

CROWDS AT DENVER

Many People Attend the Stock Growers' Convention.

MOUNTAIN CITY FILLED WITH DELEGATES

Nearly Every Transmissouri State is Represented.

SOMBREIRO OF FICTION IS NOT PRESENT

Stockmen of Today Are More Like Other Business Men.

THERE IS A PURPOSE BEHIND THE MEETING

Denver is Ambitious to Become a Central Market for Feeder Stock from the Mountain and Plain.

DENVER, Jan. 26.—(Special.)—As I write this Denver is filled with stockmen. There are hundreds of them, I might be tempted to say thousands after making the rounds of the various hotels. Almost every state and territory west of the Missouri, from Mexico to the British possessions, is represented.

Omaha has never had a national convention of stockmen and the readers of The Bee may be interested in knowing what such an assembly looks like. The popular idea pictures a stockman as a big individual with flowing locks and broad-brimmed hat, booted and spurred, and with belt and pistol prominently displayed.

One cannot help but admire the enterprise of the people of Denver who have brought about this great gathering of stockmen, leaving nothing undone that could contribute to either the profit or pleasure of those attending. But Denver is a city of ambitions and one of the greatest is the very commendable ambition to become a prominent stock market.

GOOD MEETING POINT

Denver's possibilities as a stock market lie in another direction. With railroads leading out into the range country, both north and south, this city would seem to be the natural centering point for the cattle and sheep business of the plains, the point of meeting between the free-graze rangers of the northern states, and the breeders of the southern, and the point where both may meet the feeders from the corn belt.

It is days gone by the range men from the northern tier of states were accustomed to make an annual pilgrimage to Texas and the southwest territories, which constitute the great breeding grounds, in quest of cattle and sheep to be driven north, where experience has shown they are best marketed. The amount of labor involved in securing the kind of cattle wanted on the plains, as well as the expense, was always a serious drawback.

For some time back Denver has been aiming at the interception of at least a portion of this business, and already has made considerable progress in this direction, about 250,000 cattle having passed through the yards at this point during the last year. As I understand it the main object of the Denver people in holding this convention is to bring this idea of a feeder market more prominently before the stockmen of the transmissouri region.

A writer on live stock matters has set forth in the Denver News the grounds upon which this city is building its hopes of a live stock market, and perhaps it can do no better than to quote his figures bearing on the subject. He says:

Table with 2 columns: State/Territory and Estimated Cattle. Includes entries for Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and a total of 11,225,000.

MONETARY CONVENTION ENDS

Finishes Its Business and the Delegates Start for Home.

DECLARATION FOR A SOUND CURRENCY

Purpose and Plan of the Convention Given the Stamp of Approval—Work of Practical Business Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—It was not expected that the monetary convention would remain in session more than two days, and this expectation was realized. It settled down to work promptly at 10 o'clock this morning and adjourned at 2 o'clock, subject to the call of the chairman, Hugh H. Hanna.

It was a convention that was notable for the prominence of its delegates in business circles, and for the large number who, at the sacrifice of their private interests, made the long journey to Indianapolis to embrace by their presence their strong sympathy with the movement for currency reform. The number of bankers who attended was limited to less than a dozen. The remainder of the 400 delegates were representatives of the various commercial bodies, with a sprinkling of political economists, prominent among whom was Prof. Taussig of Harvard university.

The proceedings of the convention were transacted with that businesslike method which was characteristic of the men engaged. There was about them an snap and a vim and an energy, combined with an absence of superfluities and hair-splitting points of order, that furnished a refreshing contrast to a purely political convention, where prompt action is less required than the advantage of this or that particular candidate.

Many of the delegates returned to their homes late afternoon. All of the New York and eastern men left on early trains, and some of the Iowa delegates were equally prompt in getting away. Tonight only a score of the delegates are about the hotel lobbies, and the convention of which they were a part has already passed into history.

ENDORSE THE COMMISSION.

The convention convened at 10 o'clock today. Pending the report of the committee on resolutions, the secretary read a number of telegrams from the various commercial bodies of the country, endorsing the plan of the commission.

