that has occurred since the present congress convened. Mr. Sherman epoke at length and with great earnestness, deprecating the thrusting of "an old wornout issue"-the silver question-into the senate at a time when practical legislation was imperative. Mr. Teller and Mr. Gorman answered Mr Sherman from their respective standpoints, while Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Gray and others took part in the exciting debate. Mr. Wolcott's speech criticising the president's attitude on the Venezuelan question was the notable event of the early part of the day. For an hour the senator commanded the attention of a crowded chamber and overflowing galleries. Two important reports were made by the committee on foreign affairs, one strongly presenting the serious condition of affairs in Turkey and urging prompt action by the civilized powers, and an adverse report on Mr. Call's rese calling for the official dispatches of United

States consuls in Cuba.

Mr. Sherman, republican of Ohio, reported adversely from the foreign relations commit-tee the resolution of Mr. Call, democrat of Florida, directing the secretary of state to send to the senate the dispatches of the United States consuls in Cuba. The resolution was about to be indefinitely postponed, but at Mr. Call's request it was placed on the Mr. Cullom, republican of Illinois, reported

from the senate committee on foreign relations the following Armenian resolution; Whereas, The supplementary treaty of Berlin, of July 13, 1878, between the Ottoman empire and Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Russin contains the following provisions: The sublime porte under-takes to carry out without further delay the ameliorations and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhab-itated by the Armenians and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will periodically make known the course of the steps taken to this effect to the powers and will superintend their application.

The sublime porte having expressed the wish to maintain the people's religious lib-erty, to give it the widest scope, the contracting parties take note of this spontaneous declaration.

In no part of the Ottoman empire shall lifference of religion be alleged against an individual as a ground for exclusion or incapacity as regards the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public service, functions and honors, and the exercise of the different professions and industries. All persons shall be admitted without dis-tinction of religion to give evidence before

Liberty and outward exercise of all form of worship are assured to all, and that no hindrance shall be offered to the hierarchial organization of the various communions, or o the relation with their spiritual chiefs. The right of official protection by the liplomatic and consular agents of the powers in Turkey is recognized both as regard the above mentioned persons and their religious, char table and other establishments in the holy places; and

STAY THE HAND OF THE TURK. Whereas, The extent and object of the above cited provisions of said treaty are to place the Christian subjects of the porte under the protection of the other signatories thereto, and to secure to such Christian subjects full liberty of religious worship and belief, the equal benefit of laws and all the privileges and immunities belonging to any subjects of the Turkish empire; and Whereas, By said treaty the Christian powers, parties thereto, having established under the consent of Turkey their right to

Whereas The American people, in commo with all Christian people everywhere, have beheld with horror the appalling outrages and massacres of which the Christian population of Turkey has been made the victime

therefore, be it Resolved, By the senate of the United States, the house of representatives concur-ring, that it is an imperative duty in the interests of humanity to express the carnest hope that the European concert brought about by the treaty referred to may speedly be given its just efforts in such just measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawess violence and as shall secure to the un offending Christians of the Turkish empire all the rights belonging to them, both as men and as Christians, and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above

Resolved, That the president be requested to communicate these resolutions to the gov-ernments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria,

France, Italy and Russia.

"Resolved, That the senate of the United States, the house of representatives concurring, will support the president in the vigorous action he may take for the proection and security of American citizens n Turkey and to obtain redress for injuries ommitted on the persons or property of uch citizens."

Cullom said the resolution was reported by the unanimous vote of the com-nittee, as he desired immediate action. Mr. Gray, democrat of Delaware, said he did not anticipate any objection to the reso-lation, but it was of such importance that there should be time for consideration of he terms of the resolution

Mr. Cullom acceded to this suggestion, giving notice that he would ask for action Mr. Pugh's resolution for silver payments f government bonds came up under the rules. Mr. Hill said it better go to the cal-

Mr. Pugh responded that he would neve onsent to let the measure be retired except by a vote. He yielded, however, to Mr. Wolcott, saying that he would press it to a passage at every possible opportunity.

