THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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NEW NICARAGUAN TREATY

Senator Sherman Hints that One May Be Proposed.

UNITED STATES TO BUILD THE CANAL

Subject Discussed at Length by the Upper House of Congress—West Point Cadets Will Not Attend the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A crisis in the debate on the Nicaraguan bill was reached in the senate today. It brought a statement from Senator Sherman in which he foreshadowed a new treaty by which the United States could build the canal without the intermediation of a private concession. The senator declared that governmental execution of the project was the only feasible one, and that all private efforts in the direction had proved failures. Answering Mr. Morgan's recent charge that England inspired opposition to American control of the canal, Mr. Sherman asserted this was a "bugaboo" wholly without foundation. He added a handsome tribute to England and her institutions.

Mr. Vilas favored a motion to recommit the canal bill to the committee on foreign relations, a step which Mr. Morgan characterized as an insult. The motion was changed so as to make the recommital to the special committee of which Mr. Morgan is chairman. The senate adjourned before a vote was taken and the Vilas motion to recommit is pending.

The military academy appropriation bill, carrying approximately $479,000, was passed, after the defeat of the amendment providing for the participation of the West Point cadets in the inauguration ceremonies. The amendment led to a sharp controversy between Mr. Allen of Nebraska and Mr. Gray of Delaware.

When the military academy appropriation bill was taken up Mr. Chandler endeavored to have the bill laid aside in order to proceed with the measure for an international monetary conference, but Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota objected, whereupon Mr. Chandler announced that the monetary conference matter would be urged later, and to a favorable conclusion, he hoped.

A long discussion followed on the proposed amendment to the army appropriation bill providing that the cadets shall attend the inauguration ceremony.

Mr. Proctor, republican of Vermont, argued that the law should be made permanent for the attendance of the cadets at inaugurals.

Mr. Gray, democrat of Delaware, opposed the plan, saying the visit would not be in line with military education.

ALLEN TAKES A HAND.

"I understand," interrupted Mr. Allen, populist of Nebraska, "that the senator from Delaware (Gray) gave his great influence to electing a republican president, and why should he object now to bringing these young gentlemen to see the consummation of that event?"

Continuing, Mr. Allen said the proposed visit of cadets was designed simply as tinsel and display. It was another display of wealth and ostentation. We are gradually growing down to a crown.

"A crown of thorns?" interjected Mr. Chandler, derisively.

"We have the crown of thorns already," answered Mr. Allen.

The Nebraska senator went on to say that he would be glad to see ostentatious inaugurals give way to the simplicity of Jefferson's time.

"Why not have the president ride to the white house in a street car?" asked Mr. Gray.

"Yes, on a street car, on horseback," proceded Mr. Allen.

Mr. Stewart, populist of Nevada, came in at this point with an inquiry as to whether Mr. Allen did not like the triumphal entries of the Roman emperors and the recent coronation of the czar.

"Do you refer to that ceremony in which our American ambassador wore knee trousers?" asked Mr. Allen. He went on to say that our ambassador wore knickerbockers.

"Merely a bicycle suit," interjected Mr. Gray, sotto voce, amid laughter.

Mr. Allen turned his attention to Mr. Gray's political affiliations, saying he and others on the democratic side should be classed as politicians.

Mr. Gray, responding, said Mr. Allen had exhibited merely the ravages wrought on a mind by populist notions. The remarks of Mr. Allen were about as pertinent to the question, declared Mr. Gray, as a proposition to bring Coxey's army to the inauguration. Perhaps the Nebraska senator would vote to bring Coxey's army to Washington on March 4.

Mr. Allen was about to reply, but the chair recognized Mr. Hawley, who discussed the desirability of bringing the cadets to Washington.

Mr. Seward said that at a time when thousands were starving, money should not be spent in bringing cadets to swell the crowd of office-seekers present at inaugurations. Republics made these displays only when they were on the way to despotism and royalty.

After further debate a vote was taken on the amendment providing for the visit of the cadets, and it was defeated; yeas, 29; nays, 29. The military army bill was then passed.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

The Nicaragua canal bill was taken up. Mr. Morgan, democrat of Alabama, continued the discussion. He criticised Minister Rodriguez and the course of Nicaragua, saying that country had made enough money about canal concessions and should not be allowed to continue the project on a "bargain counter" basis.

Mr. Morgan asked consent for a final vote at 3 p. m.

Mr. Turpie objected. Thereupon Mr. Morgan gave notice that tomorrow he would ask the senate to remain in session until the bill was passed.

Mr. Hale, republican of Maine, said he was friendly to this canal enterprise, but he did not believe its interests were advanced by an arraignment of Nicaragua. Mr. Hale declared that Secretary Olney had done no less than his duty in sending the Rodriguez letter to the senate and Mr. Sherman had done no less than his duty in making public the letter.

