

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN

Great Question of the Latest Deadlock's Significance Still Unsettled.

IN ITS ALLEGED SENATORIAL BEARINGS

Timorous Ones See a Scheme to Enable Governor Boyd to Appoint.

MUCH DISCUSSION OF THIS POINT

Ekoptics Hoot the Mooted Plan, and Say It is Impossible.

CANVASSING THE AVAILABLE CANDIDATES

Aspirants Who Seek to Succeed Paddock Are Now Coming in for Considerable Attention—Latest Phases of the Legislative Situation.

LANSING, Neb., Jan. 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—"What does it mean?" That is the question that has been asked several thousand times in this city this afternoon and evening regarding the latest deadlock that has developed in the legislature.

Satisfactory answers in reply to it are thus far unknown, and intense curiosity, mingled with painful anxiety, fills every member of the conglomerate political family assembled here. No, not every member, for there are believed to be a certain few, like Tom Castor, Jim North and others, who are on the inside and are engineering the most notorious and flagrant piece of filibustering ever known in the history of legislative proceedings in the state of Nebraska. Of course they know, but there is altogether too much at stake for them to leak even a word that might tend to unravel the mystery and dash to the ground the burden of monopolistic interests that are resting upon the point of this nicely balanced political needle.

It was rumored at first that the deadlock grew out of an attempt on the part of Church Howe, who was a member of the conference committee, to give Tom Majors a job below his fifth political bid by taking away from him the right to preside over the deliberations of the joint convention, and to elect into insignificant bodies the great questions that have since been found to enter into the controversy.

May Mean No Senatorial Election.

The possible solution that has attracted more attention than any of the others, and the one in fact that has sent members of the republican and independent parties scurrying here and there with a degree of speed and excitement not hitherto witnessed, is to the effect that it is the intention of the caucus to postpone the canvass of the votes until after next Tuesday, the day on which the constitution provides that the legislature shall meet in joint convention, and throw the appointive power into the hands of the democratic governor, who would then name a democrat as the successor of Senator Paddock. This idea is scouted by some, who claim that the latter would go to Washington only to see the earlier bid seated by the senate, and there would be no recourse whatever. The constitutional lawyers are in demand, and they divide their opinions very impartially.

They argue that even if the legislature should canvass the returns after that, and elect a senator, the latter would go to Washington only to see the earlier bid seated by the senate, and there would be no recourse whatever. The constitutional lawyers are in demand, and they divide their opinions very impartially.

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proofs are not yet complete, and that it will be necessary to hold the thing in a keep quiet for a few days longer before it is sprung.

Boyd Disclaims the Notion.

Certain it is that Governor Boyd has expressed the belief that the Weaver electors were elected in Nebraska, stating that he had canvassed the vote and that there was a startling discrepancy between the vote cast for president and governor and the balance of the state ticket. When asked about the matter tonight, the governor held that he did not know what the law was regarding his right to appoint a senator, but thought that he could not do it until the adjournment of the legislature. He disclaimed any knowledge of the proposed scheme to elect the republicans by legislative filibustering.

Chairman Blake of the independent state central committee says that he has an arrangement with the committee on privileges and elections by which the gubernatorial vote in some of the counties is to be gone into. He states that it will not be for the purpose of beginning to canvass for Van Wyck, but he expresses the wish that he had begun a contest. He will try to go into the vote in Hamilton and two or three other counties, and claims to be able to show that there were gross irregularities, and that twenty aliens were voted in a single precinct. He wants it understood that Van Wyck is not cognizant of the proposed move.

Looking for Relief.

The governor says tonight that he expected to be called upon to deliver his message Saturday morning, although he was not certain that it would not go over until next week, as a strong effort was being made to defer the canvass until that time. Why it was, he said he did not know.

Tom Castor said this evening that he was looking for the canvass of the republicans to be held in the morning, and that he expected that the canvass would not occur tomorrow morning, and if it took place at all tomorrow it would be late in the evening. The circumstances under which the statements were made were not such as to insure their being the bona fide opinions of the parties quoted.

Church Howe insists that the deadlock is an accident and has no special significance, claiming that the cause was the failure of the lieutenant governor to call the senate to order until 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and that the house simply got tired of waiting to hear from the senate and adjourned, not understanding the situation.

Talking About Senators.