FAGOTS ON THE FIRE. Mr. Wolcott was recognized for his speech on the Monroe doctrine. The senator spoke earnestly and was accorded close attention. After referring to the message of President Cleveland on the Venezuela question and the subsequent appointment of the com-

ission the senator says;
"The few remarks I shall make will be chiefly to the effect that the so-called Monroe doctrine has been applied on the pending controversy. The Monroe doctrine was escontroversy. The Monroe doctrine was essentially a document of self-defense, promulgated for our own preservation and for no other purpose. The passage of the resolutions reported by the committee at this time can do no good and perhaps little harm, but their introduction only adds another faggot to the fire which ought not to be permitted to longer burn. From a point of view which I am presenting the diplomatic correspondence on our side was unnecessarily irritating, the message of the president ill-advised and the creation of a commission with no facilities for investigations not shared by us all and without invitation by the parties in interest was hasty and by the parties in interest was hasty and

"In my opinion there will be no war. We will protect our country and our country's interests with our lives, but we wage no wars of conquest. Whatever of advancement and of progress

of the human race the conturies shall bring people, and wherever you find both you find communities where freedom exists and law is obeyed. Blood is thicker than water A. Hospe, jr,

Music and Art. 1513 Douglas St

A. Hospe, jr,

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A. Hospe, jr,

Music and Art. 1513 Douglas St

A. Hospe, jr,

Music and Art. 1513 Douglas St

not lift sword against pation, neither shall

they learn war any more.

The first interruption come when Mr. Wolcost contrasted the complition of affairs in the past with those of today, adding: "We do not destre to acquire" an additional acre Silver Men See No Hope of Success in the Here Mr. Mitchell of Gregon asked what the United States would do in case Great Britain sought to control the Nicaragua Would there be a protest in the name of the Monroe doctrine.

WOULD PROTECT THE CANAL. Mr. Welcott replied "We certainly would interfere in the case presented. We would interfere to any extent, not in the slightest because of the Monroe doctrine, but because of the undoubted and fmallenable right we have to protect our interest, wherever any-body asserts to the centrary, in any portion Again, when Mr. Wolcott spike of our threatened war with Chili, only a few years ago, Mr. Hoar remarked, sotto voce, 'Ves, they showed their friendship for us by kill-

ing a few American saliors."

When Mr. Wolcott closed there was round of applause in the galleries, which the vice president quickly checked. Mr. Wolcott was surrounded by his associates from both sides of the chamber and from the house of representatives, who congratulated him on his speech.

Mr. Hansbrough, republican of North Da kota sought to secure recognition for his parties, and it could be obliterate I only by remarks criticising the course of the secre-tary of agriculture, but the subject went by an objection. Pugh succeeded in having his resolu-

tion taken up and Mr. Hill offered an amend-ment providing that if for any reason silver coin shall not be at a parity with gold coin the United States bonds now payable in coin shall be paid in standard gold coin whenever demanded. Mr. Hill spoke briefly against the resolution. It was, he said, only a recital of ancient history and he depre-cated further confusion of financial condi-Mr. Teller, republican of Colorado, followed

on the financial situation At 2 o'clock the Pugh resolution was displaced and the bond silver bill was taken ip, Mr. Teller continuing his remarks. The senator said gold was now at a premium. The banks had practically suspended payment of gold. It was a commodity, bought and sold, just like corn or wheat. But while the banks suspended gold psyments, the treasury insisted on such payments, and this condition had come without silver legisla-

Mr. Allen asked Mr. Teller if he agree with his party associates that the financial epression was due to the tariff legislation. Mr. Teller replied that he did not Mr. Allen further asked if Mr. Teller thought any real differences existed between he republicans and democrate on the financial question.

DIFFERENCE WAS SLIGHT Teller said the difference was so slight as hardly to be detected on the gold ques-tion. The senator, proceeding, said that the gold element in the senato and in the country had never yet represented a monetary system. The four senators representing the gold element on the finance committee had

never offered a system. Mr. Platte of Connecticut, of the finance committee, said he would suggest a system namely the payment of custom duties in gold, Mr. Teller said this showed the entire beence of any philosophical monetary sys-em. Here was a proposition which would destroy the parity of the metals and yet it was offered, off hand, by a member of the finance committee. It indicated that a place on the finance committee did not neces-sarily give a man complete knowledge of finance. Mr. Tellers arraigned the policy of issuing bonds, with a view, he said, to building up a permanent bonded debt to be borne by posterity.

