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LIVED HIGH AND GAMBLED.

Trusted Book Keeper Who Robbed His Employers of $80,000 and Then Took Poison.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The lumber district was in a ferment of excitement yesterday. Early in the morning it became noised about that one of the largest firms in the district, that of Henry W. Sage & Co., composed of Dean, Sage and William H. Sage, had been swindled out of between $80,000 and $100,000 by a trusted book-keeper. Creditors of the firm who had suffered loss through the book-keeper were on hand to secure the book-keeper's arrest, and the case was given to the police. They failed to find their man. Late in the afternoon the body of Joseph Abbott, the book-keeper, was discovered in an unused room in the Windsor Hotel. Beside it was a bottle of laudanum half empty. Abbott was forty years old and worked for the firm for many years. He received a salary of $5,000 and commissions amounting to between $5,000 and $10,000 yearly. He lived very extravagantly and was noted for the lavish manner in which he threw money about. He is also reported to have lost heavy at the gaming table. The discovery of his peculations was made by Mr. Sage, who, in looking over the books, found Charles S. Riley & Co., of Philadelphia, indebted to his firm in the sum of $7,000. He thought this remarkable and caused a statement to be sent to them. Word came back that the books should show a slight credit in favor of the Philadelphia firm rather than a debt. An expert was put at work on the books, and he is still engaged in his task. So far he finds that the stealings extend over several years, and he estimates that they will not fall short of $80,000 in the aggregate.

Kalakaua Looking for a Sugar Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—King Kalakaua, in an interview to-day, stated that he intended to visit Victoria, B. C. Hawaii, he said, will have to seek a new market for its sugar when the American bounty system goes into effect. This market is believed to be Australia, and the King's visit to Victoria is thought to have some connection with the new Canadian line of steamers to that country.

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DISCLOSURES AT CINCINNATI.

Mr. Reemelin and the Gas Ordinance—$4,000 for a Place on the Board of Equalization.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—Otway J. Cosgrave appeared before the legislative investigation committee to-day and denied that he was in Columbus lobbying in behalf of the Board of Public Improvements. He said he went there to see that proper punishment was meted out to any who deserved it and to oppose punishment without a hearing. He denied knowledge of any money being sent to Columbus to influence the Legislature. He said he had been asked by Private Secretary Meeker whether Reemelin would be a candidate for re-election and whether his action on the fuel-gas ordinance would be a hurt to him. He replied that he thought Reemelin would be hurt by that action, but he had been told Reemelin intended to have an ordinance passed fixing the price of illuminating gas at 60 cents per 1,000 and fuel gas at 40 cents, and upon this he hoped to win the election.

Mr. Frank Zumstein created a profound sensation by testifying that Comptroller Stevens had offered to appoint him on the Board of Equalization for a bonus of $4,000. He said Mr. Stevens told him he had offers of $6,000, but he preferred a man of the character of Zumstein at a less price. Zumstein afterward stated that he had loaned $1,600 to Stevens some time ago for an investment in Kansas, and had three times renewed the notes, and during the talk upon the appointment Stevens wanted to have an additional accommodation of $2,400, which Zumstein refused. It was in connection with this transaction that Stevens offered to give him a place for $4,000. Zumstein said he did not give Stevens the money because Stevens had led him to believe he was going to appoint him anyhow.

DESPERATE LEAP FOR LIFE.

A Father Saves Two of His Children, but Another Is Ground to Pieces.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5.—Farmer Kreiger, of Monroe, Mich., was compelled yesterday to choose which one of his three little girls he would have killed to save the others and himself. The family was crossing a half-mile railroad trestle over a gully and deep river. When near the center he saw an express train coming toward them, appearing suddenly around a curve. The father looked for a place to shield his children. He had the little ones stand upon the edge of the ties, but saw that even then the projecting steps of the car would hurl them flying into the water and probably to instant death. As the engine neared him he hesitated for a moment as he glanced despairingly at them, deliberating which two he should take in his arms for a desperate leap. He seized the two younger ones, shouted to the other to follow him and then plunged into the river fifty feet below. She was a girl of twelve years and stood for an instant ready to leap, then turned and ran toward the opposite shore. She had gone only a few steps when the train struck her and she was ground to pieces beneath the wheels. The father, after a struggle in the icy waters, reached the shore with the smaller children.