Mr. Morgan, replying, said he had become satisfied that the letter was intended to prevent the United States from building the canal. Mr. Morgan added the suggestive statement that there were important acts bearing on the situation which he was not at liberty to disclose.

Mr. Sherman said he believed the only means of building the Nicaragua canal was through the power of the United States. The execution of the great project was made most promising by the treaty made some years ago and subsequently withdrawn. Why it was withdrawn the senator did not know, as it was most beneficial to the United States. Following this a private company had secured a concession, but they had failed to execute the project.

"In my judgment, a private company will never be able to build the canal," proceeded Mr. Sherman, "as it is a project too vast to be executed except by the United States." Mr. Sherman said Minister Rodriguez came here with full authority. He was a man of sagacity and ability. His letter was entirely friendly in tone, and there was nothing in it to warrant the criticisms of the senator from Alabama. Mr. Sherman declared Mr. Morgan's fears and charges against English conspiracy were a "bugaboo."

SHERMAN GROWS EARNEST.

He added, speaking with deep earnestness: "My honorable friend drew England in, and whenever there is a bugaboo to be presented England is brought before us. The senate of the United States does not fear it or any other power, and the people of the United States do not fear England. We have had two wars with England, long since past, and I hope that war with England will never occur again. The two nations ought never to fight each other. They ought always to be friendly. Great Britain is more and more following the example of the American people of having a government for the people, of the people and by the people, and I believe the time is not far distant when they will be as free as we are. In many of their late proceedings they have been approaching nearer and nearer to the rule of the people in their country, and but for the Irish question I have no doubt that they would approach much nearer."

Mr. White, democrat of California, asked Mr. Sherman if he had not made a favorable report on a bill similar to the pending one.

Mr. Sherman conceded that he had, but said it had now become apparent that the private canal company could not carry out the project.

Mr. Morgan said the statement of Mr. Sherman, who was about to become premier, was ex-cathedra. It indicated a purpose to revive the "old Frelinghuysen treaty with Nicaragua," but Mr. Morgan gave warning that when that treaty came to the senate it would meet with serious objections, unless it fully protected the rights of the American citizens who had secured a concession and had formed a private company. It would be found at that time that there were still men in the senate determined to protect the rights of American citizens.

Mr. Vilas moved to recommit the bill to the committee on foreign relations. "If Mr. Morgan desires it recommitted to the special committee," said he, "I will change my motion."

"The senator has no choice between results," responded Mr. Morgan, with evident feeling.

Mr. Vilas answered that no possible insult could be meant by the motion he had made and he did not believe the senate would be deterred from doing what it conceived to be its duty by the suggestion of the senator that it was an affront to him.

Mr. Aldrich, republican of Rhode Island, said the motion to recommit was a plain proposition to kill the bill, and he urged against such a course. To be sure, the senator from Ohio (Sherman) had said: "I will negotiate a treaty."

Mr. Sherman quickly interposed, saying: "I did not say that."

Mr. Aldrich insisted that the plain meaning of Mr. Sherman's words was that a new treaty would be negotiated. But he warned the Ohio senator that serious obstacles were in the way of such a plan, and he believed that the death of the present bill would end the prospect for the execution of the project. Mr. Aldrich said he agreed with the senator from Alabama (Morgan) that it was an insult to refer the bill to another committee, and, in consideration of the long and eminent service of the Alabama senator, Mr. Aldrich protested against such a recommittal.

Mr. Vilas at once changed his motion so that the recommittal, if carried, would be to the committee of which Mr. Morgan is chairman.

At this moment Mr. Gorman suddenly dissipated the gathering storm by a motion to adjourn, which prevailed, 29 to 26, and the Vilas motion went over.

IMMIGRATION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Conference Report, After Debate, Is Adopted by a Vote of 131 to 118.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—In accordance with the notice given on Monday, Mr. Danford, republican of Ohio, in the house today called up the conference report on the immigration bill. An agreement was reached by which the vote should be taken on the adoption of the report at 4:15 o'clock.

Mr. Danford then took the floor and made the opening argument in support of the report. As it passed the house, he said, the bill applied the educational test only to males. This test was now extended to females. It was this extension of the educational test, he said, which caused the principal antagonism to the adoption of the conference report, on the ground that it would separate families. Husbands might be admissible and wives excluded, or vice versa.