Mr. Sherman arose as soon as Mr. Teller closed. The silver discussion, said Mr. Sherman, was purely a moot discussion. No doubt there was a silver majority in the senate. But the country had settled to the idea that free silver coinage would bring us to a single standard of silver and was unde-sirable. State after state had taken this position. The use of both metals, the biposition. The use of both metals, the bi-metallic system, was being accepted as the best. Under the circumstances, continued Mr. Sherman, the thrusting forward of this wormout, old question, which could not hope to succeed in the present emergency of the treasury, if passed, would be rejected by the house. Why thus obstruct the relief im-peratively needed by the government? The deficiency had caused the trouble and the house had offered an emergency tariff bill to overcome that deficiency. Such relief should not be delayed and obstructed by threshing out an old, worn subject.

ockrell asked if Mr. Sherman mean o say that the relief as proposed was what he executive had asked.

NOT FOR THE PRESIDENT TO SAY. ccomplish and secure the above recited ob-Mr. Sherman said it was not for the ex-cutive to determine upon the nature of revenue legislation. That was for the house of representatives, under the constitution. It was not for the president to say what was the best form of relief. It was sufficient that the house of representatives, the repre-sentatives of the people, determined on a eans of revenue

At this point there was a colloquy. Mr. Gray, democrat of Delaware, asked Mr. herman where this tariff bill was.

Mr. Sherman—I refer the gentleman to the enator on his right (Jones of Arkansas). Mr. Jones—That bill is in the hands of a publican committee on finance.

Mr. Sherman-That finance committee is today practically democratic. One member of the committee, Jones of Nevada, has severed himself for the time from the republican members of the committee. But it is im-pertant to understand that one democratic vote on the finance committee will author-ize a report at any time.

Mr. Teller asked if Mr. Sherman thought

he bond bill would afford relief.
Mr. Sherman answered that he did. The covernment had suffered heavy losses from elling 4 per cent bonds, and this afforded an pportunity for 3 per cent bonds.

Mr. Teller asked how long it was intended o keep up the sale of bonds.

Mr. Sherman: "As long as it is necessary meet the government's needs caused by the course of this administration. In the meantime," continued Mr. Sherman, "the republican party stands here ready to do its duty, to pay the public debt, to overcome deficiency, to raise sufficient revenue."

Mr. Teller referred to the selling of bonds

for the purpose of securing gold. DEFICIENCY CAUSED IT. "If there had been no deficiency there would have been no loss of gold," said Mr. Sherman. The sold had remained in the treasury for years. But as soon as there was a deficiency the gold began to go, because the gold was used to pay current expenses. This administration had caused a fright about gold administration had caused a fright about gold losses. The banks—to their discredit—joined in the fright. Banks, seeing the government using gold, had adopted the same course. Instead of maintaining their bank reserve in notes, they drew gold for their reserve.

In conclusion Mr. Sherman said: "As far

as my voice can go I want it understood that this delay arises out of the discussion of an old, worn out issue—the free coinage of silver, while we should be turning our attenion to the practical remedies before us. Mr. Teller responded with spirit. The sen-ator (Sherman) and his issacciates on the republican side, he said, offered no monetary system. They stood practically with the people. The senator from Ohio could not get up and lecture him as to urging a measure that could not become a law. This bond bill could not become a bill. If there was to be

"play of pelitics" it would affect bond bills as well as silver. Mr. Gorman, democrat of Maryland, answered Mr. Sherman's statements concerning the treasury administration. He declared that the course of the treasury now was the same as under Secretary-Foster and as far back as the administration of Secretary Sher-man. The democratic congress had enacted a revenue law which would have afforded ample revenue. But the income tax had been of following the usual course of scaling wiped out by the decision of the supreme them to the speaker to be laid before the court of the United States. It was an unforeseen event. The question now was not one of party or politics. The senate aisle could not determine the elements in this great financial subject. It was too great, too serious a question that senators should stand here bandying arguments as to which party is responsible for the present condi-

Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island and Mr. Lind-say of Kentucky joined issues as to the po-litical responsibility for the deliciency. At 5:28 the senate adjourned until tomor-

Gold Slowly Going Out. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The treasury lost today \$142,000 in gold coin and \$39,000 in bars, leaving the reserve at the close of business \$50,593,487.

