United States, no representation in the nation's legislation, its people not citizens, is a startling anomaly.' And we further agree with the president, that 'it seems to be inevitable, that there shall be before long some organic changes in relation to these people.' We believe these changes should come through statehood, citizenship, equitable laws, home courts, prompt suppression of crime and equal representation:

"That, while we are at all times loyal to the federal government, and fully recognize the constitutional power of congress to enact all laws for the government of the territories, we seek self-government and home rule as a necessity for our full measure of prosperity, and as a part of the pride and glory of all patriotic citizens:

"That here, as in other territories, the divided jurisdiction between congress and the territorial legislature, is an impediment to the investment of capital, to the permanency of manufacturing and business enterprises, and inefficient and unsatisfactory in the protection of life and property;

"That we have more than 1,000 miles of railway now in operation, other lines in process of construction, and with the confidence that would be assured by the passage of an enabling act by congress providing for the formation of a state government, many more lines would be projected.

"We, therefore, declare that, in view of the extent of territory, we ask to be included within the geographical lines of the state of Oklahoma; the number of our population; the variety and magnificence of our material resources; the business, educational, religious and social condition which exists here, and the aggressive and enterprising character of our people—all evidence that the time has come for congress to pass an enabling act as herein indicated, and that at an early day we should be permitted to throw off our territorrial pupilage, and assume the dignity and responsibility of a sovereign state."

The committee also report the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That an executive committee, to be composed of one member from each county, be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare an enabling act, providing for the admission of Oklahoma as a state, to include all of the old Indian Territory within its geographical boundaries, to collect the necessary statistics and information in support of said act, and to present the same, together with the proceedings of this convention to the congress of the United States.

"Resolved, That our delegate in congress be requested to introduce and support such organic act."

Sidney Clarke, in reporting the platform, made a brilliant address in defense and in advocacy of statehood.

The meeting is in session tonight, with a prospect of action favoring single and early statehood.

McDonald of El Reno offered a substitute for the platform reported, providing for delay in statehood, and asking for but one state. Great excitement attended the debate upon the substitute.

J. E. Lane of Norman was elected permanent chairman and William Allison permanent secretary of the convention.

Later—The resolutions were passed.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Dec. 15.—Following the conference of supervisors and bonded superintendents with Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morgan and Superintendent Dorchester at Lawrence, Kan., on the 23d and 24th instants, there will be a convention held in this city, convening on the evening of the 28th and continuing until the evening of the 30th. This convention will be composed not only of supervisors and bonded superintendents, but will include all who are engaged in the Indian school service in Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. It is the first convention of the kind ever held in this country.

The United States supervisor of Indian education for the Fourth district has been in the city for several days perfecting arrangements for the convention. Prominent Indian educators of this country will be here and participate in the deliberations. Hon. T. J. Morgan, commissioner of Indian affairs, will address the convention on the evening of the 29th. Arrangements have been made to have an exhibit department, in which will be illustrated what is being done in the line of industrial training. On the evening of the 30th the convention closes, with a literary and musical entertainment in the opera house, given exclusively by pupils in the Ponca, Pawnee and Otoe reservations schools and in the Haskell and Chilocco training schools. The occasion is looked forward to with great interest, and the prospects for a large attendance are excellent.

INDIAN CITIZENSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Assistant Attorney General Shields has decided that Jane Waldron, who is the daughter of a white father and a half-blood Indian mother, was born a citizen of the United States, and that her claim that she is an Indian by virtue of being born of an Indian mother cannot be allowed; neither can she longer be permitted to draw rations and annuities as such from the government, nor can she receive lands in severalty. It is said that this case practically decides from 500 to 1,000 similar cases in all parts of the west.

DEATH OF CHIEF MAYES.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Dec. 15.—Chief Mayes and Second Chief Chambers, of the Cherokee nation, are dead, the former dying Sunday night. The president of the Cherokee senate is not expected to live. The nation is thus without a head or a successor to act for.

THE GRAVES TRIAL.

