lief if they were intrusted with the affairs of the state. Whether or not the republicans have been profligate in the expenditure of public funds in the past, it is certain now that the strictest economy is needed. Taxes have not been paid the last few years as they have in prior times, and in consequence the state revenues fall short of the appropriations. And then if the republican officials and legislatures have been extravagant in the past let our popocratic friends, who are in full possession of the state house, set us an example which we can follow when we return to the control of affairs two years hence.

York Times: Those who look for any real reform or improvement from the populist party are doomed to disappointment. Their talk is only a hollow pretence, an empty mockery. They want office, power and emoluments, not reform. They have catered to every prejudice, whetted every ignoble passion and stimulated every discontent, but they will not and cannot do as well as those whom they have denounced. Honest people will soon tire of them and their false pretenses. Mistakes have been made and errors have been committed by republicans. They are human and it is human to err, but every trifling blunder has been exaggerated into an avalanche of willful fraud, and every individual misdeed has been charged up as a characteristic of the entire party. On the whole, the republican party has been very successful in administering state affairs and need not be ashamed of its record. Nebraska has been well governed and her people have been fortunate in this respect. They will see the difference between a good, sensible and honest administration of state affairs by republicans and a weak, selfish, dishonest and incapable administration by populists. We will not bring forward any fictitious charges and seek in any way to forestall them. All we ask is that the intelligent, honest voters keep their eyes open and judge them by what they accomplish.

### TALK ABOUT THE TREATY.

New York Sun: The really urgent matter for settlement with England, her adhesion to the Monroe doctrine and her substitution of fair arbitration for force in dealing with Venezuela, has already been disposed of. That concerned accomplished facts and known elements of controversy. The new agreement, sweeping in its scope, and designed to be binding upon us under conditions not foreseen, should naturally be acted upon only with the greatest deliberation.

Philadelphia Times: Whether other nations shall promptly join in it or not, this treaty must stamp its impress upon the policy of every government making reasonable claim to enlightened progress, and if not the end of war between civilized nations, it certainly may be accepted as the beginning of the end of resort to force of arms to settle national disputes. Good citizens of every country will rejoice at this grand advancement and the assurance it gives of peace on earth and good will to men.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: Of course, we are not entirely satisfied. Article vi is the weak spot, if we judge the treaty from an ideal standpoint. This article deals with the arbitration of territorial claims, and it does not provide that the decision of the tribunal shall be final and binding upon the two powers unless the majority in favor of the tribunal's decision was at least five to one. If there be less than the prescribed majority either party may evade the judgment by filing a protest within three months, and then there is no further arbitration provided for save that "there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers shall have been invited by one or the other party." As the chances of six impartial and unbiased arbitrators deciding any territorial dispute by so large a majority as five to one are likely to be small, it is seen that article vi does not provide a real arbitration at all, but only an imitation one.

### PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Emperor William has not been heard from for nearly two weeks. He must be designing a new uniform.

The debt of New York City increased over $8,000,000 last year, and its net funded amount is now $118,277,198.

A Michigan young man is reported to have smoked cigarettes until his mind became a blank. But how much mind he had to begin with is not stated.

A murder was committed at Emporia, Kan., the other day. The murderer confessed and his attorney admitted he did the shooting. The coroner's jury thought such evidence incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial, and failed to agree.

Representative Van B. Norman of the Kentucky legislature, elected as a democrat, has announced that he will henceforth act with the republicans, except that, representing as he does a democratic constituency, he will not vote for a republican for United States senator.

A Washington clergyman, who confidently expected to be chosen house chaplain in the Fifty-third congress, received three votes in the caucus, "and that, too," he is represented to have said to a friend, "when I had in my pocket written promises from thirty members to give me their continued support."

When Congressman Maguire made his speech against the Pacific railroad funding bill Senator White of California sat by his side. Just as the congressman was about to begin his remarks the senator said in a loud stage whisper: "Give them h—, Jim." At that moment a telegram was handed to the congressman. It was from Governor Budd of California and was as follows: "Give them h—, Jim."

### FLASHES OF FUN.

Indianapolis Journal: "Is the sail the only thing that guides a ship?" asked the green passenger.
"No," said the mate. "There are rudders."

New York Press: "Look alive, there!" crackled the mummy of Ptolemy II, as a party of explorers burst through the side of the pyramid. "No use," returned the mummy of Thotmes III, sadly; "they have us dead!"

Chicago Tribune: "This room is like a furnace!" exclaimed the angry lawyer. "What have you got it so hot for?"
"I'm cold," said the office boy.
"Well, I'll warm you!"
And he fired him.

Washington Star: "We heard some of the strangest, most outlandish things last night," began the woman who gossips.
"Yes," replied the woman who doesn't, "so a friend who attended your musicale was telling me."

London Tidbits: In an advertisement for a young gentleman who left his parents, it was stated that "if Master Jacky will return to his disconsolate parents, he shall be allowed to sweeten his own tea."

Chicago Tribune: Managing Editor—Who wrote that article this morning on "The Prune Market?"
City Editor—Swatterstreet. Why?
Managing Editor—Nothing, only he seems to have been full of his subject.