If the bill becomes a law, he said, its provisions would be well understood abroad by prospective immigrants, and very few families would apply for admission, who were not eligible. If any did, the steamship companies were obliged to return them. He drew a graphic picture of the overcrowding in the great centers of populations, the great numbers out of work and the constant necessity of relieving them from want and starvation. He drew attention to the Corliss amendment, which, he said, was designed to prevent the "birds of passage" from crossing the Canadian border each year in the spring and returning in the fall. They took advantage of the high wages paid in the United States. They paid no taxes and contributed nothing to the commonwealth. He thought that this bill was less drastic than the one which passed the last house. In conclusion, he said this bill did not go as far as he would like it to go, because he believed that the people unemployed in this country today constituted the greatest danger to the republic.

OPPOSES THE REPORT.

Mr. Bartholdt, republican of Missouri, who had charge of the disposition of the conference report, spoke in favor of the rejection of the report and instructions to the conferees to insist upon certain modifications of the bill. As one of the conferees, he said, he had refused to sign the report because it would separate man and wife, parent and child, and further, because it not only excluded illiterates, but all those who could not read and write the language of their "native or resident land." Knowledge and reason, and not prejudice, he trusted, would prevail in consideration of the subject.

The bill as agreed on by the conferees, he said, would bar out the Germans of the Baltic provinces of Russia, and many of the people of southern Europe and South America who could read or write their native language. The German Quakers, who spoke no Russian, and yet were under Russian domination, the French, who lived in the German province of Alsace-Lorraine and others who had not learned the language of the country would be barred also.

Mr. Boutelle, republican of Maine, interrupted to express the opinion that Mr. Bartholdt gave a too narrow definition to the words of the bill.

In reply to a question, Mr. Bartholdt said he thought the bill would exclude one-third of our present immigration.

W. A. Stone, republican of Pennsylvania, said the house was confronted with the alternative of accepting the agreement of the conferees or of having no immigration bill passed at this session. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read some telegrams addressed to Senator Lodge, copies of which appeared in an interview with Senator Lodge, printed today. He quoted some statistics to show that last year but 146 immigrants of the class of which we are proud would have been excluded by this bill. It was the importation of these from Italy, Hungary and other countries of southern Europe, a large percentage of whom were being excluded by this bill, which was causing the glut in the common labor market. Two hundred and twenty thousand of the 260,000 immigrants who came in last year, he said, remained in the three states of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. We had been legislating for years in the interest of higher wages for labor, now we should do something to prevent foreign pauper labor from coming here to enjoy conditions we created for the benefit of our own people.

Mr. Buck, democrat of Louisiana, opposed the conference report. He believed that whatever tended to restrain or restrict human effort contained in it the germs of injustice and wrong. It was un-American.

Mr. Johnson, republican of Indiana, advocated the adoption of the report, but criticised the measure because it did not go far enough.

Mr. Corliss, republican of Michigan, the author of the amendment placed in the bill by the conferees to prevent aliens from coming into the United States temporarily for the purpose of employment and returning again to their families, supported the report.

FAVORS SENDING IT BACK.

Mr. Cannon, republican of Illinois, favored sending the bill back to conference to make

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

RESOLVE ABOUT THE TARIFF

National Association of Manufacturers Takes Formal Action.

CALL FOR RATES TO BE CONSISTENT

Law Should Be Revised at Once, So that Uncertainty May Be Removed and Business Confidence Restored.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The National Association of Manufacturers met for its second session. The first communication was from the National Board of Trade, now meeting in Washington, expressing its sympathy with the Manufacturers' association and pledging its support for their mutual interest. Following this came an examination of the president's report, submitted yesterday. It was satisfactory except that portion relating to the registration of American shipping. A. R. Smith of New York denied that it was due to overprotection. A special committee was appointed to consider the best means of restoring American shipping.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn read a communication from Loring Palmer of New York, asking that the convention take some action that will lead to the United States consuls forwarding reports of all matters relating to the commercial interests of this country and urging the creation of a bureau in Washington to publish such reports. Mr. Schieren, however, desired to state that some of the consuls were active in their efforts to benefit the business of the country.

On motion of Mr. Tompkins of North Carolina, a special committee of five was appointed to prepare a resolution to be referred to the president and congress bearing on this subject.

The report of the tariff committee was postponed and the committee on resolutions recommended the executive committee to extend its Mexican investigations regarding the proposed Mexican exposition and the establishment of bonded warehouses in Mexico. This committee also favorably endorsed the Tennessee exposition, to begin May 1, 1897. Recess until 2 o'clock.

The subject of tariff came up in the shape of a report of the special committee appointed. It was known the committee had labored for many hours with the subject, in the hope of being able to agree upon some expression of opinion that would voice the sentiments of all the manufacturers. A discussion that lasted for some time followed the presentation of the report, and it was finally adopted. The report as presented was as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Association of Manufacturers that the law should be revised at the earliest possible moment, in order that uncertainty may be removed, confidence restored and business permitted to revive.