Eva Hamilton Free Again.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Judge Martine today dismissed the indictment against Eva Hamilton, Joshua Mann and Mrs. Annie Swinton, charging them with conspiring to defraud the late Robert Ray Hamilton by passing off a waif as his child, and also with grand larceny. The ground on which Judge Martine acted was that Mr. Hamilton was dead, and that no conviction on the charge could be secured without his testimony.

Prussian Nobleman Killed.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 5.—Count Herman von Dalwig, a Prussian nobleman, who was the sponsor for one of the children of the present Emperor of Germany, was killed yesterday by an International passenger train, while crossing the track en route for his ranch on the Helotes. He was fifty-four years old and leaves a wife and three children.

Horse-Thief Turns Preacher.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 5.—Wm. Miller passed through this city yesterday in the custody of a sheriff, en route to Indian Territory, where he is wanted for horse-stealing. Miller had established himself in Dallum county as a preacher of the gospel, and had just closed a sermon when arrested by the officer. The congregation was astounded.

BOURBON HYPOCRISY EXPOSED

Mr. Peters Ventilates Democratic Professions of Love for the Soldier.

Pension Appropriation Bill Passed by the House After a Spicy Debate—An Order That Will Save Many Dollars to Claimants.

Why Foreigners Objected So Strongly to the Customs Administrative Act.

Senator Gray Waxes Wroth Over the Election Bill—Democrats Unable to Agree as to Apportionment—Hoosier Given Office.

PENSION BILL PASSED.

Agreed To by the House After an Interesting and Spicy Political Debate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—When the pension appropriation bill came up in the House today, Mr. Rogers of Arkansas made a vigorous fight against its consideration, but on a vote the House decided to go into committee of the whole, and, with Mr. Burrows in the chair, the bill was taken up. Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio said that in the debate yesterday charges had been made against the Commissioner of Pensions which, if sustained, brought the conduct of that officer very near to an impeachable offense. He criticised the conduct of the Commissioner in abandoning his post for the purpose of effecting an honest (sarcastically) election in the district of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cooper.]

Mr. Cutchen suggested that Commissioner Black had taken part in congressional elections.

Mr. Outhwaite replied that if Mr. Black had done such things as Commissioner Raum had done he should have been brought to justice for it. He then proceeded to reproach the Republican House with shrinking from its duty, arguing that the pending bill would show a deficiency of at least $32,834,000.

Mr. Cheadle of Indiana contended that the amount appropriated was amply sufficient to supply the needs of the service.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa cited figures to show that when the Republicans controlled legislation in the House the appropriations for pensions were generally in excess of the requirements of law. The deficiencies began when his Democratic friends came into control and cut the appropriations so short that during the last year there was a deficiency of $25,000,000.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri said that a few months ago he had stood on this floor and declared that the Republicans of the House were refusing, for party purposes, to appropriate within $45,000,000 of the amount which would be required for pensions under existing law. This declaration had been almost substantiated by the fact that the Commissioner now comes in asking an appropriation for a deficiency of $34,500,000. He then proceeded to argue that the amount carried by the bill was insufficient, and branched from this subject to a discussion of the general financial condition of the country. He presented figures to show that there will be a deficiency July 1, 1892, of $37,674,737, and he said that this did not include any deficiency either for the fiscal year 1891 or 1892, except the pension deficiency.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky said that the probabilities were that within seven years there would be a million pensioners on the roll who would be paid $170,000,000 annually. The first necessity was to meet the question frankly by adequate appropriations; the second was to appoint a committee to investigate the bureau thoroughly, to have the list revised and to strike off unworthy pensioners; the third was to transfer the bureau to the War Department and take it out of the domain of politics. This was not a question as to whether the present Commissioner had taken part in the election in Indiana or whether the former Commissioner had been guilty of the charges against him. These were charges which the gentlemen could throw at each other across the center aisle; but when gentlemen came to act as legislators these charges ought to disappear from their consideration. Here were the people staggering under a burden that had so distressed them that they were seeking new alliances. Let Congress meet this matter frankly. The people could not be fooled.