Governor Boyd has opened headquarters at the Lindell and has placed Stewart Campbell in charge of the senate and in charge of his council room at the independent stronghold. He is apparently satisfied with his prospects in the senatorial race and received with undisguised pleasure the announcement from the democratic caucus in session at the Lincoln hotel this evening that he probably would be the caucus nominee for senator.

So far as the senatorship is concerned from a republican standpoint Keeley holds the key to the situation, just as he did in the fight of the republicans over the speakership. It is now stated that the republicans will not caucus it is now conceded that such a caucus would solidify the opposition by drawing the democrats and independents together.

Majors has given up the attempt to capture the plan, as he is convinced that he could not be elected without letting the members know it, and will throw his strength to Thurston. One plan that is being considered by the party leaders is to have a caucus of candidates. It comprises the leading names of Paddock, Thurston, Croome, and Majors into a room, and let them settle it there among themselves. It is said that this would insure the nomination of Thurston.

War has been declared by Thurston and Paddock, and the fight between them will be a bitter one. The thing that brought Thurston upon the field so early in the day was the fact that Paddock had begun his scheme six years ago, and was circulating a paper for the signatures of members, each of whom promised thereby to be the sixty-second man in case sixty-one others were secured. This was the program that secured his selection over Van Wyck in 1887.

Independents Are in It.

There is a senatorial situation at independent headquarters at the Lindell tonight. Like the senatorial situation at the independent headquarters at the Lindell, the two houses over the adoption of the rules for the government of joint conventions of the legislature, cut an important figure. A number of the leading members declare that the only way the republicans can prevent the election of a democrat to the senate is by breaking the deadlock, and they want the big end of the break to land in the independent camp. The independents are firm in their position in regard to the deadlock. They declare that they will not recede from their position, but all affect to believe that they can secure enough republican votes in the senate tomorrow to adopt the proposed change in the rules, and give the speaker the gavel in the joint convention. They are in the dark as to the identity of the republican senators whom they think will aid them, but they profess to believe that the necessary aid will be forthcoming, and all exhibit a confidence in the ultimate success of their project that is only childlike in its naivete.

Will Consent the Court.

No time has yet been fixed for the independent senatorial caucus. The populists will be guided in that matter by the advice of Chief Justice Maxwell, who was called to this city from his home in Fremont today for a consultation. A number of independents were appointed to consult with him, and he was asked to give his opinion on the following question:

When the constitution of the United States and the state of Nebraska, when should the legislature meet in joint convention to ballot for United States senator?

The venerable chief justice has taken the matter under advisement, and has promised to give his opinion to Speaker Giffin tomorrow afternoon. If it is the opinion of the chief justice that the joint convention should assemble next Tuesday, the independents will go into caucus either Monday night or Tuesday morning. If, on the contrary, he is of the opinion that two weeks must elapse after the votes for state officers have been canvassed, the independents will feel that they have plenty of time before them, and will approach the senatorial caucus with deliberation.

Very Favorable for Powers.

Every indication points to the selection of J. H. Powers as the caucus nominee of the independents for United States senator. A thorough canvass of the independent sentiment tonight will convince the most supercilious of the populists that the ground will develop sufficient strength

FROM THE LAKES TO THE SEA

Agitation of the Construction of a Canal on United States Territory.

TO BE INDEPENDENT OF CANADIAN TOLLS

Government Aid Will Be Involved in Building the Proposed Canal Meeting in Washington for the Purpose of Pushing the Project.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The convention of representatives of commercial bodies and lake interests of the country, called by the Duluth Chamber of Commerce to organize a movement in support of the scheme to unite the great lakes and ocean by a ship canal through United States territory, met here today. Between seventy-five and 100 were present. W. P. Baldwin, president of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, and temporary chairman, called the gathering to order. After some speechmaking, committees on credentials and permanent organization were organized, and a recess was taken until the afternoon.

It was nearly 2:30 o'clock when Temporary Chairman Baldwin called the convention to order and named the committee on permanent organization, consisting of nineteen members, one from each state and territory. Mr. Davenport of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported 125 delegates present.

Spoke in Favor of the Measure.