Resolved, That rates of duty should be made as low as possible, consistent with adequate protection of our manufacturing and agricultural industries, and the labor they employ. The tariff should contain only specific duties or mixed ad valorem and specific duties.

Resolved, That congress should be invited to re-establish and extend the system of reciprocity, which may be employed to secure tariff favor in Latin-American and other markets, in which we are the largest buyers, while Europe is the preferred seller, because of the lower general cost of production.

LIVELY DEBATE.

The debate that followed hinged entirely on the words in the paragraph "as low as possible" and the fight for the dropping out of those words was precipitated by Mr. Hamilton of California. He felt that with these words remaining the resolution would not have the weight with the ways and means committee of congress that it would otherwise have. He urged that the convention adopt just as strong resolutions as possible and added that with the words in question remaining every manufacturer when he went before the congressional committee to urge a high tariff on certain goods would be told: "Why, your association wants it as low as possible."

Mr. Clark of Pennsylvania urged the passage of the resolution as it was. He spoke of the hard work the committee had in framing a report that it thought would be satisfactory for all. "Personally," he said "you can't make the tariff too high for me." The question of eliminating the words was argued pro and con until matters were adjusted by substituting "Such as shall be consistent." The vote was 75 for and 51 against. The report was further amended in the same paragraph by the substitution of the word "duties" for "rates of duty." The entire report as amended was adopted and it was further resolved to send a copy to every member of congress and also to the new members elected at the last election.

When all had been finally disposed of the convention arose in a body and gave vent to loud and prolonged cheers. President Searach took occasion to congratulate the members on the action taken and said it meant a great deal for the manufacturing interests of the nation and would advance the influence of the association not only in congress but wherever it might be heard.

Several minor committee reports were then adopted, after which the resolutions committee presented a resolution asking the senate to enact such a law as will allow distillers to bottle distilled spirits in bond so that the restrictions now placed upon the manufacturers preventing the exportation of distilled spirits in bottles and cases in bond, may be removed. It was contended that this would increase our export trade and particularly in Central and South America and Mexico, and afford an opportunity to compete with foreigners, particularly Canadian distillers. An objection to taking any action on this was made on the ground that it was without the general scope of the association to take action on specific trade. The resolution was adopted by a large vote.

Deaths of a Day.

HASTINGS, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Mrs. Rachel Dean, wife of Horace Dean, died at 11:30 yesterday morning. The deceased was 75 years old and was well known in Hastings. The funeral will be held Thursday morning at 10 o'clock from the family residence. Willis J. Durphey died yesterday morning of paralysis. He was 76 years old. The remains were shipped to Fairfield this morning for interment.

STERLING Colo., Jan. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—P. J. Dempster, register of the United States land office at this place, died here this afternoon at 3 o'clock after an illness of only a few days. Mr. Dempster was a prominent and successful attorney practicing at Holyoke, Colo., prior to accepting the duties of register in June, 1894, which office he has faithfully filled with unquestioned ability. He was at one time a member of the Nebraska legislature from Webster county and was a highly honored and active member of that body.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—James Howell, formerly mayor of Brooklyn, died at his home in that city today. He leaves a widow, son and two married daughters. Mr. Howell was born in England in 1829, and came to this country when 6 years old, the family settling on a farm near New Lisbon, O. He moved to Brooklyn in 1845. He was president of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn bridge at the time of his death.

Mark Hanna Visits McKinley.

CANTON, Jan. 27.—Chairman M. A. Hanna spent last night in Canton. He came down from Cleveland yesterday evening to see Major McKinley. It has been definitely arranged that the farewell reception to Major and Mrs. McKinley will be held on the afternoon of February 22. The reception will be for Cantonians in general who wish to bid Major and Mrs. McKinley goodby. It will be under the auspices of the Business Men's association.

CINCINNATI VISITED BY FIRE.

Malt House Destroyed, Entailing a Loss of Over $300,000.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 28.—The north section of Goepper's malt house, recently bought by Albert Schill & Co., extending from Commerce to Second street, between Race and Vine streets, a five-story building, took fire early this morning and is likely to be destroyed. The section of Goepper's malt house on the south side of Commerce street, equally large, is also in danger. Overman & Schrader's Cordage building, adjoining Goepper's, is also on fire. The Goepper's building is full of malt.

At this hour (2:40 a. m.) the fire is getting away from the fire department. The whole available force is out. A still alarm has just called a portion of the fire department to Fourth and Broadway.

Loss on stock, $50,000; loss on building, $300,000.

The fire at 3 o'clock has crossed Commerce street and is in the south division of the Herman Goepper Malt house, where the loss is likely to be as great in stock, material and building as in the north division.