New York Journal: Rounder—What did you put in Chawley's cocktail that made him so sick?
Barkeeper—Nuthin'. I just sprinkled a little paris green on the bar check. He always chews them up and then swears he paid them.

### FRIENDSHIP.

Cleveland Leader.

Of all the friends I have, the one
I love the best is he
That seems to think the distant sun
Was made to shine for me.

He has high reverence for my mind
He hangs on what I say;
And when to drink he is inclined,
'Tis joy for me to pay.

### THE POET PROPHETIC.

Written for The Bee.

At Omaha, in 'ninety-eight,
(Don't forget the place and date),
There will come off sure as fate
A show, the greatest up to date;
For every blooming western state
From Iowa to Golden Gate,
Its choicest products up will crate,
Without regard to size or weight,
And send along by rapid freight
To Omaha, the western gate,
Where from spring till autumn late
The multitudes will congregate.
Their hearts with joy will palpitate
To see the show so grand and great,
Or in the same participate.
And when with wonders satiate
They turn with homeward gravitate
Upon a reduced railroad rate,
Their souls so full of joy elate,
They will through future years relate
To their dear children, small and great,
How they by luckless, cruel fate
Alas, poor kids, were born too late.

# CHEAPENING THE ROAD NOW

## Approaching Foreclosure on Union Pacific Starts Peculiar Combinations.

## REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE FINESSES

### Fences with President and Cabinet for the Purpose of Bringing Down the Upset Price or the Cash Deposit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—A hitch has occurred in the plans for the foreclosure of the Union Pacific Railway system. The offer of the reorganization committee, for the purpose of compromising the debt, was $45,000,000 gross, or about $30,000,000, after deducting the sinking fund. The proposition included a cash deposit of 10 per cent, or $4,500,000. President Cleveland and his advisers demanded a deposit of $5,200,000. To this the committee demurred, and the report is flying about tonight that the Union Pacific crowd is rather glad of the hitch, as it will afford an excuse for backing out altogether. Color is given to this story by the fact that the Union Pacific lobby in congress has shifted its attitude from opposition to the Huntington commission bill to an espousal of that scheme. A curious phase of the situation is that Mr. Huntington himself and his personal friends in congress have pooled on this plan. Mr. Huntington told a delegation of visiting congressmen in New York a day or two ago that the Union Pacific fellows were idiots to bind themselves to pay an upset price for the property under foreclosure, holding that if the government concluded to force a foreclosure it should be given no consideration whatever, intending purchasers giving themselves every advantage that the situation held out. It is barely possible that the Union Pacific reorganization committee is adopting the Huntington plan. Attorney General Harmon is in New York today for the purpose of closing the deal with the reorganization committee on the basis of a deposit of $5,200,000. Speculation as to what is going to be done will give place to certainty in the very near future.

GAMBLE'S SOLDIERS' HOME BILL.

Representative Gamble is determined, before his career as congressman comes to a close, to secure favorable action upon his bill appropriating $100,000 for the erection of a government sanitarium at Hot Springs, S. D. The project is endorsed by the War department and Gamble is using this influence before the committee to secure a favorable report.

Senator Thurston is receiving numerous petitions and requests from temperance organizations and persons in Nebraska protesting against the sale of intoxicating liquors in the national capitol. Senator Thurston stated today that he had been outspoken in the advocacy of such a measure, and he was strongly opposed to the sale of liquors in the capitol and would vote to abolish it.

Comptroller of Currency Eckels states that he has appointed as temporary receiver of the Dakota National bank of Sioux Falls C. F. Zimmerman, national bank examiner, and that in all probability a permanent receiver would be appointed in a few days, the chances being that he would not appoint ex-President Brace, who has been active in soliciting his own appointment.

Senator Allen has introduced an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $31,000 for the claim of Stout, Hall & Bangs for stone furnished the congressional library. He also introduced a bill to pension Joseph W. Skelton of Nebraska.

Comptroller Eckels has given out an abstract of the reports of the condition on December 17 of 103 national banks in Nebraska, exclusive of Omaha. The principal items of the abstract are as follows: Loans and discounts, $11,508,337; due from banks, $278,687; reserve, $2,400,081, of which $518,135 was gold; total resources, $18,973,081. Liabilities: Capital stock, $6,475,000; surplus fund and undivided profits, $1,672,994; due to banks, $574,791; deposits, $7,939,034. The average reserve held was 30.29 per cent. At the date of the last report, October 6, these items were as follows: Loans and discounts, $11,098,378; due from banks, $369,339; reserve, $2,678,628, of which $559,559 was gold; total resources, $18,680,265. Liabilities: Capital stock, $6,375,500; surplus and undivided profits, $1,567,235; due to banks, $521,838; deposits, $8,225,972. The average reserve held was 33.07 per cent.

FOR THE TESTING OF SEEDS.

Prof. Fred W. Card of the department of horticulture of the University of Nebraska is in the city to attend a meeting of the special committee appointed by the national organization of agricultural colleges and experimental stations for the purpose of adopting a uniform method of seed testing. The committee met at the Agricultural department building today and examined the machine which the government is using at present in testing government seeds, and the prospects are that this machine will be adopted by the committee and recommended for similar purposes in the several states.