Pending the report of the committee on permanent organization Colonel Graves of Duluth, spoke encouragingly of the movement in hand. The work, if persisted in, would finally result in success, he said. Colonel Graves said he was not committed to any particular plan or route for the proposed canal. Money and water, the two great essentials, would be had. If the government takes hold of this enterprise the people of the west have no objection to the charge of tolls sufficient to pay interest on the cost of construction and its maintenance.

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eral, Mr. Tracy, secretary of the navy; Mr. Noble, secretary of the interior; Mr. Rusk, secretary of agriculture, and Mr. Halford, private secretary.

The family group was composed of Mrs. Kenna, accompanied by Dr. Chilton, the children, Miss Margaret, Mary, Arthur, John and Edith, Mrs. Parr, Mr. Ashby, the wife brother of Senator Kenna.

Buried 'North Palms and Flowers.

At 1:15 p. m. a procession of robed priests, preceded by acolytes bearing a censer and tall wax candles, marched down the aisle of St. Mary's, Father Schmitt in full uniform, escorting and carrying the casket, which was covered with palms and flowers. The priests, with Bishop Keane of the diocese, in his purple vestments, ranged themselves about the coffin. The clergy members were Bishop Keane and Father Donohue of St. Joseph's church, which Mr. Kenna and family attended. Fathers Watters and McGee of St. Patrick's, Fathers Ryan and Fletcher of the Immaculate Conception, Fathers Harty and Sullivan of St. Matthew's, Fathers O'Brien and Sullivan of St. Peter's, Fathers Mackin and Mayhew of St. Paul's, Father Gillespie of St. Anthony's, Father Harty of Georgetown university, the Dominican fathers of St. Dominic's, Father Lavey of the Holy Name, Father Schmitt of St. Mary's, Father Schmitt of Georgetown, Fathers Glynn and O'Connell of St. Stephen's and Father Jones of Providence hospital.

The service was opened the religious services by walking around the coffin and aspersing it with holy water. He was attended by an acolyte, waving a censer, the priest, who held a cross, and the choir, who sang the requiem. He read the funeral services of the Catholic church, first in Latin and then in English. The coffin was then placed in the vault, and he took his place at the head of the coffin and preached the funeral sermon.

Behind him on the desk of the secretary of the funeral services, Cardinal Gibbons, on either side in each of which burned five large wax candles, while opposite, at the foot of the coffin stood three altar boys, one in white and red, and one in holding a tall cross, and the others on each side bearing lighted candles.

Bishop Keane's Remarks.

In the course of his remarks Bishop Keane said that he was glad to see the Catholic Church in this country, and as his representative on this solemn occasion, it was his privilege to offer to Senator Kenna the church's tribute of respect. He said that he was glad to see the Catholic Church in this country, and as his representative on this solemn occasion, it was his privilege to offer to Senator Kenna the church's tribute of respect.

Then he said: "But tell me what this means in practice, what it implies in my life. It is not a matter of words, it is a matter of action. It is not a matter of words, it is a matter of action. It is not a matter of words, it is a matter of action."

His Favorable Career.

Bishop Keane spoke of some length and closed with a prayer for the repose of the soul of the deceased. He spoke of the life of the deceased, and of the life of the deceased, and of the life of the deceased.

Wants to Be Independent of Canada.

Mr. Ely, on being introduced, said he would not make another speech here, but would, however, state his position in favor of a waterway from the lakes to the sea over territory of the United States and independent of any line of Canadian lines of transportation.

A committee on resolutions, consisting of one member from each organization, was appointed, and the letters were read by President-elect Cleveland, Vice President Morton and Senator McMillan regretting the inability to be present.

The secretary called attention to a large number of letters and resolutions in approval of the convention, coming from all parts of the country. He said that the national character of the support which the project has received. These documents will be made a part of the record of the proceedings.

Adjourned until 8 p. m.

The committee on resolutions met after adjournment and elected Mr. M. Irwin of Oswego, N. Y., chairman and S. A. Thompson of Duluth secretary.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR KENNA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Both the house and the senate adjourned today without transacting any business, and recess to attend the funeral of the late Senator Kenna of West Virginia. The body of the late senator was conveyed to the capitol building this morning in the midst of a blinding snow storm. The remains lay in state in the marble room, the members of the family having taken a farewell visit before the body left the residence. The casket was not opened, and was covered with black cloth on which lay a bunch of palms and roses, while at the foot was a sheaf of wheat bound with palms and violets.