DEMOCRATIC HYPOCRISY.

Mr. Peters of Kansas made an exhaustive argument to show that the appropriation carried by the bill was amply sufficient to pay all the pensions which would be granted during the ensuing year. He charged the Democratic party with hypocrisy in its treatment of the soldier. The Democratic party was always flooded with tears in behalf of the soldier when it was out of power, but when it was in power it was quite a different thing. During the first session of this Congress the Democrats had been pawing the earth and frothing at the mouth in behalf of the service pension. He hoped that the Republican side of the house in the Fifty-second Congress would insist on the Democrats carrying out the professions which they had made in the Fifty-first Congress and compel them to pass a service pension bill. The Democrats in the Fifty-first Congress had been pregnant in professions of love for the soldier. Now the soldier would see whether those professions were sincere or not. The Democratic party was endeavoring to embrace the Farmers' Alliance movement. He conceded that the Republican party in Kansas had run against it and had been overthrown. It had received a black eye [laughter], but the time was coming when the cyclone would strike the other side. It was now being entrenched in Texas and Missouri, and in 1892 gentlemen who were relying upon the Alliance hosts would find that their hosts had disappeared as the Republican majority had disappeared in Kansas. The Republican party would revive because "truth crushed to earth would rise again." [Laughter.] He wanted the Fifty-second Congress to pass the sub-treasury bill [laughter]; the free coinage bill [cries of "We will"] and the service pension bill; and unless his Democratic friends would do all that they would find that the wave of the Farmers' Alliance would sweep over them and wipe them from the face of the earth.

Mr. Spinola of New York, referring to Mr. Peters's quotation of "truth crushed to earth shall rise again," inquired what had become of the falsehood which had been crushed to earth in November last. [Laughter.] During the last session he had called attention to the rumbling of thunder and had advised his Republican friends to put their ears to the earth. His friend from Kansas [Mr. Peters] had put his ear to the ground, and, having heard the rumbling, had got out of the way. [Laughter.] The gentleman nominated by the Republicans wore silk socks, but the bare-legged man running against him had been elected by 10,000 majority. [Laughter.]

Mr. Biggs of California said that when his colleague [Mr. Morrow] stated there would be no deficiency, he stated what he knew was not true, and in order to back his judgment he [Mr. Biggs] would bet $2,000 to $100. [Laughter.]

In concluding the debate, Mr. Morrow of California argued that the amount carried by the bill was all, if not more, than what would be required by the Pension Bureau during the coming year.

On motion of Mr. Dockery of Missouri an amendment was adopted providing that no agent or attorney should demand, receive or be allowed any compensation on any claim for increase of pension on account of increase of disability. [It is estimated by Mr. Dockery and Chairman Morrill, of the invalid pensions committee, that this will save $5,000,000 to the pensioners within the next three years].

Mr. Springer of Illinois offered an amendment increasing to $150,000,000 the appropriation for the payment of pensions. There was no excuse, he held, for the Republican House to make inadequate appropriations and to throw a deficiency on the Democratic House.

Mr. Biggs of California made a brief and humorous speech in the interest of an increased appropriation to prevent a deficiency being thrown upon the Democratic House. He created a hearty laugh when, in conclusion, he ejaculated, "Ask the people of California who stands foremost among them—W. M. Morrow or Marion Biggs, and the answer will be 'Biggs, by fifty thousand majority.'" Mr. Springer's amendment was lost—65 to 129.

After further debate the committee rose, the bill was passed and the House adjourned.

A bill was introduced to-day by Representative Quackenbush of New York, providing that all officers and privates of the volunteer force of the Union, who served in the late war, and who were on duty on the 30th of April, 1865, shall be deemed to be honorably discharged.

An Attorney to Be Employed in the Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—By direction of Secretary Noble, Assistant Secretary Bussey to-day sent the following letter to Commissioner Raum, of the Pension Bureau:

With a view to greater efficiency in the adjudication of claims under the law, in cases where no attorney has been employed, you are directed to detail a competent assistant chief of division, with such clerical force as may be necessary, to examine all such cases on file. Those found complete must be placed on the completed files; and where not complete claimants must be fully notified as to what evidence is required to complete their claims.

