BOYD IS GOVERNOR.

He Takes His Seat Along with the Other Officers-Elect.

BUT HE HAS TO HAVE NEW QUARTERS.

Thayer Hangs to the Chief Executive Apartments Like Grim Death.

THEY WILL TRY TO FREEZE HIM OUT.

Tom Majors Presides Over the Senate Without the Least Opposition.

ADJUTANT GENERAL COLE REMOVED,

He Refuses to Obey Boyd's Order to Disperse the Militia-General Victor Vifquain Appointed.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 9 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE |-Almost without a ripple of excitement the executive offices of the state changed hands this morning. All the old officers yielded gracefully except Governor Thayer, who held on to the executive apartments with a firm grip, and it. was necessary to furnish Governor Boyd with new quarters. This was done by the new board of public lands and buildings and Governor Boyd took his seat and was recognized as chief executive by the other state

The report that Tom Majors would not be allowed to preside over the senate proved to be groundless, for the lickory-shirted statesman took his seat without molestation.

Ex-Governor Thaver has begun quo warranto proceedings against Governor Boyd on the grounds that he is ineligible, and it is for that reason that Thayer refuses to vacate the executive apartments.

TO FREEZE OUT THAYER.

His Steam Will Be Turned Off-Quo Warranto Proceedings.

All the new executive officers excopt Boyd have taken possession of their respective offices and entered upon their du-At 11 o'clock Attorney General Hastings,

Land Commissioner Humphrey, Secretary of State Allow and Treasurer Hill, who constito assign offices to Governor Boyd other than those forcibly held by ex-Governor Thayer. The board has full power to do this. Governor Boyd will appoint his own janitor and other assistants.

The steam will be turned off from the apartment occupied by Thayer and the ex governor will be literally frozen out.

Last night a message was conveyed from ex-Governor Thuyer to Governor Boyd that the former wished to see the latter and turn over to him the gubernatorial office. Governor Boyd, accompanied by Hon. John D. Howe, his attorney, went to Thayer's office and the two were granted admittance by the squad of six policemen, a deputy, sheriff and Colonel Sizer of the ex-governor's staff. Colonel Downs of the staff, who acted as inner guard, also gave way to the new gov-

Once inside Boyd waited expectantly for Thayer to turn over the office to him, but did not ask him to do so, as Thayer's functions as chief executive did not end until midnight. as according to the constitution the term of new governor commences from Thursday not on that day.

Boyd withdrew without asking for the office. Thayer therefore did not have a chance

After midnight ex-Governor Thayer remained in his office with the police on guard on the outside and militis on the inside. He remained awake all night, but Boyd went to bed and messenger informed Thayer that Boyd had retired, but he could not believe it and kept the gubernatorial apartments guarded all night as though he feared an assault.

This morning Boyd was given a room in the auditor's suite pending the action of the board of public lands and buildings.

Quo warranto papers were handed to one of the supreme judges by General John L. Webster as attorney for Thayer, but were discovered to be informal and were re-turned, but were taken again under advisement and are now in possession of the court informally and are not on file. They are in-leaded to compel James E. Boyd to show cause why he holds the office. It is understood that this course has been adopted to raise the question of Boyd's citizenship.

The quo warranto alleges that Thayer was a citizen with full rights before taking his office, while Boyd is not. The assertion in regard to Boyd's father not being a citizen at the time of Boyd's nomination was dwelt on at some length. The supreme court does not convene until next Tuesday, and consequently there will be four days more of uncertainty in regard to the matter. It is, therefore, claimed that if Boyd had never been clothed with the rights of citizenship he is disqualified for the office of chief execu-

The words "Governor's Office" are being painted on the glass doors of the suite of offices occupied by Boyd. Thayer is still ocked in the rooms recently occupied by him s governor.

The supreme court has virtually fused the quo warranto asked by Thayer— least such interpretation is put on the matter by the ablest attorneys.

BOYD GIVEN NEW QUARTERS.

He Takes Possession and is Recognized as Governor. The board of public lands and buildings decided to make the rooms occupied by the board of transportation the gubernatorial suite of offices, and an official order to that effect was made. Secretary Gilchrist of the board of transportation was ordered to surrender the keys to the rooms, which he did and the same were officially turned over

to Governor Boy d. The new chief executive took formal possession and was saluted as governor of Nebraska and is recognized as such by persons who visit the rooms.

Governor Boyd has appointed Judge Hig-

gins as his private secretary. The board of transportation, which re-

cently occupied the present gubernatorial quarters, has been assigned as its future quarters the west room in the suite occupied by the secretary of state.

The whole change was made so quietly that nothing was known of it until Governor Boyd took formal possession of the quarters assigned him. Secretary of State Allen has chosen Ben-

min R. Cowdery, late secretary of state, as is assistant, and Mr. Cowdery has entered

upon the duties of his office.

Benton and Hill succeeded themselves respectively as auditor and treasurer. They will retain their old force of assistants.