DENVER, Dec. 15.—H. S. Worrell, Jr., was recalled to the stand this morning and his direct examination continued. He handed Attorney Stevens a book containing copies of the telegrams he received and sent during Mrs. Barnaby's illness and after her death. He said that he notified Mrs. Conrad of the death of her mother. Mrs. Conrad telegraphed after she was notified of her mother's death that she must see Worrell before the body was embalmed.

Mr. Worrell stated that he was in the real estate business and loaned money. He knew Mrs. Barnaby had about $100,000, and she had talked about investing most of this amount in Denver. If she had this amount to invest, of course he would have received a fair commission for handling it. He admitted that he had let the package supposed to contain whisky remain in the postoffice from March 3 to April 1, because he did not know her definite address, and after his mother returned home he let the package remain in the postoffice a week because he did not know how long Mrs. Barnaby would remain on the coast. After Mrs. Barnaby died he retained two lawyers to take charge of the case, but claimed that he did so upon the instructions of Mrs. Barnaby's daughter, Mrs. Conrad. Mr. Worrell then repeated the oft told story about Mrs. Barnaby being dissatisfied with the doctor as her business manager, and changing her will so as to leave him $25,000 instead of $50,000. Mr. Worrell declared that when the cause of Mrs. Barnaby's death was first being discussed that he did not know that he or any of his family was suspected of complicity in the crime. He modified this statement somewhat when a newspaper was produced which contained an interview with him upon the subject.

Mrs. Worrell, Jr., was recalled and testified that after the fatal package had been brought from the livery stable, where it had remained all night in a buggy, that it was placed on the diningroom table where it remained for a day before the women drank from it.

The prosecution will use this as a point to show that the Worrells did not know the contents, for if they had they would not have placed it there, where any one could have drank of it.

Adjourned.

TURF WINNERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Guttenburg winners: King Hazen, Once Again, O. P. B., Saunterer, Eclipse, Firefly.

COMMENDABLE.

All claims not consistent with the high character of Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the Cal. Fig Syrup company. It acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the system effectually, but it is not a cure-all and makes no pretensions that every bottle will not substantiate.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ADDITIONAL LIGHT ON THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

The Present Distress Declared to be More Widespread Than at First Reported.

Smallpox and Typhus Fever Added to the Afflictions of the Starving Peasantry of the Empire.

The Pope Denounces the Machinations of the Enemies of the Papacy—Emin Pasha Fights a Battle in the Heart of the Dark Continent. The St. John Divorce Suit. Russia's Intrigue With Turkey—Foreign Notes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 15.—No mention of the existence of the smallpox is made by the newspapers, and, in fact, they even print nothing about the famine, and a person with no other source of information would never know from reading the papers that the dread specter of famine and pestilence had spread its wings over a vast tract of what has been heretofore Russia's most fertile territory. This is due to secret instructions issued by the police, ordering the newspapers to ignore the famine and the epidemic of smallpox. In two small villiages of the government of Rizan 200 persons are down with the loathsome disease and fifty deaths have already occurred. The smallpox is also ravaging the provinces of Viatki, Samara, Vladimar, Kursk, Orenburg, Peterhoff and Sarkoff. In addition to this visitation of smallpox, typhus fever is carrying off numerous victims in various provinces. On the whole, a more gloomy outlook could not well be imagined, and, although the few doctors scattered throughout the country are doing their utmost to stay the diseases, their efforts are almost useless. The people have reached a stage where they think it useless to fight against any affliction sent them, and consequently many who might recover, had they any energy or will power, lie down and succumb to disease without making a single effort in their own behalf. Many, too, prefer death from disease to suffering the slow, torture of death from starvation.

At Shadrinsk, in the province of Perm, the same condition of affairs exists, and it may be necessary for the government to interfere to prevent the wholesale carrying off of the inhabitants by famine. The graneries there are almost exhausted, and the poor people know not where to turn to obtain food to keep life in their miserable bodies. The missionaries who were sent to relieve them were unable to buy corn at any price.

ST. PETERSBERG, Dec. 15.—The Moscow Gazette denounces the acceptance of foreign aid for the distressed people of Russia, and especially English aid. It declares Great Britian wants to turn Russia into another Egypt and warns the people against the duplicity of philanthropy.