When you have created the necessary force to perform this work you will please communicate to the Secretary of the Interior the name of the assistant chief of division charged with this duty, with a statement showing the number of clerks employed under him. Also report, when the work has been completed, the number of cases found and the disposition made of them.

Cooper Will Continue His Persecution.

United Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative Cooper, of Indiana, who introduced the resolution, last session, for the investigation of General Raum's administration of the Pension Bureau, and who conducted the prosecution of the matter before the special committee, will soon introduce another resolution providing that the scope of the inquiry into Pension Office methods be broadened so that it will include the entire operations of the Pension Office, and also providing for an inquiry into all the appointments and promotions made during General Raum's incumbency and into the reasons for the appointments and promotions.

WHY FOREIGNERS WERE MAD.

Reasons That Impelled Importers to Kick Against Our Customs Administrative Act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Mr. A. K. Tingle, supervising special agent, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, says: "While in attendance on the conference of consuls-general of the United States in Europe to consider questions relating to the practical workings of the customs administrative law, I was strongly impressed with the wisdom and the necessity for the stringent enforcement of the act. The discussion and examples that came within my cognizance during the conference were of a character to have removed the last doubt, had any existed, of the propriety and justice of the measure. Had further proof been needed, it would have been found in publications in the European press admitting that invoices were systematically and intentionally undervalued; that their authentication had been little more than formal under the old system; that the average duties collected were practically far below those prescribed by the tariff, and deploring the fact that under the new provisions of the law these evasions could not longer to be safely continued. It also brought prominently to my notice that while citizens of these countries were enjoying large profits upon their deceptive and illicit importations into the United States, American products were unreasonably and invidiously proscribed and made to feel the rigor of their commercial laws. It is believed that the administrative act will go far toward supplying the means of enforcing a reasonable obedience to the laws on the part of those admitted to the privilege of our commerce."

Mr. Tingle expresses the opinion that more than half of the prepared opium consumed in the country during the past six years has been smuggled. "It is believed," he says, "that an internal revenue tax of not more than $5 per pound on the prepared article (crude opium to be admitted free), and a corresponding duty upon the prepared smoking opium imported would practically put an end to the smuggling of opium, and thus accomplish the real purpose intended by Congress in the enactment of the clauses pertaining to this subject in the tariff of 1890."

SENATOR GRAY FURIOUS.

What He Would Do in Case a Federal Election Officer Called at His Door.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Mr. Gray began the discussion on the federal election bill in the Senate to-day. The bill, he said, was confessedly of the first importance—most far-reaching in its consequences, in the opinion of many, and most menacing to the peace, happiness and freedom of the people of the several States. Notwithstanding the sneer uttered by the President of the United States as to the objections of those who opposed the bill, there were those on this side of the chamber and throughout the country—he believed a majority of the freemen of the country—who believed that the bill was one that threatened the integrity of American institutions, State and national; that it was fraught with danger to the future prosperity of the whole country, and that it menaced the liberties of the people of all the States. It was the first time in the history of the government that a measure was proposed on the theory that the States were no longer able to provide for, and the people of the States were no longer fitted to be intrusted with, control of their own elections. Coming to speak of the application of the law to the Southern States, Mr. Gray referred to the improvement of affairs there since the reconstruction period, and asked why that amelioration should now be interfered with. "Why, in the name of humanity," he asked, "should this measure be pressed as a new difficulty, as a new source of danger and animosity, and a new burden to those people who have already borne so much?" Coming to the section which provides that a supervisor of elections, to be selected as a "discreet" man, may make a house-to-house visitation to inquire as to the names, politics, nationality, etc., of its inmates, Mr. Gray characterized that official as "this Czar that is to be; this satrap of a province," and he said: "In all the measures which provoked and goaded our ancestors to resist the tyranny of the British King there was none that approached the infamy of this provision; and moderate as I am, all my conceptions of my duty as a citizen and a man, law-abiding as I have always been, and respectful to the powers that be, I say now that, when this supervisor knocks at my door, I pray God that I shall be at home." [Some applause.]