Attorney General Hustings has not chosen

Land Commissioner Humphrey will retain

TOM MAJORS PRESIDES. The Hickory Shirted Statesman Takes

His Seat Unopposed. In the senate Tom Majors took the seat of presiding officer without bloodshed, struggle or even opposition. The independents, questioned in regard to the same, say that it is all

The senate was called to order at 10 o'clock pursuant to adjournment of the joint session of vesterday. The roll call showed thirty-one senators present, Eggleston and Switzler being absent. Switzler put in an appearance

soon after. After prayer by the chaplain the chair appointed Moore, Kuntz and Collins to wait upon the lieutenant governor-elect and con-

uct him to the chair. Still wearing the blokery shirt that played such a prominent part in the late campaign, Thomas Majors walked firmly up the aisle leading to the speaker's desk and took possession of the chair as president of the senate and lieutenant governor of the great state

of Nebraska. A burst of applause followed from the gallery. Melklejohn thanked the senate for the courtesy shown him while in the chair in a

few well chosen sentences. He then received into the chair Lieutenant Governor Majors and introduced him to the senate. The lieutenant governor, with a calm dignity, accepted the duties of the office. He showed himself to be aman of few words, and in tones distinguished for their firmness and manliness declared that it would be his aim in presiding over the senate to deal fairly with all men and asked the senate to assist him in so doing.
It was discovered that the minutes of the last session had not been read and Moore of Lancaster asked that they be read, which was done, including the proceedings of the

After the reading of the proceedings of the oint convention, Poynter of Boone moved joint convention, Poynter of Boone moved that their further consideration be postponed until the afternoon session, which was objected to by Switzler of Douglass unless the motion should be carried manmously.

Stevens of Lincoln county asked that a resolution presented be read. The chair said that it would be called up in its regular order.

dint convention.

This caused a stir in the lobby and gallery and a stormy time was expected, but it did not occur and the motion prevailed without

it was then moved and seconded that the resolution recognizing the position of Thomas Majors as licutenant governor under protest be reconsidered. The motion

was lost by a vote of 18 to 15. While the vote was being taken Moore of Lancaster stated that he aid not vote aye o recognize the licutenant governoras seated inder protest, but would vote aye to recog nize the lieutenant governor without protest. Switzler offered a resolution that it was un-wise and unnecessary to pass the resolution recognizing the seat of lieutenant governor under protest. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost. The motion was then voted on and lost by a vote of 18 to 15.

Stevens of Lincoln county offered a resolution to bring the two houses into

joint convention to enter into the contest of the seats of state officers declared elected by he joint session. The resolution was with drawn after argument against it by Switzler of Douglas.

Wilson of Dawes offered a resolution ask-

ing that the secretary of the senate report all members present when absent on committee work at the time of roll call except when the yeas and nays are being called. 'The resolu-The matter of supplying daily papers to the

senate was then taken up and the papers were knocked clear out. It was brought about in this wise: Wilson presented a resolution asking that the secretary of state be authorized to supply ten copies of dailies or their equivalent

ent and ten leent stamps to each memper and officer Stevens of Lincoln county offered a substi tute resolution that there be supplied ten 3-cent stamps and ten 1-cent stamps to each tember of the senate and the officers

Switzler of Douglas offered to amend by substituting for the words "members and secretary." The substitute resolution as amended wa opted and adjournment was then taken

until 2 o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION. At 3:20 p. m. the senate was called to order by the lieutenant governor.

The following resolution was adopted-if Resolved. That the secretary of state be directed to furnish at the expense of the state five copies of daily papers, or their equivalent in weekles, published in the state to each member and secretary each day during the session, each member having the selection thereof.

Senator Wilson of Dawes introduced the following bills, which were read the first

A bill to repeal chapter 52, session laws of ter 2, compiled statutes of 1887, entitled "Ag

An act to amend section 925, chapter 2, title code of civil procedure. An act to smend section 477 C, title 14, code of civil procedure. A bill to amend section 198, chapter 3, code

of civil procedure.

The following bills were introduced by Senator Switzler of Douglas:
A bill to provide commissioners for preme court, to regulate the manner of ap ointment, power and compensation of same A bill to amend sections 18 and 19 of the ompiled statutes relating to manner of ren

dering opinions by the supreme court. Senator Kuntz of Hayes, chairman of a pecial committee to recommend the number f employes of the senate for the various cintive offices and position, submitted the ollowing list;

Elective officers, 12; clerks, engrossed and enrolled, 6; janitor, 1; messenger, 1; janitors, senate chamber, 2; night watch, 1; janitors, committee rooms, 2; pages, 8; lieutenant committee rooms, 2; pages, 8; lieutemant governor's messenger, 1; president pro tem, messenger, 1: secretary's messenger, 1: bookkeper, 1: assistant postmaster, 1: mail carrier, 1: bill clerks, 2: pages, 1: file clerk, 1; chief clerk of engressed and enrolled bills, 1; custodian, 1; proof reader, 1; copy holder, 1; stenographer, 1; private secretar

to lieutenant governor, 1.