Madame Tolstoi, wife of Count Tolstoi, the novelist, in an interview today, said she doubted whether the government would consent to act as a medium for the distribution of foreign assistance; but that there was no objection to Count Tolstoi's distributing such assistance privately.

The extent of the famine, Madame Tolstoi says, instead of being overstated, is greater than any outsider would suppose. In the province of Rizan, where her husband is working, the peasants get thirty pounds of grain monthly, but no meat or potatoes. Within twenty days the monthly allowance is consumed, and the peasants then pass the remaining ten days of the month in a state of starvation. The famishing peasants often visit the houses of the landlords with threats to burn the property unless they receive food. Count Tolstoi's family is now scattered, the members being stationed at various points organizing relief independent of the government officials, who have been accusing them of being revolutionaries.

POPE LEO.

ROME, Dec. 15.—The pope, in his allocution at yesterday's consistory, said that the enemies of the church ruthlessly encompassed it on every side. Not content with displaying their hatred in words, they proceeded to acts of violence against peaceful foreigners who had come to Rome actuated by filial piety and free from political aims. These enemies, who had not hesitated to resort to riot, insults and threats, now sought to deal the papacy a death blow. Other secret foes, who paraded their moderation, really aimed at the same object.

The liberty of the pontiff to communicate with the outer world was becoming more and more curtailed, and the situation was daily becoming more difficult. By waging war on the papacy, the pope said, its enemies hoped to weaken and proscribe the name of Christian. The pope trusted that the heads of states would give earnest consideration to the position of the church. It behooved all Catholics acting in union with him, to form a perpetual league against the assaults of the impious.

EMIN PASHA.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Private dispatches have been received in this city from Africa, which state that Emin Pasha has had several bloody conflicts in the lake district, and that his position is precarious. The advices, however, do not agree with those from other sources regarding the movements of Emin. On Dec. 3 the Berliner Tageblatt published extracts from a private letter, dated from Victoria Nyanza, Sept. 2, which stated that Emin Pasha and Dr. Stuhlmann had at that time already been three months in the Albert Nyanza district. Emin Pasha, it was said, had been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the troops who had served under him when he was governor of the equatorial province. It was said that when the news of Emin Pasha's movements reached Uganda, Captain Lugard, a British officer, with 1,000 troops, started to oppose his further movements. It may be that this force has come in contact with Emin's soldiers, and that it is to these engagements that the dispatches refer.

THE ST. JOHN CASE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Although the jury in the St. John divorce case yesterday decided that Mauris had not been guilty of cruelty to his wife and that Miss St. John had not been guilty of the acts of infidelity charged against her by her husband, thereby rendering the granting of a decree of divorce impossible, Miss St. John is determined not to again live with her husband. Today her counsel, Sir Charles Russell, applied to Justice Jeune, in the divorce division of her majesty's high court of justice, before whom the divorce case was tried, for the granting of a judicial separation to Miss St. John. Justice Jeune granted the application, and they are now, to a certain extent, free. The court ordered that Miss St. John and Mauris pay their own costs in the action and counter-action brought by them for a divorce.

A BERLIN BOMB THROWER.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—A case similar to the recent attempt on the life of Russell Sage, in New York, occurred in this city today. The imitator of Sage's assailant, at the critical moment, lost his nerve and failed to carry out his evil design. As in the case of Sage the object was to extort money under threat of instant death, and the attempt, as in the Sage case, was made upon a wealthy man, and one of some prominence in the financial world. Mr. Herrmann, of Herrmann & Co., bankers, is the name of the citizen, and the demand was for $10,000.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 15.—The Novosti published an article today which is certain to cause considerable comment. The paper urges an alliance between Russia and Turkey, which heretofore, to say the least, have not been regarded as the best of friends. The Novosti says that the Russo-Turkish war, resulting, as it did, in the liberation of the Slavs, rendered an an alliance between the two powers possible by removing all pretext for a new conflict.