E. J. Parker of Illinois presented a resolution approving the efforts of the National business league to forward a movement to ward the establishment of a national department of commerce and industries, the head of which shall be a member of the cabinet.

Charles S. Fairchild, ex-secretary of the treasury, delivered an address. Mr. Fairchild said that the commission had done its work and the institution of the convention of 1897. He said a government should try to learn facts and conform its laws thereto.

Men in the past have had standards of value and mediums of exchange or circulating media of whatever name you may give them with which to save the customer of business; these they can have in the future without statutes, and they will have them in spite of statutes if states stand in the way of the irresistible force of the concurring habits of men.

A fact of civilization is that men measure value by gold. Whatever the standard named in law men will continue to measure value by gold until, by the concurrence of their habits, they have something that suits their purposes better.

The commission's report was an attempt to remove unnatural barriers of law and make a statute supplement and assist the laws which the habits of business men had evolved.

Gentlemen, your right to meet, to have and speak your opinion, to make your petition, and to join in your cause the petition of our country is older than our government, is declared in the bill of rights and imbedded in the constitution of the United States. The spirit that brings you here is that which makes possible and is the condition precedent to a government of the people. We claim no more than this high and ancient right and no less. Your authority is no more than that which can be given by the combined character, wisdom and patriotism of the voluntary organizations of the men in all parts of our country who move and direct its mighty business, whose brain and energy give life to that without which army, navy and nation are but a name.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fairchild's address a motion was made and carried that when the convention adjourned it be subject to the call of the executive committee. Permanent Chairman Shaw declared that "this convention never adjourns" and E. O. Stannard of Missouri took the gavel to preside.

The next speaker was Congressman Joseph Overstreet of Indiana, who introduced the monetary bill in congress. Mr. Overstreet commended the commission's work. "This is not the time for stopping this movement," said he. He thought the bill will receive the thorough attention of congress and said Speaker Reed would in no way retard its careful consideration. "If we are defeated," said he, "we shall not be conquered."

APPORTIONING THE FUNDS

Dividing Up the Money for the Government Exhibit.

APPLIED TO THE PRESENT CONDITIONS

Matter of Allotment of Space is Referred to a Sub-Committee to Report on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—To meet the changed conditions in the government appropriation of \$200,000 to the Transmissouri Exposition by reason of an additional sum set apart for the completion of the Government building along original plans, representatives of the government board met today at the office of President Brigham to redivide space and funds. Nearly every department of the government was represented and an enthusiastic feeling pervaded the board that the real work of the assemblage of exhibits should now go ahead with renewed interest, as congress has provided by law for the purchase of material and the installation and show of the government exhibit, factors left out of the original bill. To meet the reduction in the general fund it was decided to scale the original allowance 8 1/2 per cent. This will give the department the following amounts for individual exhibits:

Treasury, 500 feet; Agriculture, 500 feet; Postoffice, 600 feet; Navy, 600 feet; Smithsonian, 600 feet; Fish commission, 600 feet. State, Interior and Justice will be satisfied with the present allotment.

One suggestion was made which met with unanimous approval, namely, that when the available accounts are closed that congress should be asked to transfer and balance remaining in the Nashville fund to Omaha, which will be in the neighborhood of \$5,000.

Mr. Kemper, representative of the Treasury department, asked that the amount allotted originally for his department be not changed, as since the original allotment provision had been made for a life saving station and maintenance of a crew, which cost nearly \$2,000. His wishes were respected and the reduction of 8 1/2 per cent in the allotment for the Treasury department was made up by taking a like amount from the common fund.

ALLEN AND HIS BILL

Commissioner of Indian Affairs James has made a report on Senator Allen's amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, providing that wagon roads and cattle trails shall be established through Indian reservations. The object of this amendment is to open a trail through the great Sioux reservation in South Dakota that cattlemen may drive their cattle to near points on the railroad in order to reach the South Omaha market.