The committee recommended the appoint ment of a private secretary for the lightenan governor. It also recommended the appointment of additional employes whenever oc

Poynter of Boons offered a resolution tha the approval of the minutes be postponed and that the record of the day's session be printed and placed on the desks of each sember tomorrow morning before being adopted and that when adopted be the same s today. The resolution was adopted.
Stevens of Lincoln offered a resolution that the secretary of state be instructed to pre-pare 200 copies of a legislative manual simi-

ar to the one now in use. Switzler of Douglas moved to amend by changing the words "one hundred" to two hundred. This was adopted.

Stevens of Lincoln offered a resolution that all employes not otherwise governed or employed be under the supervision of the secre The senate then adjourned until 10 a. m.

Saturday. THE HOUSE IN SESSION.

A Resolution Fixing the Time for Considering the Contest. The house did not get in working order

until nearly 11 o'clock. The minutes of the past three days were read by the clerk. The minutes showed that Speaker Elder presided over the joint convention, to which Sternsdorff and Gardner objected.

Church Howe moved to amend by having the journal show that Lieutenant Governor Meiklejohn presided against the protest of the

ment showing that the Heutenant governor presided, to which a majority of the house ob-jected, was proposed by McKesson of Lan-

The independents insisted that the journal should show that the "speaker presided, allowing the lieutenant governor to put the motions."

A long discussion followed.
Oakley of Lancaster thought the journal hould show the facts. hould show the facts.

Cramb said the journal is the permanent record of the proceedings of this body, and if the lieutenant governor did actually preside the journal should show this.
The McKesson amendment was adopted by

vote of 55 to 44. Pending further correction of the journal, the house adjourned to 2 p. m. AFTERTOON SESSION. On motion of Shrader, the further correc

ion of the journal was postponed till 4,30.

A concurrent resolution by Curtis, fixing fuesday, January 20, as the day for the meet-Tuesday, January 20, as the day for the meet-ing of the joint convention to consider the ontest cases was read. Watson of Otoe introduced a resolution that a committee be appointed to draft a bill ap-propriating \$100,000 to the drouth stricken sufferers of the west. The resolution was nanimously adopted.

Modie (ind) of Red Willow introduced a esolution providing for the appointment of en more pages.

White of Cass wanted to know how many ad already been appointed. The speaker informed him there were nine

White then moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried—30 to 10.
Sternsdorff moved that five extra pages be appointed, and on motion of White this resolution was also tabled -70 to 20.

A motion to furnish printed copies of testi-

mony in the contest cases to the members Capek moved that a committee of five be Capes moved that a committee of five be appointed to make an investigation as to the number of employes necessary. Carried.

A motion to furnish the members with ten daily papers and with ten stamps daily, with

ustomary stationary, was made. Soderman moved to strike out ten and inert five in each place.
Alden moved the resolution be tabled. Car-

Shrader moved that a committee of two be Shracer moved that a committee of two be appointed to wait on the governor and informating that the house is duly organized and teady for business.

Sternsdorff wanted to know how many governors we have and to which governor the

resolution referred.

This opened a protracted wrangle, and without reaching any conclusion, the house adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

ANOTHER WRANGLE.

Heated Debate in the Bouse on the Governorship Question.

After a few preliminary matters had been disposed of in the house, Representative Shrader introduced a resolution which at once renewed the unseemly wrangle of the past few days. The resolution provided that a committee of two should be appointed to wait on the governor and inform him that the house is now organized and ready for

The vigulant Sternsdorff immediately raised the question of which governor, and an intensely interesting parliamentary battle commenced.

Hon. John C. Watson of Otoe took the floor and moved to insert the name of James E. Boyd after the word governor, and the same motion w as made by White of Cass. In supporting the resolution Watson said that he had been informed that the supreme court had already decided that there could be no interregrum, and had stated from the bench that the man whom the speaker of the house, in obedience to the mandate of the court, had declared elected was the legal and only gov-ernor of Nebraska, and that man is James E.

Boyd. [Tremendous applause from the demcrats. Church Howe said the senate had re-pudiated the resolution adopted by the joint onvention, and had recognized Lieutenant lovernor Majors as the legal presiding officer I that body. He said: "Now let us meet this question like men. For one, I believe that James E. Boyd is the legal governor and Cheers from the democrats. vill so vote." Kruse of Knox moved to strike out the same of James E. Boyd and insert that of

ohn M. Thaver. Shrader moved to lay the matter on the able, which was lost by a vote of 46 to 54. Many members explained their votes. Gil illan said that in obedience to the mandate f the supreme court, and reserving the right to pass judgment on the merits of the case, he would vote to recognize James E. Boyd as Schappel (rep) said the supreme court has

ssumed the responsibility of determining who is legal governor, and to that decision h would bow.
The motion to table being lost, the debate on the main question was again opened, mainly by speakers on the independent side

Shrader again got the floor, and moved that the whole matter be postponed until 4:30 to morrow.

Shryock and White of Cass endeavored to move the previous question, but the speaker recognized Shrader and the battle went mer-

Again the roll was called with the same reult-46 to 64. The independents amused themselves by xplaining the votes.

Stevens of Furnas said: "Standing by on etion in the joint convention, I vote aye."

Speaker Elder explained his vote as folws: "As there is a contest pending for the office of governor, I vote aye.