FOREIGN NOTES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 15.—There is good reason to believe that Baron Hirsch's emigration scheme will shortly pass the council of ministers. It provides for a central committee on emigration of the Jews here and fifty sub-committees in the provinces.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—I is reported that Turkey and Greece are willing to open negotiations with a view of their joining the zollverein.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 15.—There is a revolutionary movement in the province of San Paulo, the object of which is to depose the governor of the province. The governor is offering a stout resistance to the malcontents and has thus far been able to partially maintain his authority.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is reported in Plymouth that her majesty's steamship Anson, flagship of the channel squadron, while cruising in the vicinity of Gibralter, encountered a terrific gale, during which the vessel was swept by huge waves and several of her men were washed overboard an drowned.

ROME, Dec. 15.—Monsignor Holchi has been deposed by the pope from the vice chancellory of the apostolic chamber, owing to faults of administration.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The epidemic of influenza raging in many parts of the united kingdom is increasing in severity.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Times' correspondent at Santiago telegraphs that paper that the entire newspaper press of Chili places the responsibility for the difficulties now existing between Chili and the United States upon Minister Egan. None of the papers, he adds, makes any attack upon President Harrison.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—In a riot at a public meeting today John Dillon was hit on the head with a stone and his face badly hurt.

PEACE ON EARTH

It not the boon vouchsafed to the chronic, nervous invalid. Slight noises startle him, odd and unexpected sensations perplex him. He neither sleeps soundly nor eats heartily, he is almost invariably troubled with dyspepsia. What should he do? Begin and pursue systematically a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. With digestion fortified and food assimilated, strength returns, the nerves grow tranquil and the zest of life returns. A blessed consummation indeed, and not only effectually, but pleasantly wrought by the Bitters. Billiousness, malaria, rheumatism, kidney complaint are also prevented and cured by this sovereign regulating medicine. Try it at once if your nerves are out of order, and if their weakness is perpetuated by the existence of disease. A superb appetizer and promoter of sound repose.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Henry Clews, in discussing the features of the wheat market of last week, says that there was a rather marked improvement during the week, both in the volume of business and the course of values, and that this was based principally upon developments in the home situation. The chief of these was the government agricultural report, which showed an even more marked deterioration in the condition of winter wheat than had previously been believed or expected; and the other causes were a decrease of over 3,500,000 bushels in the amount on passage, and also one in the visible supply of over 1,500,000 bushels and very encouraging export clearances from the Atlantic ports, principally New York. There have been few bearish factors, heavy markets abroad and European selling being the only ones of note, and even these had little effect, for it is some time now since home news has been of a sufficiently bullish character to produce any continued strength, and the bulls apparently decided to enjoy the opportunity while they had it. There was a certain amount of covering done by the shorts, but no "scrambles" have occurred.

"The accumulating supplies in the west have certainly been a feature worthy of consideration for some time past, particularly when the export demand is limited. Although the visible supply showed a large decrease and started the advance, it is not necessarily a bull argument. It does not mean that we have 1½ million bushels less wheat in the country, but simply that the receipts are in such a position as not to figure in the visible, in other words they are not yet in public elevators. The reason for this is the car famine in the west, which we have spoken of in previous reports, and which is still unabated. There is an almost unprecedented blockade among the roads which carry grain to our principal receiving point, Chicago, and all the availabe freight room seems to be taken. Besides this, large amounts of wheat in cars are side-tracked, for which it is impossible to secure entrance into the city. The actual receipts have not, therefore, been anything like what the country movement would indicate, although the supplies are still there.

"The demand for export is not at the moment large, though the clearances are much better than they have been for some time, through the filling of old orders for late shipment. Further heavy increases in the English and French visible supplies has had a decidedly depressing effect on cargoes, and the demand for them seems to be steadily falling off, for under the circumstances Europe is not at present inclined to make any further heavy purchases of foreign wheat. The average condition of our growing crop, according to the government report, was 85.3 on Dec. 1, against 98.4 last year. Every one expected a rather poor showing as a result of the vicissitudes experienced early in the crop, but the stimulus the report gave to the market goes to show that conditions were not generally thought to be quite so poor. Since Dec. 1, however, the crop has been doing very well, and conditions are reported to have considerably improved. So that, unless foreigners become prominent buyers, the advance is not likely to be long sustained, owing to the disposition of the trade to sell on all the advances.