GOMEZ MOVES AWAY FROM WEYLER

Cuban and Spanish Forces Play a Game of Hide-and-Seek.

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HAVANA (Via Key West, Fla.), Jan. 27.—(New York Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—General Gomez has been slowly moving westward for a month, but now is reported to be going back. This may not be a retreat, but a move to avoid the heavy columns the Spanish are throwing in his way from Trinidad and Cienfuegos to the north. The Cubans say Gomez will thus be able to pass the troops and enter Matanzas and Havana provinces.

I have just returned from a ten days' trip to Santa Clara province, where Gomez is now operating. The best information and the latest placed him near Placetar. His force is said to number about 6,000 men, divided into several bands, all of which can be quickly massed.

There is evidently a general movement of Spanish forces eastward from Pinar del Rio and Havana into Santa Clara. General Weyler has gone in that direction. Weyler, having located Gomez near Santa Clara, can send troops by the thousands in boats to Cienfuegos and Sagua la Grande, opposite to ports on the south and north coasts just west of Santa Clara, which would form a moving trocha across the country. Then General Weyler will march through Matanzas and Santa Clara with 20,000 troops.

The Cubans hopefully expect that Gomez will slip by Weyler and soon be making trouble in the provinces of Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. The Spanish army is reported to be destroying everything through the country, as it moves eastward.

THOMAS G. ALVORD, JR.

WAIT TO CONSULT APEZETEGUA.

Spanish Government Anxious for First Hand Information from Cuba.

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MADRID (via Bayonne, France), Jan. 27.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The proclaiming of reforms for Cuba is only awaiting the arrival of the Marquis of Apezetegua, the leader of the Cuban conservatives. He is on his way here from Havana, and is expected in a few days. The government wishes to consult him on the state of the island, especially as to the condition and disposition of the loyalists and the insurgents, before putting into the Madrid and Havana Gazettes the decree granting concessions, the extent of which is already known to Captain General Weyler and to the American government.

The greatest reserve is maintained in official circles in regard to the text of the decrees and the date of publication, because the government wants to spring them upon the colony and the mother country the same day, as the ministers are fully alive to the importance of the impression which the reforms are expected to produce in the West Indies, the United States and Europe, even if they are not palpable to many interests in Spain.

The Madrid press is very skeptical in regard to the alleged semi-pacification of Havana and Matanzas provinces, officially reported by cable by General Weyler. They say that if his report is true, the insurrection never had the importance, even in those districts, attributed to it officially.

ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

Six-Day Snow Storm in Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A Berlin dispatch to the Standard reports there have been six days of continuous snow in east Prussia and the soldiers are called upon to act as escort for the mails on account of the fear of wolves.

Gladstone Goes to the Riviera.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone left Hawarden today on their way to the Riviera.

Shot by a Woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 27.—C. C. Nordhausen, an Oakland capitalist, who had been treated at St. Luke's hospital for a wound which he said was accidentally self-inflicted, died at the hospital yesterday and at an autopsy today the physicians in attendance concluded that Nordhausen could not possibly himself have inflicted the injuries from which he died. There was a wound on his forehead for which he asked treatment. The doctors also found a second wound in the breast from which a bullet was extracted when he was first attended. The hospital doctors state that when summoned they noticed that the wounds were thirty hours' old, the blood being dried around the wounds and on Nordhausen's clothing. Just before his death he tacitly admitted to the physicians that he had been shot by a woman, but declined to discuss the matter, saying: "Oh, never mind; it is too late now." The police have found that Saturday night Nordhausen, much intoxicated, applied for parlors at the Baldwin house. He remained in his quarters on Sunday and early on Monday an attendant found Nordhausen fully dressed on a sofa in great pain. It was then he was taken to the hospital to be treated.

Bill to Assist the Papagoes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Delegate Murphy of Arizona today introduced a bill to assist the wandering Papago Indians in the territory of Arizona to establish homes and induce them to cease their depredations upon the cattle herds of white citizens. Twenty-five thousand dollars is appropriated to purchase the Quijatoa well and machinery in Pima county and the commissioner of Indian affairs is authorized to appoint a farmer to assist and to pump water for their use.

Bank Allowed to Reopen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The First National bank of Hollidaysburg, Pa., which suspended payment December 1, 1896, having complied with the conditions imposed by the comptroller of the currency and its capital stock being now unimpaired, has been permitted to reopen its doors for business.

Distillers at Outs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—A war between the American Spirits company and the outside distillers has been carried on in the city during the past week, causing the lowest prices for spirits ever known in this territory. Agents are on the ground cutting prices to rectifiers in this city and vicinity.