A resolution was also adopted requiring that copies of the convention's proceedings be furnished to members of congress. A long resolution, prepared and submitted by the executive committee, and which was enthusiastically adopted by the convention, expressed hearty appreciation of the monetary commission's report, and of the recommendations it embodied. The resolution declared that the members of the commission, who are severally named, gave their work "without any compensation or reward except the consciousness of duty well and faithfully done, many months of arduous work at great sacrifice by each of them, in absence from home and in valuable time for their own families and in the earnest conviction of the convention that there never has been in the history of our country a body of men more truly representative of all that is best in American life, manhood, patriotism and intelligence, nor one that undertook and fulfilled a great task for the general welfare in a spirit of the unselfish devotion of our country."

The convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the executive committee. The resolutions set out the plan as follows: SYNOPSIS OF RESOLUTIONS.

1. To remove at once and forever all barriers of law which prevent the free circulation of the money of the United States, and to be to be the highest point among the nations of the world.

2. To eliminate from our currency system those elements of weakness and danger which are now a source of embarrassment to the people.

3. To provide a paper currency convertible into gold and equal to it in value at all times and places, in which the needs of business there shall be combined with a quality of growth and elasticity through which it will adjust itself automatically to the changing conditions of demand, whether sudden or gradual and which shall distribute itself throughout the country as the wants of different sections may require.

4. To utilize the existing silver dollar as a basis for the new currency, without imposing undue burdens upon the treasury.

5. To avoid any injurious contraction of the currency.

6. To avoid the issue of interest-bearing bonds, except in case of unlooked-for emergency; but to confer the power to issue bonds when necessary for the preservation of the credit of the government.

7. To accomplish these ends by a plan which would lead from our present confused and uncertain situation by gradual and progressive steps without shock or violent change, to a monetary system which would be a source of strength and stability of growth to any extent that the country may require.

APPROVES COMMISSION PLAN. Approving of the expressed purposes of the commission and the plan of the report, earnestly and cordially commended it to our fellow citizens as worthy of their approval and adoption and we urge upon the congress of the United States that the principles embodied in the report should be enacted into law with the best and expectation that the effect would be to secure a solid, substantial and stable financial system the world has never known, and which would insure a stable property that cannot be achieved unless there is a system of finance, the integrity and adaptability of which cannot be questioned or assailed.

THE BEE B ETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska and vicinity. Fair to slightly Windy.

USES A RED PENCIL

Blanco's Touchy Understudy Edits Copy for Sylvester Seavel.

ELIMINATES WHAT DOES NOT SUIT HIM

Passages Stricken Out Express the Most Peaceful Sentiments.

MAINE'S PRESENCE IRRITATES SPANIARDS

Acting Governor General Parrado Indulges in a Bit of Prophecy.

SAYS A WAR SHIP WILL CAUSE TROUBLE

This Bluff Falls to Frighten Lee, Who Replies that There is a Whole Squadron at Anchor at Tortugas.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. HAVANA, Jan. 26.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Acting Governor General Parrado was so disgruntled by the arrival of the United States battleship Maine that he cut out of all dispatches filed for American newspapers the most strongly worded phrases about Havana's tranquility. He peremptorily ordered his postoffice (forbid the carrying on of his conservative message such phrases as these:

"There is no disturbance now, nor is there likely to be any later."
"The Cuban laborers are disgusted; they say that now they have no chance to create trouble for a long time."
"General Parrado has taken the precaution to slightly increase the police, but there does not seem to be much necessity for it."
"General Lee says he does not think the presence of the Maine will hurt the present good relations of Spain and the United States."
"La Lucha announces the arrival of the Maine as an important incident. Editor San Miguel thinks there will be no trouble."
"Neither the Maine's sailors nor even her officers will be allowed by Captain Sigbee to come ashore for a couple of days until the feeling is definitely known. At 10 p. m. the streets had their usual aspect. There had been neither tumult nor excitement."
"Why did General Parrado eliminate the most reassuring features of the information meant for the American press?"