"The corn market is still in a very strong position, and the shorts in December and January were actively covering all the week, prices at Chicago, in particular, showing heavy advances. The weather in the west has been clear and cold, thus insuring a better grading for new corn; but the action of the trunk lines in refusing new orders for transportation of corn until the blockade has abated is the principal feature, for it means a probable continuation of the present small receipts for some time yet. The fact that the new corn cannot be applied on December and January contracts in Chicago is causing serious trouble. The reason for this is that the season has been a poor one for drying out corn, and the new corn is not yet dry enough to grade "contract" or "No. 2," and the chances are that it will not be until February. There is nothing to fall back on, therefore, but the old corn, stocks of which are very small in Chicago, being less than 500,000 bushels; and, in the meantime, there is a short interest to be supplied, which is estimated to reach into the millions. Unless, therefore, the weather continues dry and cold, so that corn will dry out and grade good, there is apparently no reason why the "squeeze" shouldn't be carried into January.

Don't become constipated. Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

FIELD IN JAIL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Edward M. Field was arraigned in the court of general sessions before Judge Cowing this afternoon. His counsel made a plea of not guilty to the indictment and Field was admitted to bail in the sum of $25,000. President Morgan and John T. Terry qualified as his bondsmen. While at the bar Field kept his face cast down and big tears trickled down his cheeks. As soon as he left the court room he was arrested upon an order of arrest in a civil suit brought by H. H. Diets, who charges Field with hypothecating securities deposited with the latter's firm for a loan of $190,000. Field was taken to Ludlow street jail.

WESTERN MATTERS.

THE LATEST SCHEME OF THE KANSAS FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Organization of a Co-operative Association to Redeem Farm Mortgages.

A Delegation Opposed to the Subtreasury Scheme Sent to the St. Louis Labor Conference.

The Kansas City Missouri River Improvement Convention Transacts Preliminary Business—Governor Thayer of Nebraska Elected Permanent President—The El Paso Silver Convention—General Notes.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

WEATHER BUREAU,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 15, 1891.

Forecast for Wichita and vicinity—Fair weather, coldest Wednesday morning followed by rising temperature.

During the past 24 hours the highest temperature was 49°, the lowest 32° and the mean 36°, with a flurry of snow at 8:15 a. m., followed by colder, clearing weather, high winds, 30 miles per hour about 9 a. m., decreasing to gentle at night.

For the past three years the average temperature for the month of December has been 41°, and for the 15th day 49°.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Forecast until 9 a. m. Thursday:

For Kansas—Fair, north winds, slightly warmer, except in east and extreme west portion, stationary temperature.

For Indian Territory—Fair, slightly warmer, north winds.

For Missouri—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, north winds, colder except in extreme northwestern portion stationary temperature.

THE KANSAS ALLIANCE.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 15.—The Kansas Alliance Co-operative Mortgage association, capital $1,000,000, with Frank McGrath as the central figure, is the latest Alliance enterprise. The charter was filed with the secretary of state this morning, and business will begin with the new year. The scheme of co-operation which is to rid the world of the ruinous system of competition will be applied to the payment of mortgage indebtedness. The object of the company is to negotiate directly with eastern capitalists for the necessary amounts for paying farm mortgage indebtedness without the assistance of middlemen. P. B. Maxson of Emporia, Frank McGrath of Beloit, O. C. Hiatt of Fairmount, Hiram Bangham of Burrton, W. S. Hanna of Ottawa, J. M. Neville of Garnett and S. J. McNaughton of Reno are the board of directors. The company will obtain securities by forming a fund of the personal and real property of its members.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 15.—The executive committee of the Farmers' Alliance has appointed Frank McGrath of Beloit, W. H. H. Utley of Parsons, S. W. Chase of Cowley county, Colonel W. A. Harris of Leavenworth and P. B. Maxson of Emporia, as delegates to the great reform convention to be held in St. Louis on Feb. 22. The object of the convention will be to induce the industrial organizations to join the Alliance, and 1,000 persons will attend from this state. The action of the executive committee is meeting with considerable criticism among some members of the party. With the exception of S. W. Chase, every delegate is an outspoken opponent of the subtreasury scheme.