There were many other floral tributes from members of the senate and house and friends of the deceased. In spite of the storm outside the gallery was crowded before the opening service. The bier was placed at the head of the main aisle of the senate chamber.

The members of the lower house entered, led by Speaker Crisp, who took his place beside the vice president. General Schaffel, commanding general of the army, arrived unannounced and took his seat at the end of the row reserved for the president and cabinet. Then the diplomatic corps, headed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, arrived and was received with the same ceremony as the house had been; followed by the chief justice and associate justices of the United States; by President Harrison and the members of his cabinet; and by the family of the dead senator in deep mourning.

Big Demands for That Metal Made on the Bank of France—Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—Mr. Leech, director of the mint, has received a cablegram from Paris stating that the Bank of France is disbursing gold heavily for the

DENOUNCED THE PRESIDENT

Argentine Republic on the Verge of a Revolution.

PROVINCE OF CORRIENTES IN ARMS

National Troops Ordered to the Scene of Trouble to Maintain Governor Ruiz—Capital of the Country Threatened by Rebel Sympathizers.

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VALPARAISO, (via Galveston, Tex.), Jan. 12.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald.—Special to THE BEE.]—The Herald correspondent at Buenos Ayres telegraphs that after a lengthy discussion in the cabinet the government has issued a decree for formal armed intervention to maintain Governor Ruiz in the province of Corrientes. The citizens of Buenos Ayres attack this decree and are preparing to issue a manifesto. The police and troops are under arms tonight and it is feared an attack will be made on the government house. The general opinion is that the president's action is despotical.

Late news from Corrientes is to the effect that the rebels intend to resist the federal troops who are advancing to disarm them. They protest against being called upon to give up their arms without guarantees. Threats of vengeance are openly made against prominent Governorists, and these make threats of reprisal. It is hardly probable that the trouble can be settled except by the use of large bodies of national troops.

Senator Barnejo has refused the portfolio of secretary of the interior on account of the stand taken by President Pena.

Brazil's Interests Protected.

The Brazilian government has sent a gunboat up the river to look after her interests along the Corrientes border.

The Peruvian charge d'affaires at Santiago is making an effort to arrange a new protocol to take the place of the rejected Neigreusement.

There is considerable discussion in the Chilean Chamber of Deputies over the minister for 1893. It is probable that a bill similar to the United States coasting law will be introduced in congress.

Admiral Gherardi's squadron engaged in fleet exercises until rough weather put a stop to the work. The ships will take on coal within a few days.

The Herald correspondent at Rio de Janeiro telegraphs that that port is closed. The Spanish and Italian ministers at Rio threaten to take energetic measures unless the government gives prompt attention to citizens of that government and it is said that the Italian government has ordered two cruisers to Brazil to back up the demands of the minister. Brazil has given an official explanation of the invasion of the Uruguayan territory during the troubles in Rio Grande do Sul. Federal troops who revolted in Rio Grande do Sul have joined the revolutionists. Interest on the external debt of Uruguay will be paid.

SETTLED THE QUESTION.

Result of an Important Interview in Connection with the Guelph Cause.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.)

BREXIT, Jan. 12.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to THE BEE.]—I have just had an interview which, from the Guelph side, completely explodes the so-called Guelph scandal and confirms the government details. I called upon a Guelphite, who has a large literary establishment at 23 Charlotte strasse. With him was his brother. Both are elderly gentlemen of the highest and most honorable repute.

"Is it true that you gave the Guelph receipts which the Vorwaerts professes to have?" I asked, going straight to the point. "I have in my hand a letter," replied the courier, "concerning the charges of the Tagblatt, which, without any doubt, was leveled against me."

He then read the letter, which denied the whole affair. "Were the papers never in your hands?" was the next question.

"No, emphatically. I reply that they were not in my hands. I do not imagine I should have intruded with them, or have them given to the Vorwaerts! What would I have done with them? Why, of course, I should have at once intimated to the duke of Cumberland that I had them. If the papers had been of value to those possessing them, they would have been sold long ago, and they would have been sold for more money than they are worth now."

Here the other joined in. He said: "You have asked whether we consider those documents false or not. They are just as false as if I were to take this letter of yours (he held in his hand a letter I had written him) and were to put over your signature 'received the sum of 100,000 marks.' It is easy enough to get the receipts there, and the Vorwaerts has got them."