R. S. Hall, G. W. Collins and Dr. R. S. Knode, all of Omaha, are in the city.

A postoffice has been established at Hayward, Dickinson county, Ia., with Carrie B. Hayward as postmaster.

Patrick S. McGuire was today commissioned postmaster at Beemer, Neb.

### FRANCE APPLIED TWO YEARS AGO.

#### No Steps, However, Have Been Taken Toward an Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—It is learned at the State department that the only advance toward a general arbitration treaty made by any European nation except Great Britain was that contained in a resolution of the French Chambers adopted in 1895, favoring the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration with the United States. A copy of this was supplied to the State department by United States Ambassador Eustis, and this was gracefully acknowledged by President Cleveland in his annual message to congress in the fall of the same year. Beyond this no steps were taken to negotiate a treaty and the subject has been allowed to remain in abeyance just as the first suggestion of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain remained unacted upon for more than a year.

#### News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—The resignation of Captain Daniel E. McCarthy, assistant quartermaster, of his commission as first lieutenant Twelfth infantry has been accepted.

First Lieutenant Robert E. L. Michie, Second cavalry, has been ordered from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty.

Captain Cornelius Gardener, Eighteenth infantry, has been ordered to Lansing, Mich., for duty with the Michigan National guard.

A general court-martial, with Captain William F. Spurgin, Twenty-first infantry, as president, has been detailed to meet at West Point for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.

The following transfers in the Seventh infantry have been made: Second Lieutenant Robert Alexander, from company B to company I; Second Lieutenant William C. Rogers, from company C to company K; Second Lieutenant Samuel V. McClure, from company I to company A; Second Lieutenant Charles E. Russell, from company K to company B; Second Lieutenant Thomas A. Wanesboro, from company A to company C.

Extended leave to Second Lieutenant William H. Mullay, Twenty-first infantry, has been further extended two months.

Private Morland L. Daily, company B, Twelfth infantry, at Fort Niobrara, and Blacksmith Robert H. Collins, troop C, Ninth cavalry, at Fort Robinson, have been ordered discharged from the service.

#### General Harrison in Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Ex-President Harrison was in the supreme court today, where he appears as counsel in the case of Mrs. Katherine Forsythe against the town of Hammond, near Chicago. Mrs. Forsythe seeks to prevent the annexation of a large tract of land owned by her to the town and the ex-president is among her counsel, as is also ex-Attorney General Miller. Mr. Miller made the argument for Mrs. Forsythe and was followed by C. H. Aldrich for the Hammond corporation. Mr. Harrison's argument consumed about an hour's time and was listened to intently by the court, as it was by an audience which filled all the available space in the court room. There was great eagerness to see and hear the ex-president and many applied for admission to the court who could not be admitted for the want of space.

### CONTEST FOR SEAT IN HOUSE.

#### Yost-Tucker Election Case Comes Up for Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The house spent the day debating the Yost-Tucker contested election case from the Tenth Virginia district. Much interest was manifested in the case, owing to the fact that the republicans on the committee which reported the case were divided, four siding with Mr. Tucker, the democrat and the sitting member, and but two with the republican contestant, Mr. Yost. The latter is a member-elect of the next house and Mr. Tucker is one of the most prominent democrats on the floor. Mr. Tucker had 892 plurality on the face of the returns, but several thousand imperfect ballots were rejected under the then existing Walton law of Virginia, which, the contestant claimed, if counted would have reversed the result.

Mr. Yost himself was accorded the privilege of addressing the house in his own behalf. He was sarcastic in his reference to the democratic election officials of the Old Dominion, characterizing them as "chivalrous Virginians who assaulted the mentally weak and unarmed and robbed them of their rights."

He concluded with an eloquent appeal to the house for justice. "The stigma of foul elections," said he, "disgraced and debauched the south for years; its deadly influence paralyzed the public conscience, but now, thank God, in Virginia, at least, the shock of this ballot broke the stupor. The fear of negro rule disappeared. But, lashed by the scourge of public opinion, the guilty tricksters still dare to bring their infamy to the doors of congress. If you accept their machinations you approve their methods and give them fresh licenses."

The debate will be closed at 4:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Tucker probably will address the house in his own behalf and Mr. McCall, chairman, will close in support of the majority report confirming Mr. Tucker's right to the seat. Both sides profess confidence and the vote probably will be close.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was agreed to. At 5:50 the house adjourned.

### CASH PRIZES FOR SCIENTISTS.

#### Brussels Exposition Will Distribute Three Hundred Thousand Francs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The section devoted to science at the Brussels International exposition, 1897, will be organized in a unique and interesting manner. It will be international, the exhibits of various countries being distinguished by decorations in their national colors. The collection will be given a place of honor in the right wing of the largest of the permanent exposition buildings, and no charge will be made for space. The section is divided into several classes and includes mathematics and astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology and geography, biology and bibliography. According to the system pursued in all these sections, money prizes will be awarded to the exhibitors solving certain problems drawn up in a list of "desiderata and question." The desiderata call for a thesis and an exhibit illustrating the same, showing some absolute advance or discovery. For example, under bibliography, a prize of 1,000 francs is offered for selection of 1,000 to 1,500 books, catalogued to serve as a model for a popular library in any specified region, as suggested by the model library exhibited at the World's fair by the American Library association. The "questions de concours" call rather for improvements on some existing method or machine. For example, to present a mechanism permitting one to place weights on the pans of a delicately adjusted balance without opening the case in which it is placed, purse, 500 francs.