MISSOURI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 15.—The Missouri river improvement convention began its work at the Coates house this morning, 200 delegates being in attendance. Hon. C. E. Putman, chairman of the executive committee, called the convention to order, and, as president of the Commercial club, delivered an address of welcome. T. Dwight Thatcher, of Kansas, temporary chairman, responded. Committees were appointed and an adjournment taken until this afternoon.

It is the purpose of the convention to ask congress to adopt a plan for the improvement of the whole river as a necessity and to set apart enough money to keep the engineers always employed until the improvement is complete. The states of Missouri, Kansas, North and South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, Arkansas, Illinois, Mississippi and Louisiana are represented by state delegations. Governor Thayer of Nebraska is here, and Governor Francis will arrive tonight. It is estimated that the improvement of the Missouri river will make a considerable reduction in freight rates in the west. The grain rate from Kansas City to New Orleans could be reduced 4.75 cents per bushel, at least, making the rate from Kansas City to New Orleans 3.75 cents per bushel cheaper on wheat and 10.19 cents cheaper per bushel on corn than the rate to New York.

At the afternoon session a number of resolutions were read and referred to the committee on resolutions.

The committee on credentials reported that all who had registered and received their badges were delegates and the report was adopted.

The committee on permanent organization then reported, recommending Governor Thayer of Nebraska for permanent chairman, with a long list of vice presidents. W. H. Miller was named as permanent secretary. The committee made a recommendation that some steps be taken towards making the convention a permanent organization.

The report of the committee was adopted and a committee was appointed to escort Governor Thayer to the platform. In a speech of some length, he thanked the convention and spoke of the great importance of the question of the improvement of the great Missouri river.

The committee on order of business not being ready to report, several speeches were made, among them being one by Mrs. M. E. Lease, the noted Kansas Farmers' Alliance lecturer, and one by John T. Crisp, both of whom strongly endorsed river improvement.

At the conclusion of the speeches, the committee on business still being unable to report, the convention adjourned till tomorrow.

This evening the delegates were entertained at a reception at the Commercial club.

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 15.—The southwestern silver convention was called to order at the opera house at 10 o'clock this morning. About 500 miners were present, and fully 600 were delayed by storm bound trains. Ex-Senator Reagan made an able appeal for free coinage, handling the financial question in an exhaustive manner. His address was punctuated with enthusiastic applause. The city is dressed in holiday attire. Hundreds of men are on the streets wearing silver dollars as badges, and imitation silver dollars four feet in circumference decorate the buildings.

When the convention met a committee on permanent organization was appointed and an adjournment was taken, so that the delegates could attend a bull fight.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by neutralizing the acidity of the blood which causes the disease.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC STRIKE.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 15.—One of the biggest railroad strikes that ever occurred in the southwest is threatened. At 12 o'clock yesterday every dispatcher and operator in the employ of the Atlantic and Pacific, from this city to Mohave, Cal., left his key, and all trains are at a standstill as far as the above road is concerned. Not an Atlantic and Pacific wire is being used, and all business over that road is positively refused by the Brotherhood men. The strike is similar to the one now in progress on the Southern Pacific, and has its origin in the fact that Superintendent of Transportation Smith of the Atlantic and Pacific, a few days ago, notified the dispatchers that the company objected to their being members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and that if they did not withdraw they must suffer dismissal. The dispatchers refused to withdraw. To prevent trouble Manager Cable then told them that the company would offer no objection to their becoming members of the order.

The dispatchers and operators then retaliated by submitting a schedule, briefly condensed as follows: "No man to be discharged without fair and impartial trial, drunkenness excepted; chief dispatchers to receive $150 and dispatchers $125 per month for eight hours work daily, and operators $80 for twelve hours work at stations where there is only one man employed he shall be paid a small amount for having to get up after night or after a day's work is completed." The company now pays section laborers over time for being called out on account of broken rails or for any other cause, while the operators get nothing, and now only ask 25 cents per hour for such over time.