COME OUT FROM AMONG THEM

Old Parties.

NO HALF-HEARTED SUPPORTERS WANTED

Conference at Washington Proposes to Open a Progressive Campaign for the White Metal-Arrang-

ing for a Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 .- About 100 silver men were present at today's conference held at the Willard hall, under the auspices of the American Bimetallic league. General A. J. Warner presided, and in calling the conference to order said that the time had comfor action. There was no hope of winning the fight in detachments inside of organications controlled by gold standard a.an. "Gold," he said, was what was written on the walls of the inner temples of both old tearing down the walls. This conference was called, he said, to deliberate upon the present situation of the country and to decide upon the policy to be pursued by the friends of bimetallism, and it was expected that an agreement would be reached upon a time and place for holding a national convention to nominate candidates for the pres idency and vice presidency of the United States. The fight must be commenced now and continued until election next November Silver men must get together as the gold men are together. The silver men were no antagonizing republicans, democrats or rop-ulists; they were fighting the gold men.

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Whar-ton Barker of Philadelphia spoke of the competition which the manufacturers of this country were beginning to feel from the manufacturers of China and Japan. Senator Stewart delivered an animated address on the situation. A committee on res-olutions was authorized to be appointed by the chairman and another to arrange for

national convention. The committee on resolutions consists of the following: Senator John P. Jones, Nevada; James Sheldon, Connecticut; H. F. Bartine, Nevada; John H. Lormer, Philadel-phia, and Hon. J. L. McLaurin, South Caro-

Ing.
That on organization is as follows: Senator
Stewart, Nevada; J. L. Johnson, Virginia;
R. McIntosh, Utah, and Mesars, Stevens of
Colorado and Hillyer of the District of Col-

Neither of there committees will be ready o report until tomorrow. A committee or order of business was appointed, but mem-bers of the public committee appointed at St. Louis persistently declined to serve on

Editor Holden of the Cleveland Dealer invited the silver men to hold their convention in that city. In the course of some remarks, Mr. Holden said that he did and added that "if this be treason, make the most of it." His speech gave rise to considerable discussion, and Joseph Battle, a delegate from Vermont, in vigorous language gave the editor to understand that nobody was wanted in the conference who was not for free silver first and last. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Crawford, In-diana; Miles, Ohio; Bradshaw, Montana; Porter, Virginia, and Joseph C. Sibley, Penn-

Tonight another session was held at which large number of delegates made speeches APPROPRIATION FOR A SURVEY.

Secessity for Immediate Settlement of Alaska-Canadian Boundary. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Assistant Secre-

tary of State Adee and General Duffield superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, today explained to the committee or ways and means the desirability of an appropriation for the expenses of a convention with England for marking the Alaskan boundary along the 141st meridian of west longitude. A joint resolution to appropriate \$75,000 for the purpose is before the committee. By independent surveys by the United States and Canadian engineers this meridian has been marked at three important

Mr. Adee represented that there would probably be little difficulty in reaching a settlement of these slight differences. The great question to be decided is the method of deliminating the boundary. The Canadian authorities, it was developed, desire the meridian to be established by an astronomical survey, to be made by a joint scientific party of the two governments. It was de-veloped that the State department will probably suggest making a survey based on the three points already established, as a less intricate and difficult method.