The debate on the main question now broke

Cramb of Jefferson are and said: "Have we come here to act the schoolboy, or to transact business! If we are to fritter away this manner we had better ad journ sine die."

Church Howe was recognized, and spring-ing out into the center aisle and facing the independents, asked: "Who forced this question upon us, but one of your own men! You introduced a resolution inviting the You introduced a resolution and deliver his governor to come in here and deliver his raised the question: Who message, and this raised the question: Who is governor of Nebraska! There is an honest man (referring to Attorney General Leese) who occupied an office in this building yesterday and on whose opinion you rely. To day he has delivered the keys of his office t man declared elected by the same authority that made the declaration in favor of Go ernor Boyd. Your supreme court, the highest judicial tribune in your state, has just denied to the attorneys for Governor Thayer to file papers in the case restraining Gov-ernor Boyd from exercising the duties of his office, and from the beach they have de-clared that he is the legal and only governor f Nebraska." Bredeson of Polk-Do you think that court

impartial! [Hisses.] Howe-1 know nothing to the contrary. I oted for them and so did you, and I presume ney are honorable mon.
White of Cass—Is it not a fact, Mr. Howe,

that Boyd was sworn in by the same judge (Maxwell) who administered the oath to the (Maxwell) who admini-members of this house. Howe—Yes. [Cheers from the democrats.]
Scott (ind.) of Dawson—I shall vote that
we have a governor, and will let the supreme

ourt determine who he is.

Johnson (ind.) of Valley—I read from the constitution of Nebraska that the governor at the close of his term of office shall deriver his annual message to the legislature, and this resolution can refer to nobody except Governor Thayer. |Great applause from the independents.] McKesson (rep.) of Lancaster -Had that

resolution been passed yesterday before Governor Boyd was sworn in the point would be well taken, but today it is too late. Arnold (ind.) of Gage—Under the constitution the pending resolution most certainly refers to Thayer. Stevens of Furnas - You learned men (referring to Howe and Watson) tell us one thing today and something else tomorrow. We have believed too much you tell us and

ese to rely on our own common sense in Taylor of Johnson-The statement that the

the same office force that does duty under Mr. Steen.

majority. Howe finally withdrew the amendance of the papers in quo warranto proceedings be filed is false.

After considerable wrangling an arrendThe matter has been set for hearing next

Matheson (dem.) of Wayns—Are we sent here merely to make a noise! If so, I have here herely to make a noise! If so, I have as strong lungs as any of you and propose to be heard. But let us get down to business.

Bertrand of Douglas—It is charged that the supreme court is controlled by one class. I believe that is an honorable body, and their decision is in accordance with law and justice. We are sent here to make laws. Let us not turn law breakers oursolves.

The hour having arrived to which the

The hour having arrived to which the forther consideration of the journal had been postponed, Shrader called it up, and in spite of the parliamentary maneuvers of Watson, Howe White and others, the speaker declared the consideration of the journal in order.

McKesson moved to postpone the consideration of the journal, which carried, but after a half hour of desultory cross firing, inde-pendents railied their forces, and a few minites after 6, by the close vote of 51 to 49, car ried a motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow, leaving the question as to who is governor still pending. The independents who voted to recognize Boyd as governor are Feichtinger of Dodge, Waldron and Wisson of Adams, and Stewart of York.

The independents are now considering the matter in caucus, and a hot time is expected.

VIFQUAIN SUCCEEDS COLE.

Governor Boyd Appoints a New Adjutant General. This afternoon Governor Boyd ordered Adjutant General Cole to dismiss the militia from the state house and to stop all warlike demonstrations or displays. Shortly afterwards the following telegram was received

by Hon. Wallace Wilson: Go at once and interview governor. Crisis tomorrow. We must have arms and ammuni-tion at once. Board of county commissioners, F. B. Uarly, E. E. Egan, Thomas Coffey, F. M. Dorrington, Sparguer Fisher, and others. Dorrington, Sparguer Fisher, and others.

Senator Wilson immediately repaired to Governor Boyd's office and handed him the telegram. The governor issued orders to Adjutant General Cole to send the supplies at once. Cole thereupon refused to recognize the authority of Governor Boyd in both orders. Without any comments Governor Boyd immediately dismissed Cole from the service and reduced him to the rank of a private citizen. The governor service and reduced him to the rank of a private citizen. The governor then sat down and wrote out a commission appointing General Victor Vifquain, late United States consulto Colon, South America, to the position made vacant by the discharge of Cole. The governor then telephoned to Vifquain to come to the state house at once, be sworn and enter immediately upon the duties of the office.

dates at once, he sworn and other immediately upon the duties of the office.

General Vifquam is a native of France and is fifty-two years old. He was a soldier in the union service, and for his bravery and splendid service was awarded the rare honor of being presented with a gold medal by con-

gress.
Up to midnight General Cole could not be found, and consequently the order for his re-moval as adjutant general could not not be served. As soon as the notice is served on him General Vifquain will be sworn in.

Captain Rhode of company D has been in consultation with Governor Thayer this evening and declares that he will not obey any order issued by Vifquain. As soon as the new adjutant general is sworn in the order to Captain Rhode to take his company of militia from the state house will be renewed, and if he does not comply with the mandate music will follow.