On the refusal of the above the men quit work, and it is feared here that should the Santa Fe brotherhood men be requested to handle Atlantic and Pacific business, and on their refusal be discharged, that the whole system from Chicago to the coast would be involved in the strike. The conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen of the Brotherhood lodges are known to be in sympathy with the dispatchers and operators, and were in session last night with closed doors, should they agree to stand by the telegraphers, the strike will be stupendous and financially disastrous.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—A. D. Thurston, grand chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and Acting Grand Chief D. G. Ramsey of the same organization are in the city. The purpose of their visit here at this time is not known, but it is conjectured that they came to attend a meeting of the advisory council of railroad men in reference to the troubles on the Southern Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific railroads. Grand Chief Thurston said that he thought that the strike would be amicably settled. "We are for peace," he declared; "but if the companies wish to fight, we are prepared to meet them. We have plenty of money, and we are certain of victory." Assistant Grand Chief Ramsey says that the order has a membership of 15,000. "There are no surplus men," he added, "and I see no possible chance for the company to get men to replace the strikers."

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Acting Grand Chief Ramsey has just sent a telegram to the strike committee of the Atlantic and Pacific train dispatchers instructing them to declare the strike off providing the officials of the road adhere to their first declaration allowing the operators to remain members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—The representatives of the switchmen's, trainmen's, conductors' and operators' brotherhood, which met here today under the name of the advisory council of railroad men, came here for an altogether different purpose than stated this morning. It was for nothing more nor less than the formation of a federation of the railway organizations of the United States, to supplant the old federation committee. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three authorized to frame a plan of federation, which will be forwarded to the grand officers of all railway employees' organizations, to be passed upon by them, and providing for a meeting of said officers in St. Louis on February 1, 1892.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 15.—The strike of the dispatchers and operators on the Atlantic and Pacific has not changed for the better; but it looks now more serious. If non-unionists are run in, and the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen, who are Brotherhood men, are asked to take orders from them, they will probably refuse and will join their forces with the strikers. In that event the strike will be a general and long one for all, as the orders are well fixed financially.

The conference last night with General Manager Gabel, in which representatives of the engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen and trainmen participated, resulted in Mr. Gabel telegraphing the whole matter, including the schedule submitted by the strikers, to President Manvel at Chicago, asking until today noon to give his answer. President Manvel telegraphed for further time, and the strikers and their sympathizers gave until 7:30 tonight. They are now in conference, and their decision will not be given out until tomorrow. In the meantime all traffic on the Atlantic and Pacific is at a standstill. The Brotherhood operators at Santa Fe have not been requested to handle Atlantic and Pacific business.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Acting Grand Chief Ramey of the order of Railway Telegraphers, who has charge of the strikes on the Southern Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific, this afternoon telegraphed the strike committee of the Atlantic and Pacific operators to instruct the men to return to work, providing the officials of the road adhere to their first decision and concede the right of the men to belong to a labor organization. In an interview with an associated Press reporter, Mr. Ramsey said that today's meeting of the advisory council of the trainmen and conductors had concurred in the action he had decided to take, and that it was the sense of the assembled railroad men that the strike was entirely justified.

"I have ordered the men to waive the question of wages," he said, "until I reach Albuquerque, where I go tonight; but we cannot and will not waive our right to join and be members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers."

Questioned as to the trouble on the Southern Pacific, Mr. Ramsey said that the order would not yield one iota of their rights, and that the men would stay out until the battle was won.

SENATE BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Senator Cullum's bill for the adoption and use of a uniform standard car-coupler and regulating the operation and control of fteight trains used in interstate commerce, and for the greater safety of railroad employes, provides that all common carriers whose duties include the coupling of cars and whose employes are members of established organizations of railway employes, may, within a month after the passage of this act, vote upon the choice of an automatic car-coupler. Such coupler may be of the vertical type, but must be so devised as to couple by impact and to dispense with any person's going between the cars to couple or uncouple. Every common carrier is to be entitled to a vote for every freight car owned, leased or controlled, and the employes are to be entitled, in the aggregate, to one-third as many votes as may be cast by all common carriers. The interstate commerce commission is to have the power to decide upon the validity of the votes cast. In case not less than 600,000 votes have been cast, and the entire vote for any particular coupler is not less than 500,000, the commission shall certify these facts to the president, who shall issue a proclamation declaring the coupler chosen to be the standard safety car coupler for use in interstate commerce. In case no choice be made, the president shall appoint a commission of competent persons to determine the coupler best to be used. The bill further provides that all common carriers are to equip at least 10 per cent. each year of the number of freight cars used, and also to equip every engine with the power brake known as "the driving wheel brake." The bill also provides penalties for violations of the act. An appropriation of $70,000 is made to carry out the proposed measure.