Jewish Historical Society.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 27.—The American Jewish Historical society began its fifth annual convention here today at the Hotel Rennert. The annual address of the president of the society, Oscar S. Strauss, ex-United States minister to Turkey, was read by Dr. Cyrus Adler, the secretary, because of Mr. Strauss' unavoidable absence.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Jan. 27.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Belgen, Philadelphia for Liverpool and proceeded.

At Liverpool—Sailed—Majestic, for New York.

ALLEN ON THE APPROPRIATION

Senior Senator Expresses Himself in Favor of Liberal Provisions.

EXPOSITION MUST BE WELL SUPPORTED

Gigantic Enterprise Is Now So Far Under Way that Nebraskans Can Not Afford to Let it Lapse for Lack of Money.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Allen, in an interview with The Bee regarding the Transmississippi and International Exposition, and replying to an inquiry as to what was his general view of the enterprise, said: "It is a gigantic enterprise. It will affect the future of Nebraska very materially. Our people are familiar with the history of the exposition as made in congress. The law authorizing it was the work of populists, to a very great extent. The bill was introduced by me in the senate a year ago this month, and the enterprise must be regarded largely as populistic. I do not doubt the holding of the exposition will be the greatest event of Nebraska's history thus far, and one of the greatest events in its entire history. It will take millions of people to Omaha, and distribute them through the state, cities, country towns and precincts—people who would otherwise never visit us or know anything of the state, and who will spend more or less money incident to their travels. Many of them will become permanent residents. They will purchase real estate, build homes and improve farms, and Nebraska will become infinitely richer in consequence thereof. When we take into consideration the great benefit to the middle western states produced by the World's fair, it will be readily seen that this is an enterprise, the great benefits of which Nebraska and western Iowa alone will receive."

BIG THING FOR THE STATE.

"What do you think the legislature will do toward making the exposition a success?" was asked the senator.

"Of course, I regard it as important that Nebraska should do her full share for the success of the undertaking," he said. "Whatever the legislature does will be regarded as a precedent for legislatures of other states. I know that taxes rest heavily on our people; they are tax-ridden to a very great extent, but I feel confident the taxes that may be imposed to make an exhibit at the exposition will be more than compensated by corresponding benefits derived from the holding of the exposition. In other words, I think that property throughout Nebraska will be advanced, capital will be invested and new enterprises be started by reason thereof. In my judgment not less than from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 will be spent by visitors and those intending to become residents, in one form or another, and this money will be scattered among the merchants, farmers, laborers and all other classes. I look upon the success of the exposition as the only real hope for relief our state will have in the immediate future. The legislature can be relied upon to do what is right and even what is generous."

POPULISTS WILL DO THEIR SHARE.

"How will the populist members of the legislature stand on the appropriation for a state exhibit?" was asked.

"I can only speak in a general way," said Senator Allen, "for I am not in communication with any of the members of the legislature on the subject, but I have no doubt they will favor a bill making a reasonable appropriation. You well understand that the responsibility for defeat or injury of the exposition must not be laid at the door of the populist party. Our party will guard every avenue and protect every interest, and republicans and gold democrats must not be permitted to truthfully say the populists unreasonably obstructed a reasonable and proper appropriation to make the exposition successful. I do not doubt the wisdom of the populist members of the legislature. They can be relied on to do what is right. I think the people of Nebraska have their hearts set on this exposition, and it would be regarded as a great misfortune for it to miscarry at his time. After it has been pushed along successfully thus far, we could not stand the chagrin that would be caused us by letting the enterprise lapse.

"I expect before the general government has gotten through, we will be able to get $500,000. We have $200,000 now, which will doubtless be increased to $275,000 by this congress. The government building will no doubt be donated to the state, and an additional appropriation of $225,000 be made as the exposition progresses to meet other necessary expenses. Such is usually the course pursued."

FRANK J. EVANS FOUND GUILTY.

Former Omaha Man Convicted of Murder, but Recommended to Mercy.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—At Rome, Ga., this evening the jury in the case of Frank J. Evans, charged with the murder of William Coleman, brought in a verdict of murder, but added a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was then sentenced to life service in the coal mines. Evans was a popular newspaper man and went to Rome four years ago from Omaha, where he had been employed on the World-Herald. At different times he worked on all the Rome papers. The crime was committed during a quarrel in a beer saloon two months ago, where Evans met Coleman, who was a farmer. Evans received his sentence with an air of bravado that was evidently assumed, for directly he was taken to jail, he broke down completely and medical attention was necessary. An excellent defense was made by able attorneys, but the evidence was straight and greatly against the accused. Judge John F. Candler of Stone Mountain circuit was on the bench.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S FINE NEW GOWN.