Mr. Spooner, a member of the committee on privileges and elections, asked Mr. Gray whether he was now referring to what was known as the domiciliary clause.

Mr. Gray said that he was.

Mr. Spooner said that that clause had been struck out by the committee.

"But," said Mr. Gray, "it is in the bill as reported."

Mr. Hoar explained that it was in by a mistake of the printer.

A lengthy discussion followed, several Republicans contending it should be stricken out. Mr. Edmunds, however, was in favor of it standing. Finally Mr. Gorman moved to have the bill reprinted, and suggested the Senate should adjourn till Monday, but exclamations of dissent to the adjournment suggestion came from Mr. Edmunds and other Republicans. No action was taken on Mr. Gorman's motion, and Mr. Gray still retained the floor.

Mr. Gorman offered a resolution, which went over till to-morrow, calling on the Attorney-general for a statement of names, places of residence and dates of appointment of the chief supervisors of election now in office in each judicial district in the Southern States. The Senate then adjourned.

The Republican senatorial caucus committee was in session to-day for some time, considering the subject of a cloture rule. The deliberations of the committee were confined to a discussion of the question as to when the rule should be presented to the Senate. In view of the fact that no obstructive purpose has yet been shown by the minority, and that certain prominent Democratic Senators had assured members of the committee that the election bill would be allowed to proceed to a final determination, the caucus committee refrained from taking any action at present.

APPORTIONMENT PLANS.

Democrats Cannot Agree on One, and May Accept the Republican Measure.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Democrats are not entirely harmonious upon the apportionment question, and are likely to split into two, or probably three, factions over the number of Representatives that shall be provided for in the new apportionment. By the plan which has been suggested by Mr. Holman, the leading Democrat on the census committee, there will be 322 members in the House. On this basis Indiana, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and South Carolina will each lose a member, while the Republicans will gain several in the Northwestern States. The Republican plan of fixing the membership at 354 gives those States the present quota, and the only States that suffer will be Virginia and South Carolina. That suggestion is more popular with Democrats than any that comes from their own party, which leads the Republicans to believe that the reapportionment bill, upon this basis, will be received with favor and passed by the House regardless of threats that Democrats have made to defeat it. It has been suggested that the adoption of the new plan in the apportionment process will prevent gerrymandering and give all parties an equal and just representation in Congress. This is by having the congressional districts of the several States designated by Congress, instead of by the legislatures of the several States. The Republicans will see in this a means of overturning the present Democratic gerrymander in Ohio, and will thereby gain several members of Congress.

AN INDIANIAN GIVEN OFFICE.

Lawyer McBride, of Elkhart, Named for a Place Declined by Hon. Will Cumback.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Robert West McBride, of Elkhart, Ind., was to-day appointed by the President a member of the Puyallup Indian Commission. Mr. McBride is about fifty years old, a fine lawyer, and was a candidate for the judgeship in his district at the recent election. Hon. Will Cumback was appointed to the position recently, but declined on account of engagements in the lecture field. The pay of the office is $15 a day and expenses, and the work will be done in the State of Washington. The commission will organize as soon as possible at Tacoma. Its duties are very important. It will determine the question of title to some valuable lands, pass upon application for rights of way through Indian reservations, take testimony in a number of disputes and make report to Congress. The commission is likely to be employed a year or more.

The President also sent to the Senate today the following nominations: Romualdo Pacheco, of California, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Central American States; Wm. Monaghan, of Ohio, to be United States consul at Hamilton, Ont. Collectors of customs—Sherman A. Johnson, district of Georgetown, D. C.; Alexander R. Fithian, district of Bridgeton, N. J.; Walter Johnson, surveyor of customs for port of Rock Island, Ill.; Frederick Walter Harris, special examiner of drugs, medicines and chemicals at San Francisco.

The Tobacco Rebate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The committee on ways and means this morning heard a delegation of manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco, who asked for the passage of a bill making a rebate of 2 cents per pound on all tobacco in their hands Jan. 1, provision for which was accidentally omitted in the tariff act. Mr. McKinley said that the Republican members of the committee were ready to report the bill at once. The Democratic members of the committee asked that the matter might go over till Monday, and that was done. The bill declaring that the new tariff shall not be construed to affect the Hawaiian treaty was briefly considered but no action taken.