The Maine's course from the Tortugas to the south to Miami, thence east coastwise to Havana, Captain Sigbee, anxious to give no provocation, even accepted a local pilot, which is not necessary on naval vessels. The big vessel came into port quietly with everything shipshape from keel to truck.

LEE IS DELIGHTED. General Lee is delighted over the presence of the ship and the manner of its entry. He always thought one or more desirable here, but of course the matter was left to the government. During the recent riots he was besieged by members of the American colony, native and naturalized, to wire to Key West for the Maine, but he wisely refused. To have done so then would have meant serious trouble, although the riots quickly subsided.

The American colony persisted in its demands. Its most influential members signed a petition to President McKinley to send a ship immediately, because of "laboratory" intrigues, sure to turn a future riot into an anti-American uprising. The distribution of inflammatory circulars in this city was referred to, and the petition asked for a war ship during the present comparative tranquility rather than during any disturbance, or immediately after it. A plane of refuge for the American colony was also presented, should accident or design direct an riot against Americans. General Lee learned that the petition was in circulation. He had previously suggested that the Maine be sent to Havana when complete order had been restored and his only objection to the petition was that the Spanish authorities bore trouble for an American vessel's arrival. But General Lee was well informed on the state of affairs and felt that if the work of insurgent sympathizers is now dangerous, it will not be less hereafter, nor will the anti-American feeling be less strong.

COAL MINERS WIN THEIR POINT

Get a Raise in Wages with Uniform Day's Work.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—A bitter joint convention of bituminous coal operators and miners came to an end at 10 o'clock. The miners were jubilant over the results of their ten days' session, for it means to nearly 200,000 soft coal miners an advance of 10 cents per ton and a uniform day of eight hours at uniform day wages. And the operators congratulated one another with a victory over the miners. The convention completed its work by naming a scale committee to consist of the national executive board of the mine workers, the district president and secretary and two operators from each state, to tabulate the scale and perfect all the arrangements for putting it into effect on the date set, April 1. It was determined that hereafter the mine operators will meet in January each year to fix a scale for the twelve months beginning April 1. Pittsburg was selected for the next annual joint convention, which will meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1899.

WESTERN CANDIDATE IS ELECTED

Mrs. Ubi Chosen President of the Federation of Music Clubs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Edw. F. Ubi of Grand Rapids, Mich., was elected president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, at its final meeting in Steinway hall today, defeating Mrs. Theodore Sutro of New York. In the informal ballot eighty-nine votes were polled. Mrs. Sutro receiving 47 votes, Mrs. Ubi 42. Mrs. Ubi, the latter number remained the same, while the western candidate received sixty-four. The other officers elected were: First vice president, Mrs. Chandler Starr, Rockford, Ill.; second vice president, Mrs. Philip M. Moore, St. Louis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James P. Peterson, New York; recording secretary, Mrs. Thomas F. Elliott, Fort Wayne, Ind.; auditor, Mrs. Russell Door, St. Paul, Minn.

ARKANSAS FEELS AN EARTHQUAKE

Houses Are Shaken and the People Frightened.

HELENA, Ark., Jan. 26.—At 7:59 o'clock tonight the city was startled by a severe earthquake shock. Houses were shaken to their foundations and a succession of noises was heard that sounded like immense explosions. The people who had assembled in the Presbyterian church for prayer meeting rushed out of the church, expecting the walls to tumble down upon them. There were three distinct shocks within quick succession, the first being the most severe and the three occurring less than half a dozen seconds. They were succeeded by a trembling or shaking motion and not by the usual swaying and waving motion. Telephone messages from country points indicate that the shock was felt at many places.

MILLIN LOSES TWO OF HIS VOTES

Tennessee Democrats Not Yet Agreed on a Senator.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The democratic senators-elect again tonight and took seventy-one ballots without making a selection of the candidate who is to receive the votes of the democratic members of the legislature for senator. The 192d ballot, which was the last taken, stood: McMillin, 35; Turley, 27; Taylor, 28.