The prizes vary from 1,200 to 200 francs, a total of 300,000 francs to be distributed between the fourteen sections into which the exposition is divided. The usual awards and medals will be given in addition.

### WONDERFUL RESOURCES OF CUBA.

#### Should Be One of the Richest Spots on the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In answer to what he conceives to be a popular demand on the part of the people for information as to the productive powers of Cuba, United States Consul Hyatt at Santanio has supplied the State department with an interesting report, giving a complete review of the enormous resources of the Queen of the Antilles. He says that Cuba should rank among the foremost communities of the world, and he believes it will soon attain this distinction whenever a stable government and cheerful obedience to the powers that be present to the homeseeker and investor conditions that will make home pleasant and capital secure.

The iron mines, overshadowing in importance all other products in the eastern section of the island, constitute the only industry that has made any pretense to standing up against the shock of the present insurrection. Two companies (American) with a capital of over $5,000,000 and employing from 1,000 to 1,400 men ship the rich ores to the United States. American capital opened a manganese mine at Penuopes, built a railroad to it, but after shipping one cargo the mines were stopped by the insurgents. The coffee plantations were just getting nicely started when the present rebellion broke out, and there will, says the consul, probably be but a few if any coffee plantations when the struggle ends.

### NEW POLICY IN PATENTING LANDS.

#### Secretary Francis Modifies a Previous Order of the Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A new policy in patenting the lands of the government-aided railroads has been inaugurated by Secretary Francis. The practice of the government for some time has been to refuse to patent the lands of bond-aided roads, except such land as has been acquired by bona fide purchasers from the railroad companies. This has been done upon the sworn statements of the company's officers that the land was sold for a valuable consideration to the designated bona fide purchaser. The order under which this practice is made has now been modified by Secretary Francis so as to require the affidavit of the purchaser as well as the road. Whenever it appears that the original purchaser has died the present occupant or owner, to obtain a patent, must now file affidavit that he bought the land from the bona fide purchaser. The first evidence in accordance with the new attitude of the government has been filed by S. Downey, president of the State university of Wyoming, covering about 34,000 acres of land. This evidence has been held to be sufficient and the lands will be patented.

#### Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters: Iowa—William Healy, at Fonda; John Ornstein, at Boone.

Army: Colonel T. C. Sullivan, assistant commissary general of subsistence, to be commissary general of subsistence, with the rank of brigadier general. Also a number of promotions in the army.

#### Orders for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Lieutenant R. E. Mitchie, adjutant Second cavalry, has been ordered from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty with his regiment. Captain Cornelius Gardner, Nineteenth infantry, has been ordered to Lansing for duty with the Michigan National guard.

#### Chairman for Exposition Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The president has appointed Assistant Secretary Charles W. Dabney of the Department of Agriculture chairman of the board to arrange the government exhibit at the Nashville exposition. Mr. Dabney occupied a similar position on the Atlanta exposition board.

#### Perkins Wants a Mining Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Perkins of California today introduced a bill which is intended to pave the way to the establishment of a bureau or department of the government to be devoted to the mining industry.

# MR. PETTIGREW AS CRITIC

## Charges the Administration with Playing Into England's Hands.

## VENTILATES ITS VENEZUELAN POLICY

### Asserts the Treaty is a Surrender of Entire Contention on the Part of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the senate today Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota severely criticised the executive authorities for concluding the Venezuelan boundary agreement, which, he said, was a complete surrender of Venezuela to Great Britain. His resolution calling on the secretary of state for information was referred to the foreign relations committee.

Unanimous agreement was secured for taking up the bill for an international monetary conference on Tuesday next.

The senate proceeded with the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill, Mr. Turpin continuing his speech in opposition. He has not yet concluded, and tomorrow will be the third day of his speech. His remarks today were bitterly antagonistic to the Nicaragua Canal company, the senator characterizing its methods as those of "Peter Funk." Mr. Morgan will ask to have a time fixed for a final vote as soon as Mr. Turpie closes.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying approximately $23,000,000, was passed during the day.

Mr. Pettigrew spoke of the tedious diplomatic struggle over the Venezuelan question. Last year, he said, the president sent to congress a message that startled the world. Acting on this, congress provided for the Venezuelan commission, but up to the present time congress and the public was in ignorance as to what had been done, although it was well understood that an agreement had been made between the executive authorities and the authorities of Great Britain—that a treaty had been made.

This treaty or agreement was, Mr. Pettigrew asserted, a surrender of the entire contention of the United States. Instead of securing arbitration of the territory claimed by Venezuela, it established a fifty-year limit, which, in effect, gave to Great Britain all the territory inside the Schomburgk line.

VENEZUELA ABANDONED.

It was a complete abandonment of Venezuela and a surrender of all the United States had claimed. Venezuela is a weak nation, and had reason to believe that the strength of the United States would be interposed in her behalf. But this treaty gave to Great Britain all that Venezuela had protested against. It was time, Mr. Pettigrew declared, that the public was taken into the confidence of the administration on this question, as the original position on the Venezuela question was about the only thing done by the president which commended itself to the people.