Senator Cullom's bill amendatory of the interstate commerce act provides that the schedules, tariffs and agreements between railroads filed with the commission shall be prima facie evidence in investigations by the commission and in all judicial proceedings. It also makes the statistical tables, etc., contained in the annual reports of the railroads to the commission prima facie evidence. It further provides that the production of testimony shall be according to the established rules of evidence obtaining on the chancery side of the circuit courts, with the exception that the answers of defendants to complaints shall have no weight as evidence. The commission is required to made a written report, specifying the violations of law and containing its findings of the facts and its recommendations. On appeal to the circuit courts of the United States, the hearing shall be confined to the record presented from the interstate commerce commission, except where the party has the right of trial by jury under the constitution.

Senator Sherman's flag bill authorizes the quartermaster general of the army to sell for cash to Grand Army posts and citizens of the United States a flag of the pattern prescribed by the army regulations, the price to be fixed at the cost of the government, the object being to promote and encourage a display of the flag. The bill further provides that any person who shall mutilate, printing, painting or affixing to any flag anything tending to bring the government into contempt shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine and imprisonment.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The vice president announced the appointment of Mr. Morrill as regent of the Smithsonian institution, to fill a vacancy.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following:

By Mr. Sherman: To promote and encourage a display of the flag of the United States.

By Mr. Cullom: To amend the interstate commerce act; providing for the adoption and use of a uniform, standard, automatic car coupler, and regulating the operation and control of freight trains used in interstate commerce.

Mr. Morrill introduced a joint resolution, which was passed, to fill vacancies in the board of regents of the Smithsonian institution in the cases of other than members of congress. It appoints William Preston Johnston in place of Noah Porter of Connecticut, resigned, and renews the term, to expire December 26, of Henry Coppee of Pennsylvania and M. C. Meigs of Washington.

At 1:15 o'clock the senate adjourned.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 15.—At the meeting of the American Federation of Labor convention this morning the reports of the auditor and of the committee on rules were both adopted. Several communications were then read. O. A. Williams addressed the convention in behalf of the striking job printers, saying that they had already spent $30,000 in carrying on the strike.

The president then announced the various committees.

At the afternoon session the proceedings were begun by admitting Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh, representing the Saleswomen's association of St. Paul, to a voice but not a vote in the convention.

Mrs. Van Eaton of New York read an exhaustive argument in favor of the recognition by the federation of working women.

Mrs. McDonald Valesh, state lecturer of the Minnesota Alliance and a representative of the St. Paul workingwomen, delivered an address in advocation of the cause of women working for their living.

A motion was then adopted that a special committee be appointed to consider the organization of the workingwomen, Miss Van Eaton and Mrs. Valesh to be members.

Numerous resolutions were offered and referred without reading.

CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Secretary Blaine received a long cable message from United States Minister Egan, at Santiago, but refuses positively to say anything about it. It is understood to convey the substance of the comments of Senor Matta, the Chilian minister of foreign affairs, on the recent official utterances of the president and the secretary of the navy in regard to the Valparaiso incident.

Speaker Crisp is suffering from an attack of the grip and did not leave his hotel today. There are no new developments concerning the make-up of the house committees.

The Republican senatorial caucus committee today approved the report of the committee charged with the arrangements of the committee membership.

THE BOMB-THROWER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The head of the bomb-thrower was fully identified last night as that of Henry L. Norcross, by the parents of the young man, who came on from Boston for that purpose.

Ingrowing nails, corns, bunions, hot and cold feet are often caused by crowding the feet into ill shaped shoes.

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