President's Wife Decides on the Details of Her Inaugural.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The details of the inauguration gown of Mrs. McKinley were finally decided today. The material for the gown has been selected, but not cut from the piece. It is a brocade of silver and white combination, producing a sort of gray color. It will be lined with pale blue satin. The gown is to be made rather plain. The corsage will have a fluffy fichu of point d'Alencon. Though the neck will be made high, with soft laces, yet it will have the decollete effect, because of the d'Alencon fichu. The sleeves will be long and finished with a full frill of lace. The skirt, with its stately train, is to have several panels of handsome brocade. The idea is to have the gown not elaborate, and at the same time rich in effect. It is one of eight gowns which Mrs. McKinley will have fitted during her stay in Chicago.

Athletic Club Wants a License.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Counsel for the Seaside Athletic club appeared in the supreme court before Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn today and made application for an order against Mayor Wurster to compel him to issue a license to the club. Corporation Counsel Burr was given until 10 o'clock tomorrow to present his argument against the motion. The club has scheduled for February 1 a bout between Steve O'Donnell and Jim Hall.

COLD WAVE STILL HAS A GRIP.

No Relief is Promised from the Spell of Arctic Weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. [illegible]—The temperature has fallen in the south[illegible]tic and east gulf on the Atlantic coast, [illegible] of South Carolina and on the lakes a[illegible]per Ohio. Generally the weather is v[illegible]clear in the gulf states and Tennessee, a[illegible] has risen slowly in all other districts. [illegible] prevails tonight [illegible] states, the Mississippi v[illegible] and thence west to the Rocky mountai[illegible]t will be colder in the southern Atlan[illegible]ates, and below freezing as far south a[illegible] extreme northern Florida. General[illegible]ir weather will prevail in the southern [illegible]ates and central valleys.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The temperature in Chicago registered two degrees below zero at 11 a. m., a drop of one degree since 2 a. m., which was the highest point reached during the night. The signal service, however, hold out but little hope for a further modification and states that the temperature will probably remain at about the zero mark for the rest of the week. Since early morning a fine snow has been falling. There is no wind and no interruption to street car traffic has resulted. The work of relieving the destitute is still being actively carried on and contributions of money, coal and provisions keep pouring in. Warehouses for the distribution of supplies have been opened in various parts of the city to expedite the work.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—The headquarters and branches of the St. Louis Provident association continue to be thronged by an unusually large number of destitute persons whose sufferings have been added to by the intensely cold weather prevailing here during the past few days. As fast as possible provisions and clothing are distributed and loads of coal sent out to the deserving ones. Contributions of all kinds of necessaries are being received, and the police are active in the work of ferreting out cases of destitution and are presenting them to the proper authorities. The Salvation army is also preparing to care for a large number of sufferers.

The weather is moderating somewhat today. At 1 a. m. the thermometer had reached the minimum, 1 degree above zero, but by 2 p. m. had risen to 8 above. City Comptroller Sturgeon thinks that the city should take some action to relieve the suffering of the poor. He had just returned from a visit to the headquarters of the Provident association, when he said: "The situation is certainly desperate. I do not see how the associations are going to cope with it unless there is a great increase of donations. I hear that Mayor Walbridge thinks of calling a public meeting to raise funds. I think it is the right thing to do." River traffic is practically at a standstill, and the river will probably be frozen solid within the next few days.

TACOMA, Jan. 27.—The snow storm has so delayed traffic that no Northern Pacific passenger trains have arrived from the east since Saturday. The two trains consolidated at Helena yesterday and will arrive here today, bringing several days' mail.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Mayor Jewett has received a telegram from Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation army, Chicago, offering the use of the army barracks and shelters in this city for homeless men and women during the present cold season. His honor has replied gratefully, accepting the proffered aid.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 27.—The Old Dominion state is covered with from four to six inches of snow tonight. The fall began early in the morning, and in some places has not abated. Danville has four inches, Petersburg three, Newport News five, and Roanoke six. No serious delays to trains are reported. The temperature over the state ranges from 20 to 25 degrees. The storm has caused all shipping to hug the harbor at Norfolk, and the roads are lined with vessels awaiting clear weather.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 27.—The belated cold wave has reached here, but has lost some of its severity by delay. At 10 o'clock tonight the weather bureau reports a temperature of 36, with a prospect of its reaching 20 before morning. The orange trees can stand 26 degrees, and there is little prospect of so low a temperature. The truck farms, however, will be greatly damaged. The gardens are full of cabbages now, and all will be killed, with other tender vegetables.

LOUCKS RELEASES HIS FOLLOWERS.