At this point Mr. Sherman interposed, saying he felt it to be his duty to move that the senate doors be closed, as this was a question concerning a treaty, which should be properly considered in executive session.

Mr. Pettigrew insisted that he could speak concerning the president's message on the subject, and he proceeded on that basis.

On the question of agreeing to the resolution, Mr. Sherman asked that it first go to the committee on foreign relations, and on Mr. Pettigrew's assent this disposition was made.

Mr. Quay presented the report of the conference committee on the appropriation bill, stating the conferees had been able to reach an agreement on all differences, except that as to the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. The report was accepted and a further conference asked on the Hot Springs provision.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

At 2 o'clock M. Turpie, democrat of Indiana, resumed his speech in opposition to the Nicaragua canal bill. He said the rights of the Nicaragua Canal company were not worth obtaining. He said they had no title to the land traversed by the canal. They had merely an easement of license to do certain work. The personal property of the company was old, rotten and worthless, according to the report of the United States commission, which investigated it. The railroad built as preliminary to the canal was overgrown with tropical vines and cane. And yet this railroad, under water, built on rotten ties, was offered as security to the United States for a vast outlay. Daily, said Mr. Turpie, the newspapers told of the looting of some private fortune by spurious mortgages and frauds. The pending project was of the same character, except that the Nicaragua Canal company openly admitted that the security they offered was of straw, utterly worthless, and belonged to the class of goods handled by that distinguished individual, Peter Funk.

The senator asserted that the project failed to take into account a condition of the grant to the Nicaragua Canal company which bound the company to connect Lakes Managua and Nicaragua by a canal twenty-one miles long. This obligation would be binding upon the United States if it became assignee to the canal company. No estimate of the cost of this canal, twenty-one miles long, had ever been made. The senator mentioned other obligations which the United States would have to assume, but which were not mentioned in this pending bill. It would be a thoroughly lunatic proposition, declared Mr. Turpie, for the United States to undertake a work when there was absolutely no information on three of the most important obligations to be assumed. The company coming to congress with such a concealment of vital points was not deserving of a hearing.

DIFFERENCE IN ESTIMATES.

The senator pointed out differences between the company's estimate and that of the government engineers as to the cost of the canal. On the San Juan river there were four rapids to be removed. The company estimated the cost at about $2,000,000; the government engineers at over $14,000,000. In another instance a difference of $4,000,000 occurred. Such vast differences compelled the conclusion that the intentional concealment of essential facts was attempted by the company.

Mr. Turpie was very bitter in his denunciation of this concealment. The company's estimate of the total cost of the project was $63,000,000; the government's estimate, $133,000,000.

At this point Mr. Turpie yielded the floor for the day, to continue tomorrow. Mr. Morgan said he would ask to have a time fixed for the final vote as soon as Mr. Turpie closed his speech.

Mr. Chandler asked for an agreement that the bill for an international monetary conference be taken up on Monday next, at the close of the routine business. This was amended to Tuesday and the agreement effected.

The senate then resumed consideration of and passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

The house bill was passed which provides that yachts belonging to a regularly organized yacht club of any foreign nation which shall extend like privileges to the yachts of the United States shall have the privilege of entering or leaving any port of the United States without entering or clearing at the custom house thereof or paying tonnage tax; provided, that the privileges of this section shall not extend to any yacht built outside of the United States and used, owned or chartered by a citizen of the United States, unless such ownership or charter was acquired prior to the passage of this act.

At 5 o'clock the senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

### CANNON OFFERS A SUBSTITUTE.

#### President to Invite Participation in a Free Coinage Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Senator Cannon of Utah has introduced the following as a substitute for the republican national monetary conference bill:

"Within ninety days after March 4, 1897, the president of the United States shall invite the leading commercial nations of the world to appoint representatives to an international monetary conference to convene on or before October 1, 1897, at such place in the city of Washington as the president may designate, and also within the said ninety days after March 4, 1897, the president shall appoint five commissioners to represent the United States at such conference, the duty of which United States commissioners shall be to urge the adoption by said conference of a plan for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at some ratio ranging between 15 and 16 to 1 by the nations participating in the conference."

### INDIAN COMMISSIONERS MEET.

#### Hold Their Twenty-Sixth Annual Conference in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Board of Indian Commissioners is holding its twenty-sixth annual conference in this city, Hon. Darwin R. James of Brooklyn acting as temporary chairman of the gathering in the absence of President Gates.

The morning session today was devoted to hearing reports of societies engaged in religious and educational work among the Indians and in listening to an address by Frank H. Cushing. In the afternoon there were addresses by Secretary Francis of the Interior department; Commissioner of Indian Affairs Browning, Civil Service Commissioners Proctor and Rice and Mr. Hailman, superintendent of Indian schools.

The platform adopted by the board includes the following points: Commending the Meiklejohn bill (which has passed the house) prohibiting the sale of liquors to Indians; favoring the payment by the government of damages in Indian depredation cases instead of making those damages a charge on the Indian tribal funds; urging upon congress legislation for the removal of the Indian service from the spoils system, and legislation which will facilitate the substitution of law and order for chaos in the Indian Territory.

President Merrill E. Gates of Amherst college was re-elected chairman and General Eliphalet Whittlesey secretary of the board.

#### Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Today's treasury statement shows: Available cash balance, $229,608,017; gold reserve, $142,539,820.

### RECEIVER FOR ELEVATED ROAD.

#### Metropolitan West Side of Chicago is in Trouble.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Metropolitan West Side elevated road is in the hands of a receiver. A bill to foreclose the mortgage protecting the issue of $15,000,000 of bonds was filed in the federal court this afternoon and Judge Showalter appointed Dickerson MacAllister, the chief engineer of the road, as receiver. The bill was brought by Adrian Iselin, jr., and George G. Haven of New York, to whom the bond mortgage, as trustees, was made by the company on August 1, 1892. The bill was a simple statement of a default in a portion of last August's interest account and the charge that the road would be unable to meet the February interest. The answer of the road admitted the charge of being $37,000 in default on the August interest and unable to pay the February interest, due in a few days.

The failure of the road to meet its bonded interest has been known to the public for some time and the proceedings of this afternoon, while unexpected, created no surprise. An effort has been on foot for some time looking to the extension of the bond issue in order to tide over the affairs of the company, but it has been unsuccessful.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 20.—The failure of Charles R. Rumsey, boot and shoe manufacturer of this city, is announced. The failure is due, it is stated, to poor business and the failure of Burpee Rumsey, brother of Charles, several months ago. The assets and liabilities are not known. The capital invested in the business is from $50,000 to $75,000.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 20.—W. H. Wilkes, an extensive graphite mine owner, has failed. Claims against the estate already aggregate $175,000. An immense sum of money has been sunk in developing the mines owned by Wilkes.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—The German Safety Vault and Trust company went into the hands of a receiver this afternoon. Charles Taylor was named as receiver. The failure was brought about by a suit filed by Herman Wile and F. M. Elmer, who asserted that the trust company did not have invested such funds as were required by law, and also that it had on deposit with the German National, now in the hands of Examiner F. Scott, about $100,000. The plaintiffs ask the appointment of a receiver and Judge Toney named Mr. Taylor, who at once assumed charge.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20.—Edwin A. Burgess, belt manufacturer, doing an extensive business under the name of A. Burgess & Son, made an assignment this afternoon to Benjamin W. Parsons. No estimates are given.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—A judgment has been issued for $57,000 against David F. Conover & Co., wholesale and retail jewelers, in favor of R. A. Kettle, trustee. B. Frank Williams, the only surviving member of the firm, is unable to give an estimate of the assets and liabilities. The firm did a business of $200,000 last year.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—The Century Piano company assigned today, with assets of $60,000; liabilities not stated. The failure was not a surprise.

DES MOINES, Jan. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Kerfoot Bros., dealers in mill machinery, failed, giving mortgages aggregating $6,000. John L. Wright, dealer in gentlemen's furnishings, failed today, giving chattel mortgages on stock amounting to over $17,000. They are to the German Savings bank of this city, $7,411; to S. J. Wright, $6,500; to George A. Dinsmore, trustee, $3,222. The first mortgage is held by the German Savings bank, which is in possession.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Jan. 20.—The closing of the First National bank of Hollidaysburg, the Martinsburg Deposit bank and the Williamsburg Deposit bank on December 14, last, precipitated the failure today of Colonel William T. Tack, who was owner of the three institutions. Judgment creditors are William Howard of Pittsburg and the First National bank and the Martinsburg bank.

#### Sash and Door Trust Meeting.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—A special from Oshkosh says: The National Manufacturing company, the alleged sash and door trust, met here today in annual session with about thirty members present. The discussions were kept strictly secret, but it is learned it was decided to quietly await the outcome of Attorney General Mylrea's action to dissolve the trust. With this understanding the old officers were re-elected as follows: President, G. M. Paine, Oshkosh; vice president, H. A. Smith, Minneapolis; secretary, H. C. Parker, Chicago; treasurer, T. R. Morgan, Oshkosh.

#### Advance in the Price of Doors.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 20.—Representatives of thirty concerns attended the annual meeting of the sash and door manufacturers of the northwest. An advance of 5 per cent in No. 1 doors was decided on.

### WEEKLY PACKING HOUSE OUTPUT.

#### Increase of Fifteen Thousand in the Number of Hogs Killed.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—Tomorrow's Price Current will say: There has been liberal marketing of hogs the past week. Western packers have killed 480,000, compared with 465,000 the preceding week and 390,000 last year. From November 1 the total is 4,505,000, against 5,055,000 a year ago. Prominent places compare as follows:

| City. | 1896-7. | 1895-6. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 1,535,000 | 1,835,000 |
| Kansas City | 633,000 | 615,000 |
| Omaha | 283,000 | 310,000 |
| St. Louis | 279,000 | 265,000 |
| Indianapolis | 251,000 | 273,000 |
| Cincinnati | 162,000 | 176,000 |
| Milwaukee | 223,000 | 287,000 |
| Cedar Rapids | 136,000 | 110,000 |
| Ottumwa | 130,000 | 107,000 |
| St. Joseph | 49,000 | 61,000 |
| St. Paul | 62,000 | 105,000 |
| Sioux City | 61,000 | 75,000 |

#### Pardoned Against His Will.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 20.—George Betz, alias John Bingham, who is under sentence of three years in the penitentiary for burglary in this city, has been pardoned by Governor Lord against the wishes of the prisoner. The pardon was issued out of deference to the wishes of the governor of Illinois and the Chicago authorities, who want Betz on a charge of murdering Gus Collander, November 6, 1894, in Chicago during an election row.