Senator Stanford's Money-Loaning Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the Senate today Mr. Stanford introduced a bill to provide the government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium, and asked that it lie on the table, stating that he would hereafter submit some remarks upon it. The bill is the same as that introduced by him last May, and was re-introduced so as to allow of his making some remarks upon it. The bill authorizes the issue of $100,000,000 in Treasury notes, to be loaned at 2 per cent., upon application, to citizens owning unencumbered agricultural lands, the loans not to exceed one-half the assessed value of the land, nor to extend for more than twenty years.

Stanley and Wife at the Capital.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Mr. Stanley lectured here to-night. During his stay in the city he and his wife are the guests of Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote. Mrs. Tennant, the mother of Mrs. Stanley, is also a guest there. Sir Julian and Mrs. Tennant are friends of long and intimate standing, having lived on adjoining estates in England. The Belgian minister will give a dinner in honor of Mr. Stanley on Saturday night at the Belgian legation, and there will be many other dinners given in his honor.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—There is a vacancy existing in the postoffice at Snyder, Henry county. The office is worth $112 a year.

Noble and Mary Brown, of Rushville, and Hon. J. E. McDonald, of Indianapolis, are at the Riggs.

A petition was presented in the House to-day, by Mr. Cheadle, for General Browne, from citizens in Wayne county, asking for a rebate on tobacco.

The amount of silver offered for sale to the Treasury Department to-day was 1,080,000 ounces, and the amount purchased 225,000 ounces, at prices ranging from $1.04 to $1.05.

E. S. Perret was to-day appointed postmaster at Bethlehem, Clark county, vice J. M. Stewart, resigned.

A. Bernardin, of Evansville, is at the Metropolitan, and Thaddeus S. Taylor, of South Bend, is at the National.

Mamie Starr's Short Memory.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Mamie Starr, on trial for poisoning the Newland family, in this city, last spring, by putting rat poison in their food, resulting in the death of Mr. and Mrs. Newland, testified in her own behalf this morning. She told the story of her life substantially as related in previous dispatches. In reference to the poisoning she said: "It all appears to me like a horrible dream. I don't remember about my arrest or anything in connection with my arrest."

Dana Gets Another Supporter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Herald, this morning, comes out in favor of Mr. Charles A. Dana as successor to Mr. Evarts in the Senate.

NATIONAL FARMERS' ALLIANCE

Steps Taken at Ocala to Absorb the Mutual Benefit Association.

Government Ownership of Railroads and Telegraph Lines Indorsed—Polk, Livingston and Macune Partially Exonerated.

How Leading Members of the Organization View the Third-Party Movement.

A Georgian Who Thinks the Democrats Will Adopt the Alliance Platform in 1892—Rabid Utterances of General Rice.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 5.—At the morning session of the national Alliance convention, Colonel Livingston, of Georgia, from the committee on organization, made a report which is to furnish the basis for an ultimate union between the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, which has an organization with a large membership in the Western States. The report was explained at length by Chairman Livingston. Under this proposition the Mutual Benefit Association is to still maintain its separate organization, but be entitled to representation in the national Alliance council, and the executive committee of each organization is to meet hereafter and arrange the details of this union. At the conclusion of Colonel Livingston's remarks the report was adopted without dissent. This action undoubtedly means the absolute consolidation of these two organizations in the near future. Colonel Livingston also offered a resolution providing for the adoption of the St. Louis Alliance platform of 1889, inasmuch as there has been a question raised as to the unanimous indorsement of the demand therein contained by all State delegations one year ago. Colonel Livingston's idea was to call out any objections which might exist as to its absolute indorsement.

Mr. Clever, one of the Kansas delegates, introduced and had passed a resolution reciting that the United States census returns with respect to farm mortgages was grossly incorrect, and calling upon all county and sub-Alliances in all the States of the Union to take immediate steps toward securing accurate statistics from the county records and make prompt reports thereon.