Governor Thayer is still holding the fort in the old averative.

the old executive offices, and, worn out, has finally sunk to sleep on a sola in his private office. Governor Boyd says that Thayer might as well go home and enjoy the rest of a good man, as he does not wish the old executive apartment, because he is comfortably in the rooms assigned him by the board of public lands and buildings.

THE SAMOSET BRAVES.

They Go in a Body to Lincoln to Con-

gratulate Governor Boyd. the Samoset club of Omaha and a large dele gation of other citizens from Omaha came in a body to Governor Boyd's headquarters and extended to him their hearty congratulations

on being seated as governor of Nebraska. Governor Boyd responded as follows: "I heartily thank you for coming to the capital to extend to me your congratulations upon this the first day of my administration as governor of Nebraska. This is a day which will be notable in the history of the which will be notable in the history of the democratic party of this state. It shall be my earnest purpose to administer the ardurous duties of the office to which I have been fairly and honorably elected so as to merit

The governor then shook each by the hand and gave them the freedom of the place.

Later in the evening the state officers and savernor of the place. gether with many of the prominent citizens of Lincoln, called on Governor Boyd and ex-

tended congratulations. Boyd's First Official Act.

In the afternoon Governor Boyd performed his first official act as chief executive of the state of Nebraska by affixing his signature to anumber of school land deeds and requisition papers, and is making preparations to sign an order to disperse the militia. All the state officers recognize Boyd as governor and are working in barmony with him. All executive papers and mail are assigned by them to him. Governor Boyd has approved the bonds of all the state executive officers. Congressman-elect Bryan has submitted his bonds to Governor Boyd, and declares that a certificate of election from Boyd is as good a thing as he asks for in which to go to Washington to enter upon his congres-sional duties. Governor Boyd writes a very pretty autograph, and just now it is greatly in official demand. Ex-Governor Thayer is still keeping bachclor's hall in the rooms lately known as the executive apartments, but which have now

fallen into inocuous desuctude, The Order From Boyd's Rooms. The following is the resolution passed manimously by the board of public lands and buildings on the matter of establishing

gubernatorial headquarters: Moved. That the order heretofers made designating the southeast rooms on the first floor of the main part of the capitol building as the chambers of the executive department be and is hereby revoked, and at the request of Governor James E. Boyd. the rooms now used by the state board of transportation and state banking board be designated and set apart as the executive chambers, and said board will be given the rooms at a subsequent meeting of the board.

THAYER'S STATEMENT.

He Wants to Hold Over Until Boyd's Eligibility is Determined.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the members constituting the board of public rands and buildings went to ex-Governor Thayer and formally demanded the surrender of the apartments occupied by him. This was emphatically refused by Thayer. Ex-Governor Thayer gave as his reason for refusing this demand that Boyd had not yet properly proven his citizenship, and he would not surrender the office until he had done so. This, he declares, Boyd can not do. Shortly afterwards ex-Governor Thayer handed the following written statement to THE BEE correspondent:

My position is exactly this. There is a general conviction that Mr. Boyd is ot a citizen of this state; that altho has lived here many years he owes allegiance to a foreign power. I desire this matter to be tested before the supreme court, for it is a judicial question. If he is a citizen it is a very easy matter for him to prove the fact. If he is not a citizen, that fact should be established. Article 5, section 2, of the constitution of the state of Nebraska is in the following words: "Persons inciligible—No person

ersons inciligible. No person shall elligible to the office of governor who shall are attained in the control of the control o not have attained the age of thirty years and

tion a citizen of the United States and of this state."

Language cannot make this provision any heavy legal and fin nothing but dissolutio.

stronger. I have sworn to support the constitution, and it is my duty to prevent, so far as it lies in my power, a person who owes allegiance to a foreign government becoming governor of Nebrasia. If the proper tribunal should deerle after investigation I will immediately transfer the office to him. I am attribute he will be a support to the constitution of the co advised by high local authority that it is my duty to defend the constitution JOHN M. THAYER.

Refuse to Recognize Boyd. At a caucus of the independent members of the house tonight, after a protracted discussion it was determined not to recognize Boyd as governor until an opinion in his favor had been obtained from the supreme court. It is cuite likely the house will ask the opinion of the court on this question at the morning session. The caucus was attended by every one of the fifty-four independents, and the session was anything but harmonious, Waldren of Ames, Lomax of Custer, Feichtinger of Dodge and Scott of Dawson openly declare that if the court says Boyd is the legal governor they will beak away from these these

ernor they will break away from their party and vote to recognize him.

How Meiklejohn Got In. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Meiklejohn on being interviewed by The Bee correspondent snid:

"It is the closest place I ever got into in my life, and the experience was anything but agreeable. I was certain I was right and was determined to stand my ground, but any mis take would have been fatal. I got wind that they intended to exclude me from the building yesterday morning and prepared for them. They had a warrant for me at the ront boor, but 1 went around, led by some intuition, to the back door and up to my room, where I had directed W. A. Kelley, G. B. Sedgwick, Jesse Moore and Grant Ensign, my four trusty sergeants, to meet me. They were promptly on hand. With my coat collar drawn up I walked leisurely along with my guards to the door of the house, knocked lightly with my pencil, the door opened and in we went, without any one knowing who we were. At the entrance to the speaker's desk there were two trusty guards who disputed my passage, but I said to myself, 'I don't need that chair. I will just stay here in the clerk's chair.' I swore in my deputies and we set don't

and we sat down.