#### Baldwin Wins His Suit.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 20.—The case of Mark A. Baldwin against Chris Von der Ahe of St. Louis for $10,000 damages for false arrest was closed in the county court at noon. The jury was out for two hours and brought in a verdict of $2,525 for Baldwin. This is $25 more than the verdict in the first suit.

# MOB HANGS THREE MEN

## Start to Burn Two of Them, but Think Better of It.

## HAD THE FIRES ALREADY LIGHTED

### Two of the Victims Indulge in a Fist Fight Just Previous to Their Execution—Both Confess to Having Committed the Murders.

AMITE CITY, La., Jan. 20.—Three negro murderers are dead, Arch Joiner and John Johnson, who at the last moment confessed their guilt of the killing of the Cotton family, and Gus Williams, alias Morissey, who shot and killed his young wife. The bodies of the two former hang to a limb out in the woods about half a mile from the house in which they butchered their victims. The last negro's body was cut down a little while ago and an inquest held over it.

Three hundred men approached the court house, the greater part on horseback, and some on foot, and immediately began scouring about for the deputies, so that they could get the keys. After a delay of about ten minutes, a committee of the enraged men found Deputy Wainwright in one of the rooms of the hotel, and forced him to deliver up the keys. The work of getting into the prison was simple, with the keys, though one lock was smashed because the men did not care to wait longer to hunt the key. Johnson saw his executioners coming and slipped on his shirt, so that when they opened his cell door he would be ready. Joiner was told that he would be taken, too, and immediately set up a wail that could be heard from outside. He swore he was innocent, but the men took charge of all three, threw him down and tied his hands behind his back. Johnson asked one of the men who was tying his hands if they meant to burn him or not. He was told that the crowd meant to do so.

As for Williams, he claimed that he shot his wife accidentally, while endeavoring, at 1 o'clock in the morning to kill a rat with a rifle. He was told that rat killing was a bad practice, and people should be hung for it. Knowing that his fate was sealed, Williams said nothing more, going with his captors quietly. The three negroes were led out into the court house green, where the horsemen surrounded them and waited a little while until the captain of the squad announced his readiness to depart. Before going the captain thanked the people and said that they were there for business only and said if they wanted to join in the execution they were welcome.

FIND A CONVENIENT TREE.

The captives, with long ropes attached to their necks, were led by horsemen to the little church on Oak street in this place, and there it was decided to hang Williams to a tree that did duty before as a gallows. One of the men climbed up and fastened the rope while another slipped the noose over the unfortunate's head. While this was going on Johnson said to the men about him that if they hung Arch Joiner they would be killing an innocent man, as the men who helped him were not in the country. For his pains he was given a slap over the head with a heavy piece of rope, which quieted him for the time. Williams was told to pray, and did so, after which he was ordered to get on a horse. He became contrary, and it was necessary for some of the men to lift him upon the back of the animal.

A rain storm was prevailing when the line of march was taken up and the progress was slow and exceedingly disagreeable. Joiner and Johnson walked about a mile, when Johnson said he would go no farther, that he was exhausted. A wagon was procured and both negroes hustled into it. The rain came down in torrents and the night was dismal, and this, combined with the grotesque appearance of every one as they rode slowly along muffled up in big overcoats, was enough to fill the hearts of the negroes with deepest awe. There were probably 200 men in line, all exceedingly orderly and quiet.

When Independence was reached a halt was made and those who desired were given an opportunity to review the negroes and the march was resumed, this time in a southerly direction from Independence. When within two miles of the residence formerly occupied by the Cottons, some of the crowd set up a yell and much promiscuous shooting was indulged in. Just before reaching Cotton's place a few lines of "Nearer My God to Thee" were hummed in a doleful tune. Arriving at the place where the five murders were committed Johnson and Joiner were made to jump out of the wagon. Joiner had in some way loosened the rope on his hands, and watching his opportunity made a daring break for freedom. He got off a few feet when some one grabbed him, when a short but sharp tussle took place. Others rushed to the rescue and he was soon subdued and a rope placed around his neck. Johnson did not attempt to escape.

JOINER WANTS TO FIGHT.

Joiner set up a piteous moan, begging to be shot, as he preferred death that way to any other. He requested to be permitted to fight Johnson, saying that Johnson had gotten him into all the trouble. Johnson signified his desire to fight and they were given an opportunity to gratify their passion for a fistic encounter. Johnson, though much smaller than Joiner, put up a good fight and dealt Joiner some hard blows. The spectacle of the two men, who, as it were, were on the very brink of the great hereafter, fighting, has probably never been witnessed before.