Mr. R. Carskadin, of West Virginia, offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

That we, the National Farmers' Alliance of America, believing that obedience and veneration for the laws of God is the conserving and saving force of human government, we do therefore respectfully request that the directors of the great national fair of 1892 do not desecrate the American Sabbath by keeping open the gates of the fair on the Lord's day.

National Secretary Turner submitted his annual report last night, but it is incomplete owing to the constant payment of sub-Alliance dues during this session. During the past year 1,069 new charters were issued to sub-Alliances as follows: West Virginia, 252; Colorado, 152; Indiana, 132; Michigan, 106; Virginia, 95; Illinois, 87; South Carolina, 83; Ohio, 61; Pennsylvania, 59; New Jersey, 20; Minnesota, 5; Iowa, 5; Oregon, 1; Oklahoma, 1. State charters have been issued to the following States: Indiana, Illinois, Colorado, Michigan, West Virginia, Oklahoma and North Dakota.

Dr. C. W. Macune, chairman of the national executive committee, submitted his annual report of work accomplished by that body during the past year. The report recommended the reduction of salaries of all National Alliance officers, and the removal from Washington city of the National Alliance president's office, inasmuch as the retention of it there entails an expense not commensurate with its usefulness.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Loucks, of North Dakota, providing for the ownership of all railroads and telegraph lines by the national government. Mr. Livingtone opposed this, and offered as a compromise measure a resolution providing that the liberty to control and operate all such lines shall vest in the government; and if, after a fair trial of this system, it is found that it does not afford the relief demanded, or effect reforms in the management of them, the government's ownership shall be complete. This was adopted after some discussion.

Mr. Wade, of Tennessee, offered an additional amendment that every Alliance lecturer, State and national, and all newspaper organs of the Alliance shall support the St. Louis and Ocala amended platforms or suffer suspension from the order, and further, that no candidate for any national political office shall be supported by the Alliance members unless he indorses this platform, and any sub-alliance not complying with these restrictions may be suspended at the pleasure of the president. This was also adopted, and the whole platform as amended was adopted unanimously upon a call of the roll by States.

At the afternoon session of the National Alliance Chairman McDowell presented the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges and insinuations affecting the official conduct of Messrs. Polk, Livingstone and Macune. The committee finds:

First—That we have been unable to ascertain a single fact implicating in any way, shape or form the high character and standing and personal and official reputation of our worthy president, L. L. Polk, but we regret the writing of the Norwood letter.

Second—As to Brother Livingstone, president of the Georgia State Alliance, we do not find anything derogatory of his personal or official high standing, but your committee is not quite prepared to indorse his course in the Georgia senatorial contest.

Third—That in the case of Dr. C. W. Macune nothing has been found to lessen our confidence in his personal integrity and loyalty to the order, but we regret his official connection with the Georgia senatorial contest.

The report is signed by Chairman McDowell, Thomas Hinde, of Florida, and twenty-three others. The report does not give entire satisfaction, although adopted without debate.

WOMEN WANT EQUALITY.

Mrs. Neville, of Kansas, offered a resolution placing women in the Farmers' Alliance on an equal footing with men as to initiation fees, etc. Mrs. Fannie R. Vickery, of Kansas, offered an amendment to strike the word "male" out of the constitution.

Colonel Livingstone, of Georgia, said that this would place the men in an awkward position; that it was necessary to retain the word there on general principles, because "man" always included women, but "women" did not include or imply "man."

Mr. King, of Florida, said that women should be on an equal footing with men; that man without women would be degenerate and decrease. As the debate was fast assuming a woman's rights discussion it was cut off by a point of order and the original resolution was referred to the committee on the good of the order.

After a short time devoted to routine business at the afternoon session President McGrath, of the Kansas Alliance, moved that the annual election of officers be proceeded with, and placed the name of L. L. Polk in nomination for president. The whole body of delegates, in a simultaneous shout, seconded the nomination, and Mr. Polk was unanimously re-elected by acclamation. President Page, of the Virginia Alliance, nominated B. F. Cover, of Kansas, for vice-president, and his re-election was also unanimous. J. P. Oliver, of Alabama, nominated J. H. Turner, of Georgia, for secretary, and his election was unanimous. For national lecturer two nominations were made—J. S. Willets, of Kansas, and Benjamin Terrell,