'Pretty soon a sergeant came around and said: 'I guess I have a warrant for your arrest.''
"'All right,' says I, 'et me see it.' I took

it and saw it was signed by the speaker so I placed it in my pocket. Pretty soon he said, 'I

guess we will put you out."

"'Hold on,' said I. 'Where is your authority! I have your warrant and let me see you get it. Without the warrant you have no authority, so touch me if you dare."

"He thought a moment and seemed to take the same view of the case and we had a pleasant time after that.

When the speaker came he seemed surprised, but I greeted him cordially and we soon were chatting together. "Had they been smart enough to get out a civil warrant for malfeasance in office they ould have made it very interesting for me. "In the afternoon I was denied admission and threatened to call upon the governor, but the speaker thought better of it and let me

"O well," said Tom Majors, who was pres ent, "your experience and the result shows the power of mind over mere matter."

THEY ARE WILLING TO WAIT.

The Omaha Bridge Dispute Will Come After the Presidents Take Action. CHICAGO, Jan. 9. - | Special Telegram to Pur Bre. | -- It was learned today that the Omaha dispute between the Union Pacific and the St. Paul and Rock Island would not be pushed to a settlement until the presidents in New York agreed or disagreed. This conclusion was the result of a conference of the interested roads at which it was practically agreed what would be done, irre-

spective of the outcome of the Omaha suit. Gould Does Not Control Atchison. New York, Jan. 9 .- An authorized stateent was given out this afternoon to the effect that Jay Gould had not obtained control of the Atchison railroad by purchase, as eported, but that Russell Sage and friends

old more Atchison securities now than ever Another story is in circulation today that Sould has secured a large block of sland stock. One railroad official said: fact is that Gould is practically in control of a great part of the combined railroad system, but he has obtained that control simply by engineering and not by the purchases of stock. He holds a large block of Northern Pacific, 50,000 shares of the Union Pacific, 0,000 shares of Atchison, 10,000 shares of the Richmond Terminal, and is in absolute con-rol of the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, Arkansas & Texas and Texas Pacific. He is also in close relations with the Denver & Rio Grande, Rio

Grande Western, Southern Pacific, Central lowa and the Great Northern."

Looking for a Decrease. CHICAGO, Jan. 9 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Chicago railroad men are looking orward to a traffic during the year 25 per cent less than last year. The weekly statements re already showing a much greater decrease. This, it is thought, will be largely neutral-ized, however, by the advances in rates made

ecently. It is the opinion of such passenger men a leneral Passenger Agents Eustis of the Bur-ington and Heaford of the St. Paulthat their branch of the business was never in hape throughout the west than at present, a general, all are looking forward to a year f comparatively less traffic, but at much

Abolishing Commissions. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.- The executive commit tees of the Trank Line and Central Traffic associations today considered the question of ommissions on passenger tickets from Chicago to the seaboard, and an iron-clad agree pent was arranged for to not recognize the sayment of commissions. This law goes into

rce February 1 and will be absolutely en-HARVESTER TRUST ABANDONED. Prospects of Vigorous Prosecution the

Probable Cause.

payment of commissions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—President McCormick furnishes the following statement to the Associated press: "The American harvester company, after securing the opinion of emment counsel from different states, has been brought face to face with great legal obstacles to the consummation of the great enterprise for which it was formed. These are of such a character that after the most serious and careful consideration the conclusion has been reached that the whole undertaking must be abandoned. In so doing it is but adopting a course as such counsel have united in ad

It was only after a long argument that the gentlemen composing the trust decided to abandon it. The hardest rocks against which it ran were the decisions of the New York courts in the gas and sugar trust cases. The interests involved in the trust were so great that it was agreed that \$50. 000,000 capital would be necessary to put it upon its feet. Of this sum \$55,000,000 was to be apportioned among several institutions and \$15,000,000 in bonds issued for a working capital. When the company attempted to float these bond the United States trust company of New York declined them on the company of New York declined them on the ground that the company had been organized in such a way as to violate the anti-trust statutes. Other financial institutions were appealed to with the same result. Then it was proposed to raise the necessary funds within the company itself, but various concerns, becoming frightened a the legal prospects of affairs, refused to til up their individual establishhandicapped by

A local paper says cause of the McCormick, Deering and other big 1 in the trust were dissatisfied with the war is now in prospect. 1—each firm for uself—cut, slash and compete.

Masox Crry, Jan. 9.—william Deering & Co. have notified their agent here that their company has withdrawn from the American Harvester Company union, which will undoubted by prospect to the company of the company union.

doubtedly break up the trust. A number of men in this section who have been discarded by the company will now resume work.