In the course of the discussion it was said that Canadians have established military posts and settlements on the ground which has not yet been decided to be a part of the British territory, and that heavy duties are being levied on goods transported from British America into Alaska. For these and ther reasons the State department is anxplan for marking the meridian.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS IN SESSION Twenty-Eighth National Convention

Begins Tomorrow Morning. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 .- The twentyeighth annual convention of the National Women's Suffrage association will begin tomorrow at the Church of Our Father. The convention will last through next Tuesday, with a religious service at the church next Sunday, to be conducted by a woman minister. As a rule less time will be devoted to the reading of papers on general subjects connected with the suffrage movement than heretofore and more time will be given to the actual business of the session. Miss Anthony, Mrs. H. Taylor Upton, Mrs. Carrie Upton and a number of other women who have for years been actively identified with the suffrage movement are already here. They speak of the coming convention in the most enthusiastic manner, and with woman suffrage steadily gaining, more especially in

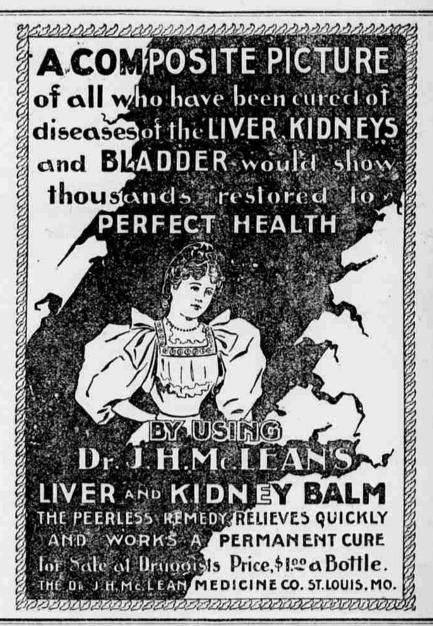
the western states, they consider that the outlook for the future is brighter and more encouraging than it has ever been since the question of granting women the right to ballot was first raised in the country Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the veteran honoray president of the association, will not be able to attend the services of the convention, but she has promised to send a let ter to be read to her fellow workers.

DOCUMENTS WILL BE FORTHCOMING State Department Collecting Information Concerning Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 .- The supposition that has gained some ground in congress that because the secretary of state has not yet forwarded to congress a reply to the call for information and all documents throwing light upon the Cuban war, President Cleveland had prepared a message and might announce the recognition of the belligerents does not seem to be well founded. A member of the foreign affairs committee, who talked with Secretary Olney this week, says that the documents will be forwarded within a few days and that they will not be accompanied by a message. It is possi-ble, he said, that Secretary Olney will band a part of the documents, if not all of them to the chairman of the committee, instead house. Much of the correspondence in possession of the department is in the form of reports and letters from United States publication might subject the consus to is in personal violence, and at least would win for Brazil. them the enmity of the parties to the war and destroy their usefulness as officers.

Has No Quarrel with Argentine. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-The Chillan legation has received the following cablegram from the Chilian minister of foreign affairs;







were strained, owing to the boundary dispute no fully accredited representative in this which has been pending several years, but country, but that one was soon to be appointed concerning which, it is stated at the Chillan in the ordinary channel of diplomacy, legation here, negotiations are now pro-

Diplomats Are Without Information. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-At the Brazilian senate: legation today it was said that nothing was

razil.

Regarding the report that the republic of Fiorida.

gressing satisfactorily.

Argentine is about to reopen and press a claim of long standing as to the owenership of the Falkland islands, in view of the stand taken by President Cleveland on the Venezuelan boundary dispute, Senor Dominguez, Cal.; J. R. Lynch, Lindsburg, Kan.; H. Schyan, Flandreau, S. D.; M. H. Ogden, Carbon Hill, Ill.; J. N. Leithold, Postville, Ia. from the Chilian minister of foreign affairs:

"Relations with Argentine Republic perfectly cordial."

This is regarded as finally disposing of the reports coming via Lima. Peru, to the effect that relations between the two countries

The control of the fact that Argentine at present has the Complexion Powder is universally known and everywhere esteemed as the only powder that will improve the complexion, eradicate tan, freckles and all skin discusses.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 .- The president has sent the following nominations to the

State-Ignacio Zepulvida of California, to of reports and letters from United States consuls in Cuba. Necessarily their contents are confidential in their nature and the publication might subject the consuls to is in dispute between Great Britain and in the revenue cutter service: W. L. Max-personal violence and at least would win for in the revenue cutter service: W. L. Max-well of California and H. A. Seymour of