Half a Dozen Votes to Be Divided Between Plowman and Goodykountz.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—In the joint ballot this morning the vote was: Pickler, 54; Kyle, 27; Plowman, 18; Goodykountz, 14; Loucks, 6; Kellar, 2; Bowler, 2; Palmer, 1. There is no populist caucus tonight. Loucks has released his followers and they will probably divide between Plowman and Goodykountz in the future. The fight between the Kyle and anti-Kyle factions is so bitter that some of them would prefer voting for a republican to joining the opposition faction and a republican senator is not considered an impossible outcome.

In the house this morning contrary to expectations the Dowdell-Sheldon contest was not pushed and goes over for two weeks.

Senate bill 1, the railroad bill, was given first and second reading and will come up tomorrow for third reading and final passage and there is no question that it will pass and become a law.

A resolution was introduced today to cut the legislative representation to the lowest limit allowed by the constitution, and ordering the appointment of committee to report not later than the fortieth day of the session.

An appropriation bill was introduced to pay territorial warrants for about $200, which were issued in 1862, for services in the militia. A joint resolution for a constitutional amendment, providing for the initiative and referendum passed the house, receiving several republican votes.

In the senate the chief interest centered in a resolution declaring the people of this state to be in favor of a protective tariff, which was voted down, a substitute adopted declaring for bimetallism, a nonpartisan tariff commission and reciprocity with bimetallic countries.

M'KINLEY WANTS TO SEE GAGE.

Chicago Banker Probably Scheduled for the Treasury Portfolio.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Lyman J. Gage received a telegram from President-elect McKinley tonight requesting him to leave for Canton. Mr. Gage left on a midnight train and will reach Canton at noon tomorrow. This is believed to mean that his selection as secretary of the treasury is a certainty.

Day's Doings at Canton.

CANTON, O., Jan. 27.—George R. Bond and James F. D. Stafford of Springfield, Mass., eastern directors of the Hamden Watch company, were among Major McKinley's callers today. They had a very pleasant visit and in the course of their conversation spoke very highly of ex-Governor Long of Massachusetts as an available man for a cabinet position. Colonel John Hay was seen at the Fort Wayne depot prior to his departure for Washington. He said he was not in Canton on any personal matters, nor to talk about cabinet affairs, but to see Major McKinley for some one else. He declined to reveal who that some one else was. When it was mentioned that he had been spoken of as possible minister to England, Mr. Hay smiled and said that he had little idea that Major McKinley was thinking of him in that connection. Colonel Osborn will remain in Canton several days the guest of Major McKinley.

Ohio Publishers Endorse Gibbs.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 27.—The Associated Ohio dailies, composed of publishers, today unanimously endorsed Judge Gibbs, publisher of the Norwalk Reflector and treasurer of the National Editorial association, for public printer of the United States.

Sherman Writes to Bushnell.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 27.—Governor Bushnell has a letter from Sherman on the senatorship, but declined to give its contents out. No person, he said, has been suggested as a suitable man to appoint.

NEEDS THEIR VOTES

Contestants from Douglas County May Get Seats in the House.

MAJORITY IS IN A SERIOUS DILEMMA

Constitution of the State Proves a Block in the Way.

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION IS UNCERTAIN

Populists Find Themselves Short of the Necessary Sixty-Eight.

CAUCUS UNABLE TO DECIDE ON ACTION

Situation Discussed for Four Hours, but No Vote is Taken and the Fight is Still Unsettled.

LINCOLN, Jan. 27.—(Special Telegram.)—For the first time in the history of the present session of the legislature there is a situation. The Douglas county election contest, which has been the legislative joke of the session, has been since last night the most important thing in sight. Projected legislation for the regulation of corporations, the constitutional amendment question, the recommendations of the governor on state finances, all have dwarfed into insignificance beside the Douglas county contest, and all because of the emergency clause in the constitution.

Last night the fusion leaders, both outside and inside the legislature, but principally outside, discovered that the majority with its sixty-eight members was powerless in the hands of the thirty-two republicans. It requires sixty-seven votes to pass a bill with an emergency clause in order that it may take effect immediately. Without this number of votes it will be impossible to pass any bill looking to the immediate recount of the vote on the constitutional amendments. When this fact became apparent yesterday afternoon, the bill for the proposed recount had been engrossed and was ready to be put on its final passage, with the certainty of defeat unless quick and radical action was taken. Representative Severe, chairman of the engrossing committee, pocketed the bill and refused to report it in regular order.

VOTES ARE NEEDED.

The populist dilemma was brought about by the fact that Representatives Schram and Grandstaff are sick in bed at their homes and have been excused for an indefinite time. They cannot be reached under call of the house. Representative Uerling is also sick at his home in Ayr, although he has not been excused. The pressure for the summary ejectment of the four republican members from Douglas county has been tremendous. The house remained in session but a few minutes this morning, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon the fusionists went into a caucus in the judiciary room, and did not adjourn until after 6 o'clock this evening. For four hours the question was