"Who has?"

"Prince Bismarck. The duke of Cumberland has none."

The importance of this interview cannot be overrated, for it is the union of the Guelph party and the government in denying the charges brought against the Vorwaerts. It settles the question of the role of the duke of Cumberland and pins on Prince Bismarck the responsibility of the possession of certain receipts, which he either holds or has destroyed, and confirms in almost every point, except that concerning the duke of Cumberland, the result of the first investigations I made, published in yesterday's Herald, and which, in the opinion of the press, were the most important of the past week. When Guelphite Schimmelfennig speaks, it is the duke of Cumberland speaking. There is a thorough entente between them.

PRINCE GEORGE MAY COME.

Heir Expectant to the British Throne Will Probably Visit America.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to THE BEE.]—I learn from very good authority that Prince George of Wales is seriously contemplating a trip to America during the coming spring, in order to participate in the naval review in New York harbor. The idea is favorably regarded by the queen, the prince of Wales and the heads of the admiralty. If Prince George goes, he will be escorted across the Atlantic by several men of war, and it is probable that a large squadron of battle ships and cruisers will be sent over in advance to receive him. The prince also contemplates a trip to the Chicago exposition after the festivities in New York are over, but nothing has yet been definitely settled.

Endorsed the New Ministry.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.) PARIS, Jan. 12.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to THE BEE.]—The Panama trial went on today, but without developing any

thing of special interest. The testimony of experts was taken and the evidence confirms in every particular all that has already been published with regard to the disordered condition of the company's enterprise.

The ministry in the Chamber of Deputies had a majority of 125 votes on a division.

People are still talking of new arrests to be made. Nothing official, however, has been known, and we do not expect for some time to hear of other scandals being unearthed.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

DISREGARDED ALL WARNINGS.

Ferdinand De Lesseps Went Into the Canal Scheme with His Eyes Open.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The court room was thronged again today at the Panama canal trial. M. Molchouff, liquidator of the Panama Canal company, testified that Ferdinand de Lesseps disregarded all warnings and insisted on proceeding with the canal, regardless of the cost. M. Molchouff added that Baron Reinach and Messrs. Levy and Creux were deputed to pay for certain appropriations given to them. M. Molchouff testified that he was certain that de Reinach retained the greater part of the funds entrusted to him for this purpose.

The president of the court, M. Charles de Lesseps, reproached him severely for having permitted this.

Engineer Rousseau next described his method of inspecting the canal on which he had based the famous report which was in part suppressed. He also stated that Ferdinand de Lesseps had blind faith in his good fortune, and had supreme influence and direction in the management of the work in its branches.

So dense a cloud of suspicion surrounds the name of M. Rognonnet's statements. When Rognonnet said that M. Eiffel's books were well kept, Judge Perrier interposed: "But Rognonnet's books were not kept. Certainly it was transferred to the wrong column with a view to minimizing the total profits."

M. Rognonnet began to explain his statement, but Judge Perrier cut him short. The president judge said still more severe in his remarks. M. de Reinach was reproached for having obtained enormous sums with which to bribe senators and deputies and other influential men.

"You had no confidence in his morality?" asked Judge Perrier. "No, but he was very clever," replied M. Molchouff.

Turning to Charles de Lesseps Judge Perrier inquired sharply: "Did you not understand that Baron de Reinach used these enormous sums?"

"In remunerating finances," answered M. de Lesseps, "I was not without doubt, but I do not understand the distribution of the money. Many of them have been hindered with broken blades on their wheels, and all show effects of their batties with the floating ice."

Staten island is in worse shape. Every boat on that line was frozen in this morning, though some of them are now free. A hundred and thirty boats are packed every description is blocked on the wharves and the lighters.

Navigation Stopped in New York Harbor by the Big Bergs.

New York, Jan. 12.—It has been many years since the harbor and rivers of this city have been so thoroughly blocked by ice as at present, and the situation is steadily growing worse. Great masses of ice swing hither and thither moved by powerful currents and the tides jam the unbroken bergs into slips and channels until it is impossible to keep them passably free only by constant and perilous work.

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VORTEX OF SNOW AND ICE

Iowa Swept by One of the Worst Blizzards of the Season.

FREIGHT TRAINS STUCK IN THE DRIFTS