EUROPE SNOW-BOUND. The Severest Storm in Many Years

Now Prevailing. Lexpos, Jan. 9.-There are no signs of abstement of the severe winter weather throughout Great Britain or on the continent. From all points come stories of suffering. In Great Britain the severity of the season has not been exceeded since 1813. The river Thames below Richmond remains partially frozen and navigation is impeded by ice fices. Carriers' vans traverse the frozen surface from Sutton court to Abingdon. Numerous deaths have resulted from the extreme cold, several of them at the very gates of workhouses, where the poor clamor for ad-

mission. Midland newspapers declare that thousands of persons of that region are in a condition of semi-starvation. Many local committees are taking measures for relief, but they fail to reach a host of cases.

In every country on the continent there is suffering because of the severe weather. The coasts of Belgium, Holland and North Germany are blocked with ice. Many steamers and ships are icebound in the rivers Scheidt and the Elbe is badly damaged.

At Antwerp 10,000 workmen are thrown out of employment owing to the severe weather. The misery among the poorer class is intense and widespread. Dynamite is to be used at Copenhagen in hopes of getting out a number of vessels now icebound. Dispatches from several German ports tell of the inaccessibility of their harbors because of ice. All Bayaria is covered with snow and in

the country between the Danube and the Alps the snow is ten melies deep. In certain localities along the Rhine snow drifts are piled seventeen feet nigh. In northern Italy snow fell heavily for

forty-eight hours. The inhabitants of that region are suffering acutely, such weather being entirely unknown to them, and it is feared a number of people will perish in the torm. The railways are much delayed.
Dispatches from Viennasay communication with points south of that city is greatly in peded, and on all the railways centering there he movement of trains is partially suspended

now fall in Spain, and says communication with all the provinces of Spain is difficult. There are also reports of the prevalence of intense cold weather in Valencia, where he crange groves have been swept by the storm, entailing heavy losses to owners.

A violent storm, accompanied by hall and snow a long distance island, is reported from Algiers, in North Africa. The report is coupled with the assurance that nothing like

A telegram from Madrid reports a heav

such severe weather was ever known in that region before.
Advices from Paris say the Seine is blocked With ice near Rouen and is frozen above with ice near Rouen and is frozen above Lyons. Much suffering is being caused in many interior places by intensely cold weather and a number of persons were forced to doubt.

rozen to death.

From Austria comes reports of a tremendons storm prevailing. At Trieste all roads are blockaded and supplies are getting scarce. Noreports have been received from the w is still falling in Vienna. Six thou-

sand men are employed in cleaning the mense mass of snow already on the ground.

A KANSAS ROW. Political Affairs in That State in

Hopeless Confusion. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 9 .- [Special Tele ram to THE BEE.]-A secret meeting of hirty-five men, alliance representatives, and about fifty prominent members of the farm ers' movement was held in this city this afternoon for the purpose of investigating McGrath's connection in the Turner in-

The meeting was called by McGrath and he evidently expected a whitewash. A resolution exonerating him was voted down. A resolution, however, was adopted resolving that, "We regard the affair solely as a characteristic attempt on the part of the republican politicians in Topeka and Washington to prove that moral laws have no place in politics and a desire on their part to thwart the will of the people that we regard it only as another reason for standing more closely together in earnest intiring and zealous devotion to our ca dence of a love feast the party is all torn up over the matter. P. P. Elder, the oldest and best schooled of the alliance politicians, has worked bard all day to bring the people's

party together and prevent a dissolution of he forces. General John Rice of Fort Scott, a prom inent alliance senatorial candidate one month ago, but whose boom has now collapsed. akes a different view of the exposure and an interview tonight, said:

"The people's party has already developed rings more despostic and corrupt than was enounce the movement now and forever. S. W. Chase, chairman of the party central committee, is also indignant out is powerless to do anything.

McGrath now seems to hold the winning card, but the faction which is flighting him is the most influential with the rural

The republicians are highly clated at the turn which affairs have taken and assert that the alliance leaders will never be able to get together on the senatorial question. P. P. Elder stated tonight that the Mc-Grath matter would not effect the senatorial fight one way or the other and, even if the alliance went to pieces, the representatives would see that Ingalls went down with the

Turner Says it is Spite Work. Washington, Jan. 9.-Representative Turner of Kansas, speaking of the much talked of letter to McGrath, said tonight that it was written by a young man who came to Washington from Turner's district some time ago. He was a lawyer and wanted an office. In order to help him Turner let him write such of his letters as could be answere without dictation, and gave him enoug money to pay his board bill. Finally, who it became apparent that he could not get an appointment here, he became angry and in evenge wrote the letter. Turner refused to fisclose his name, but says he is young man and will prosecute him. Vigorous search is being made for the original document, which is said to be in the hands of the alliance people.

The Weather Forecast. For Omaha and vicinity-Light snow, fol-

owed by clearing; colder. For Nebraska-Local snows and stationary emperature in southern, fair and warmer in northern portion; northwestly winds.
For lowa-Light snows, except in the extreme northern part, fair; northerly winds; stationary temperature, except in nortwest portion, slightly warmer. For South Dakota - Fair warmer in eastern,

older in western portion; westerly winds.