WALKER WANTS ALL THE PRIZE

Issue Manifesto Denying Contractors.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Architect C. H. Walker has issued a lengthy signed statement as architect-in-chief of the Omaha Exposition from his office here denying stories he says have been published crediting the exposition contractors for speedy work. Architect Walker insists that all the praise belongs to himself.

THE BEE B ETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska and vicinity. Fair to slightly Windy.

USES A RED PENCIL

Blanco's Touchy Understudy Edits Copy for Sylvester Seavel.

ELIMINATES WHAT DOES NOT SUIT HIM

Passages Stricken Out Express the Most Peaceful Sentiments.

MAINE'S PRESENCE IRRITATES SPANIARDS

Acting Governor General Parrado Indulges in a Bit of Prophecy.

SAYS A WAR SHIP WILL CAUSE TROUBLE

This Bluff Falls to Frighten Lee, Who Replies that There is a Whole Squadron at Anchor at Tortugas.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. HAVANA, Jan. 26.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Acting Governor General Parrado was so disgruntled by the arrival of the United States battleship Maine that he cut out of all dispatches filed for American newspapers the most strongly worded phrases about Havana's tranquility. He peremptorily ordered his postoffice (forbid the carrying on of his conservative message such phrases as these:

"There is no disturbance now, nor is there likely to be any later."
"The Cuban laborers are disgusted; they say that now they have no chance to create trouble for a long time."
"General Parrado has taken the precaution to slightly increase the police, but there does not seem to be much necessity for it."
"General Lee says he does not think the presence of the Maine will hurt the present good relations of Spain and the United States."
"La Lucha announces the arrival of the Maine as an important incident. Editor San Miguel thinks there will be no trouble."
"Neither the Maine's sailors nor even her officers will be allowed by Captain Sigbee to come ashore for a couple of days until the feeling is definitely known. At 10 p. m. the streets had their usual aspect. There had been neither tumult nor excitement."
"Why did General Parrado eliminate the most reassuring features of the information meant for the American press?"

The Maine's course from the Tortugas to the south to Miami, thence east coastwise to Havana, Captain Sigbee, anxious to give no provocation, even accepted a local pilot, which is not necessary on naval vessels. The big vessel came into port quietly with everything shipshape from keel to truck.

LEE IS DELIGHTED. General Lee is delighted over the presence of the ship and the manner of its entry. He always thought one or more desirable here, but of course the matter was left to the government. During the recent riots he was besieged by members of the American colony, native and naturalized, to wire to Key West for the Maine, but he wisely refused. To have done so then would have meant serious trouble, although the riots quickly subsided.

The American colony persisted in its demands. Its most influential members signed a petition to President McKinley to send a ship immediately, because of "laboratory" intrigues, sure to turn a future riot into an anti-American uprising. The distribution of inflammatory circulars in this city was referred to, and the petition asked for a war ship during the present comparative tranquility rather than during any disturbance, or immediately after it. A plane of refuge for the American colony was also presented, should accident or design direct an riot against Americans. General Lee learned that the petition was in circulation. He had previously suggested that the Maine be sent to Havana when complete order had been restored and his only objection to the petition was that the Spanish authorities bore trouble for an American vessel's arrival. But General Lee was well informed on the state of affairs and felt that if the work of insurgent sympathizers is now dangerous, it will not be less hereafter, nor will the anti-American feeling be less strong.

COAL MINERS WIN THEIR POINT

Get a Raise in Wages with Uniform Day's Work.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—A bitter joint convention of bituminous coal operators and miners came to an end at 10 o'clock. The miners were jubilant over the results of their ten days' session, for it means to nearly 200,000 soft coal miners an advance of 10 cents per ton and a uniform day of eight hours at uniform day wages. And the operators congratulated one another with a victory over the miners. The convention completed its work by naming a scale committee to consist of the national executive board of the mine workers, the district president and secretary and two operators from each state, to tabulate the scale and perfect all the arrangements for putting it into effect on the date set, April 1. It was determined that hereafter the mine operators will meet in January each year to fix a scale for the twelve months beginning April 1. Pittsburg was selected for the next annual joint convention, which will meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1899.