They were conveyed into different rooms of the house and by threats of severe torture Joiner was asked to tell all he knew about the Cotton murders. He stoutly denied ever having seen John Johnson before and denied having any knowledge as to who killed them. Finally, by a little torture and more threats, Joiner admitted that he came to the fence the night of the murders, but no nearer the house. In the meantime another squad had Johnson off getting his confession. He maintained that Joiner was the instigator of the whole plot and that he was the guilty one. Some one suggested putting them to death by burning them. Nearly every one acquiesced in this suggestion and three big fires were started, one for the men who were all wet to dry their clothes by, and the others presumably for the purpose of burning the negroes. Most of the men were eager to burn Johnson anyway, and it is generally believed that he was put on the fire for a minute or two, but others pleaded for him and the program was changed.

HAD FIRES STARTED.

Last night the correspondent, desiring to get the latest news to the nearest telephone station by 3 in the morning, did not remain to see him burned, but consulted some others, who positively stated that Joiner would be shot to death and Johnson burned. It was 2:45 when this decision was reached and the trip was four miles over a wet, slippery road, so when the correspondent saw the fires burning and some one leading Johnson toward the fire, it was perfectly natural to think that the program would be carried out to the letter. As soon as the message was filed he galloped back and found that the mode of death had been suddenly changed to hanging for both of them.

At this time the negroes were brought face to face with each other and Joiner owned up, saying that he had killed John Cotton and Mervin Stevens and Johnson reiterated his first confession, made when he was first caught, that he killed Mrs. Cotton, Miss Agnes Miller and Lizzie Miller. Neither of them implicated any white man last night, but did implicate three negroes. After this statement by the negroes the men conveyed them several hundred yards from the Cotton residence and hung them side by side and fired a volley into their bodies. Joiner's head was almost shot off and Johnson was filled with bullets.

In their confessions Johnson and Joiner said that two section hands working at Independence were there and took part in the murders. Their object was robbery, as they believed old man Cotton had money in the house. No reason was advanced why they did not kill Miss Maud Miller while they were killing the rest. This part of the mystery has never been explained. It is noticeable that the two negroes they implicated, William Bell and Charles Brooks, left Independence the day after the Cottons were murdered and have not been heard of since. Just before Joiner was hung he made another effort to escape. One reason advanced why Johnson was not burned is that the wood was too wet and a good hot fire could not be had just then. Several people are not satisfied with the confession, advancing the theory that there is more behind the case than will ever be known. Before daybreak most of the crowd had disappeared.

#### Fire Record for a Day.

PETERBORO, Ont., Jan. 20.—Fire destroyed the newly equipped flour mill and elevator of the Consolidated Milling company and a large four-story vacant frame building. Loss between $60,000 and $70,000, with about $55,000 insurance.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 20.—Fire destroyed the planing mill of the Dixie Lumber company's extensive establishment at Magazine Point, six miles north of this city. The flames communicated to a powder magazine containing 200 kegs of powder and six cases of dynamite, which exploded with a terrific report and wrecked every house within a radius of a quarter of a mile. No one was killed, but one of the two men hurt by flying debris may die. The concussion was felt as far as seven miles away and many windows were destroyed in this city. The loss will be about $50,000.

CRESTON, Ia., Jan. 20.—(Special.)—Last evening about 9 o'clock fire was discovered in the City Steam laundry of Greenfield, owned by Johnson & Limbrick, situated on the northwest part of the public square. It is supposed to have caught from a stove in the dry room. Before the flames were extinguished four frame store buildings were burned. The firemen and citizens did some effective work, stopping the progress of the fire by tearing out a small tin shop between the blazing buildings and a hardware store. By so doing they saved the north part of the square. The firms burned out are as follows: City Steam laundry, owned by Johnson & Limbrick, loss $500, fully insured; W. F. Brandon's restaurant, loss on building and goods $500, partially insured; W. A. Weakly, candy factory, loss $400, total. The damage to Mr. Warren's hardware store will reach $300. He is fully insured. The total loss is estimated at $4,000, with two-thirds insured.

The fire fiend visited Corning again last night, burning W. J. Kellogg's livery barn and contents. Eight head of horses were cremated. The origin of the fire is unknown. Mr. Kellogg carried $1,200 insurance, $600 on building and $600 on stock. His loss is $1,800. About three years ago Mr. Kellogg lost everything in a fire, while engaged in the livery business. This is the fourth fire Corning has had in the last three months.

#### Postoffice Embezzler Surrenders.

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—Martin R. Parker, until recently a clerk in the money order department of the Buffalo postoffice, has surrendered to the authorities. He is accused of having embezzled $2,000 of postoffice funds.

Our savings bank is growing every day—an awful lot of people have taken advantage of our offer—to take their deposits in the Omaha Savings bank as part payment on a Kimball—We've got another car load, but they won't last long at the present rate.

**A. HOSPE, JR.,**

**1513 DOUGLAS.**

The Policemen the world over recognize our Policemen's Shoe to be the very best—for comfort—warmth—and satisfaction—in box toe—plain toe—heavy sole—lace or congress—it's made expressly for policemen and worn by them—and others who are exposed to all kinds of weather—$3.00 is our price—and it's a great big $3.00 worth.

**DREXEL SHOE CO.,**

**1419 FARNAM STREET**

**A Gold Mine**

Ain't no better dan dese five-cent "Stoeckers" what you get at dat smoke house of hissen—Den pretty near all de dealers keep dem now—so I don't have to get dem peddles of mine cold any more when de wedder is bad.

**W. F. STOECKER,**

1404 Douglas.