The Minnesota House Organizes. Sr. Paul, Minn., Jan. 9-The house completed its organization today by the election of the fusion (alliance democratic) ticket.

TROOPS CLOSING IN.

They Are Ordered to Move Forward on the

Indians from All Sides.

HOSTILES MUST SURRENDER OR FIGHT.

An Evident Intention of the Indians to Attack the School.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE TEACHER.

He Was to Be Set Upon and Overcome by the Echolars.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS ARE TAKEN.

How a Night Attack is to Be Prevented-The Seventh Moved from the Bottom to a Hill -The Fire.

PIVE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D. (via Rushville, Neb.), Jan. 9 .- [Special Telegram to THE Bee, |-Yesterday afternoon all the commands in the field were ordered to march from three to six miles nearer the hostites, Late last night the order was put into effect, It of course attracted the attention of the Indians. At the intervals of two or three days the cordon will be drawn more tightly around the hostiles until they agree either to

come in peaceably or be whipped into submis-The opposition they display in accepting he overtures of General Miles is susceptible of but one interpretation, and that is they propose to surrender and retals their arms or die in their defense. This opinion is bolstered up by the fact that the majority

of those who have come in from the hostiles

are squaws and children whom it was desired

get out of the way. Some bucks ie in occasionally and domesticate with the alleged friendlies, but at the same time they retain the feeling of hostility which im-pelied them to flee the agency.

The coming in of Red Cloud is variously interpreted. His good faith is doubted by many because it is well known that he could

of have stolen away in the might from the ostiles had the latter desired to retain him their midst. No one can tell what the cover of darkness impel the Indians to undertake. That have contemplated and do still contemte an attack upon this agency is believed all well informed people. That they are ow awaiting the opportunity is almost an established fact. Red Cloud is living in his own house in the midst of the alleged friendles. At a signal from the hostiles it is believed he will communicate the same to the friendlies. The agency could then be attacked from all sides. There are now fewer than a thousand soldiers within a nile of headquarters. Before those stationed in the field could reach here great damage. the field could reach here great damage

this fact, extending the breastworks around the school, which will command a larger extent of the friendlies camp. He also received word from General Brooke that a number of hestiles last night tried to break through his lines and escape to the Rosebud. They found the line too strong, however, and ctired. Captain Pierce, First infantry, the newly ppointed agent to ived at noon today.

ould be done. General Miles today, as if impressed with

Colonel Kent and Captain Baldwin, who are collecting the facts in the Wounded Knee fight, have already examined a number of cyc-witnesses. The information is being gathered in an informal manner. A troop of the Seventh cavalry, Captain Movian, left a escort today with Paymasters Baker and negys, who will visit all the troops in the

It has been discovered that Phil-ip Schwenky of K troop, a recruit from Jefferson barracks whose home was in Newark, N. J., was killed on Wounded but the fact is now published for the Red Cloud says there are 100 wounded Indians among the hostiles whom Little Wound wants to send to the agency.
General Miles has placed Colonel Shafter,

First infantry, in command of the troops at the agency.
Sitting Bear and Long Bull have written General Miles that they propose to come in with their followers and be good Indians. The inquiry into the Forsythe matter is progressing wholly favorable to that officer Forsythe made the best possible disposition of the troops at Wounded Knee. The inquiry

will probably be completed tomorrow.

PLAN OF THE INDIANS. It included the Killing of a Teacher

by His Scholars. PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., (via Rushville, Neb.) Jan. 9. | Special Telegram to THE Bas.] -- in this morning's dispatch, reference was made to the fact that General Miles had oldered the extension of the breastworks on the northern and southern and southeast corners of the school grounds. This fact led to the discovery, that one of the place of the nostiles, with the assistance of the alleged

This seemed improbable, and your repre-

entative sought information as to why the

indians should attack a place in which so many of their own blood are sheltered. It was ascertained that the attack would not be made until after the childred had left the building. This evacuation was to be accomplished at a given signal and immediately preceding it the scholars were to set upon and overpower

friendlies was to attack the school.

the teachers, a feat which they would have but little difficulty in accomplishing. Then he work of destruction was to begin. There is a blood-cardling element in this story. The story is well authenticated and has been brought to General Miles! attention. He has taken the precaution to guard against the outrage, as may be inferred from the fol-

lowing arrangements. Immediately upon taking command of the troops around the agency, as detailed in this morning's dispatches, Colonel Shafter of the First infantry issued an order to the officers in command of the several detachments to take every precaution to repel a night attack. In the event of such a surprise the separate troops and companies are to repair immediately to a designated position which they are to held to the last.

While the post could be satisfactorily defended during the day by the breastworks, the H 'chkiss and Gatling guns and the four pieces of artillery, it could not so well be protected in the event of a surprise by night. This order has doubtless been suggested for the purpose of allaying the fear of a night attack which exists here, as detailed in today's dispatches. Late this afternoon the Seventh cavalry

was moved from the bottom in which it has been stationed to the hill immediately east, which commands a view of the agency from this position, when they may more easily respend to a call from any part of the agency, at any time, day or night. Shortly after the change, three fires were noticed from the school house.

It is thought the houses of "The Mexican,"