WESTERN CANDIDATE IS ELECTED

Mrs. Ubi Chosen President of the Federation of Music Clubs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Edw. F. Ubi of Grand Rapids, Mich., was elected president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, at its final meeting in Steinway hall today, defeating Mrs. Theodore Sutro of New York. In the informal ballot eighty-nine votes were polled. Mrs. Sutro receiving 47 votes, Mrs. Ubi 42. Mrs. Ubi, the latter number remained the same, while the western candidate received sixty-four. The other officers elected were: First vice president, Mrs. Chandler Starr, Rockford, Ill.; second vice president, Mrs. Philip M. Moore, St. Louis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James P. Peterson, New York; recording secretary, Mrs. Thomas F. Elliott, Fort Wayne, Ind.; auditor, Mrs. Russell Door, St. Paul, Minn.

ARKANSAS FEELS AN EARTHQUAKE

Houses Are Shaken and the People Frightened.

HELENA, Ark., Jan. 26.—At 7:59 o'clock tonight the city was startled by a severe earthquake shock. Houses were shaken to their foundations and a succession of noises was heard that sounded like immense explosions. The people who had assembled in the Presbyterian church for prayer meeting rushed out of the church, expecting the walls to tumble down upon them. There were three distinct shocks within quick succession, the first being the most severe and the three occurring less than half a dozen seconds. They were succeeded by a trembling or shaking motion and not by the usual swaying and waving motion. Telephone messages from country points indicate that the shock was felt at many places.

MILLIN LOSES TWO OF HIS VOTES

Tennessee Democrats Not Yet Agreed on a Senator.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The democratic senators-elect again tonight and took seventy-one ballots without making a selection of the candidate who is to receive the votes of the democratic members of the legislature for senator. The 192d ballot, which was the last taken, stood: McMillin, 35; Turley, 27; Taylor, 28.

WALKER WANTS ALL THE PRIZE

Issue Manifesto Denying Contractors.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Architect C. H. Walker has issued a lengthy signed statement as architect-in-chief of the Omaha Exposition from his office here denying stories he says have been published crediting the exposition contractors for speedy work. Architect Walker insists that all the praise belongs to himself.

THE BEE B ETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska and vicinity. Fair to slightly Windy.

USES A RED PENCIL

Blanco's Touchy Understudy Edits Copy for Sylvester Seavel.

ELIMINATES WHAT DOES NOT SUIT HIM

Passages Stricken Out Express the Most Peaceful Sentiments.

MAINE'S PRESENCE IRRITATES SPANIARDS

Acting Governor General Parrado Indulges in a Bit of Prophecy.

SAYS A WAR SHIP WILL CAUSE TROUBLE

This Bluff Falls to Frighten Lee, Who Replies that There is a Whole Squadron at Anchor at Tortugas.

Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company. HAVANA, Jan. 26.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Acting Governor General Parrado was so disgruntled by the arrival of the United States battleship Maine that he cut out of all dispatches filed for American newspapers the most strongly worded phrases about Havana's tranquility. He peremptorily ordered his postoffice (forbid the carrying on of his conservative message such phrases as these:

"There is no disturbance now, nor is there likely to be any later."
"The Cuban laborers are disgusted; they say that now they have no chance to create trouble for a long time."
"General Parrado has taken the precaution to slightly increase the police, but there does not seem to be much necessity for it."
"General Lee says he does not think the presence of the Maine will hurt the present good relations of Spain and the United States."
"La Lucha announces the arrival of the Maine as an important incident. Editor San Miguel thinks there will be no trouble."
"Neither the Maine's sailors nor even her officers will be allowed by Captain Sigbee to come ashore for a couple of days until the feeling is definitely known. At 10 p. m. the streets had their usual aspect. There had been neither tumult nor excitement."
"Why did General Parrado eliminate the most reassuring features of the information meant for the American press?"

The Maine's course from the Tortugas to the south to Miami, thence east coastwise to Havana, Captain Sigbee, anxious to give no provocation, even accepted a local pilot, which is not necessary on naval vessels. The big vessel came into port quietly with everything shipshape from keel to truck.

LEE IS DELIGHTED. General Lee is delighted over the presence of the ship and the manner of its entry. He always thought one or more desirable here, but of course the matter was left to the government. During the recent riots he was besieged by members of the American colony, native and naturalized, to wire to Key West for the Maine, but he wisely refused. To have done so then would have meant serious trouble, although the riots quickly subsided.

The American colony persisted in its demands. Its most influential members signed a petition to President McKinley to send a ship immediately, because of "laboratory" intrigues, sure to turn a future riot into an anti-American uprising. The distribution of inflammatory circulars in this city was referred to, and the petition asked for a war ship during the present comparative tranquility rather than during any disturbance, or immediately after it. A plane of refuge for the American colony was also presented, should accident or design direct an riot against Americans. General Lee learned that the petition was in circulation. He had previously suggested that the Maine be sent to Havana when complete order had been restored and his only objection to the petition was that the Spanish authorities bore trouble for an American vessel's arrival. But General Lee was well informed on the state of affairs and felt that if the work of insurgent sympathizers is now dangerous, it will not be less hereafter, nor will the anti-American feeling be less strong.

COAL MINERS WIN THEIR POINT

Get a Raise in Wages with Uniform Day's Work.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—A bitter joint convention of bituminous coal operators and miners came to an end at 10 o'clock. The miners were jubilant over the results of their ten days' session, for it means to nearly 200,000 soft coal miners an advance of 10 cents per ton and a uniform day of eight hours at uniform day wages. And the operators congratulated one another with a victory over the miners. The convention completed its work by naming a scale committee to consist of the national executive board of the mine workers, the district president and secretary and two operators from each state, to tabulate the scale and perfect all the arrangements for putting it into effect on the date set, April 1. It was determined that hereafter the mine operators will meet in January each year to fix a scale for the twelve months beginning April 1. Pittsburg was selected for the next annual joint convention, which will meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1899.

WESTERN CANDIDATE IS ELECTED

Mrs. Ubi Chosen President of the Federation of Music Clubs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Edw. F. Ubi of Grand Rapids, Mich., was elected president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, at its final meeting in Steinway hall today, defeating Mrs. Theodore Sutro of New York. In the informal ballot eighty-nine votes were polled. Mrs. Sutro receiving 47 votes, Mrs. Ubi 42. Mrs. Ubi, the latter number remained the same, while the western candidate received sixty-four. The other officers elected were: First vice president, Mrs. Chandler Starr, Rockford, Ill.; second vice president, Mrs. Philip M. Moore, St. Louis; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James P. Peterson, New York; recording secretary, Mrs. Thomas F. Elliott, Fort Wayne, Ind.; auditor, Mrs. Russell Door, St. Paul, Minn.

ARKANSAS FEELS AN EARTHQUAKE

Houses Are Shaken and the People Frightened.

HELENA, Ark., Jan. 26.—At 7:59 o'clock tonight the city was startled by a severe earthquake shock. Houses were shaken to their foundations and a succession of noises was heard that sounded like immense explosions. The people who had assembled in the Presbyterian church for prayer meeting rushed out of the church, expecting the walls to tumble down upon them. There were three distinct shocks within quick succession, the first being the most severe and the three occurring less than half a dozen seconds. They were succeeded by a trembling or shaking motion and not by the usual swaying and waving motion. Telephone messages from country points indicate that the shock was felt at many places.

MILLIN LOSES TWO OF HIS VOTES

Tennessee Democrats Not Yet Agreed on a Senator.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The democratic senators-elect again tonight and took seventy-one ballots without making a selection of the candidate who is to receive the votes of the democratic members of the legislature for senator. The 192d ballot, which was the last taken, stood: McMillin, 35; Turley, 27; Taylor, 28.

WALKER WANTS ALL THE PRIZE