Champions of the Constitutional Recount Admit the Defeat of Their Plans.

DEADLY DEFECT IN THE ENACTING CLAUSE

Omission of the Three Words Was Trivial but it Proved Fatal.

WHO STOLE THE BILL IS NOW BEING ASKED

Original Was Taken from the Desk of the Secretary of the Senate.

UNSEEMLY HASTE SHOWN ALL ALONG

Progress of the Bill from Inception to Signature Accelerated by All Known Means -Chairman Rhodes Explains a Rather Cloudy Point.

LINCOLN, Nob., Feb. 28 - Special Telegram to THE BEE. -THE BEE's expose of the jurglery practiced to render null and void the law calling for the recount of the votes cast on the constitutional amendments has been the talk of the Capital City today It has also had the effect of causing the abandonment of further persistence in the way of counting in the amendments, and the scheme has fallen completely to the ground.

Jensen went to Secretary of State Allen before the house reconvened this morning and stated that the recount might as well be stopped, as there was no possibility that either of the amendments would carry, and It would be a useless expenditure of public money to keep the force of clerks employed upon it at work any longer.

The secretary did not think that the committee had any authority to stop the count until it was completed, as it had been ordered by both houses of the legislature in a bill that had been signed by the governor. and was therefore a law. For that reason the count was allowed to proceed and an attempt will be made to complete it tomorrow. although there are still 48,000 votes to be counted.

What Must Be Gained.

It is stated tonight that of the 161,150 leg-Islative votes counted there were 67,295 for the railroad amendment and 74,286 for the school amendment. This leaves the former 13,000 votes in the rear and the school amendment 5,300 short of the necessary majority of the legislative vote, while it lacks several thousand more of a majority of the gubernatorial vote. It is now stated that the amendments are losing on every vote counted, as the leading amendment was only 5.110 behind last night, while it has lost over 1,100 today.

Considerable comment is heard because of the fact that the amendments were gaining rapidly until the fight on the count was rapidly, it is regarded as substantiating the intimations of bad faith that have been current ever since the introduction of the bill, and confirms the belief that it was the intention to count in both amendments recounties that still remain to be counted are Butler, Buffalo, Gage, Johnson, Pawnee, Valley, Seward, Saline, Otoe, Nemalia, Mer-

rick, Madison and Knox. Chairman Rhodes' Statement.

In its report of the discovery of the fatal defect in the enacting clause of this bill Tue Bee did Mr. Rhodes, chairman of the committee on enrolled and engrosced bills. an unconscious injustice, but by so doing uncovered another phase of the matter. Mr. Rhodes makes the following statement: When the bill was ordered to be engrossed ed that the enacting clause was defective The chairman at once ordered the ciause cornected, so as to make it conform to the constitutional provisions. He also went to Speaker Gaffin and Chief Clerk Eric Johnson and asked those officials if it was his duty to correct the bill. Both men considered the defect of so ered the defect of so trifling a nature that they didn't deem it necessary to make the correction, and advised him that it was his duty to engross the bill just as it was his duty to engross the bill just as it was sent to him by the house. Not satisfied with this. Mr. Rhodes went to Mr. Jensen, the author of the bull, and called his attention to the omission of the words in the enacting clause. Mr. Jensen uidn't care to change it, and told him to go ahead with it just as it was. Several other members of the house also advised Mr. Rhodes that it was his dity to engress the bill just as it was ordered by the house. With so much advice all of the same character, the chairman of the en-grossing and enrolling committee felt that he had made every reasonable effort to have came from the author. He reported the bill to the house as having been correctly enrolled and engressed, and under the circum-

Why This Indifference?

Now, the question insturally arises, why did the authors of the bill allow it to mass, knowing that it was defective to so great an extent that it would instantly be declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of Nebraska, just as similar cases had been decided by nearly every state in the union? The statement of Mr. Rhodes, who is in every way entitled to crodeste, proves conclusively that the ball was drawn with the defect that readers it null and void and that its authors and friends insisted on keeping the defect in the bill, even after their attention had been called to the omission by the chairman of the very committee whose duty it is to see that all bells are carefully and faithfully copied from the originals. The insertion of three words would have effectually cured the defect, the work of adding the omitted words would have required out a fraction of a moment, the engrossing clerks were anxious to correct the painable error, but in spite of all this the author and friends of the bill withheld their consent to a correction which alone could make the bill a roof law. Why This Indifference? on correction which alone could make the

Jensen Defends His Course.

Mr. Jensen said to Tun Bus this evening that when the defect in the enacting clause was called to his attention he went to the supreme court rooms and consulted Associate Justice Norval in regard to the matter and that official told him that the defect was not a fatal one. Jensen also volunteered the information that he did not introduce the bill as a matter of buncumbe, as he helieved that the recount would show that the amendments had really been carried.

That the bill was introduced in good, faith

ments had really been carried.

That the bill was introduced in good faith is not believed by some of the members of both bodies. Speaker Gaftin smil this even ing that he had entertained applicant from the first that something was not right, because of the haste with which the bill was railroaded through both houses, but that he could not tell what it good and the best with the could not tell what it can be seen that he could not tell what it can be seen to be seen that he could not tell what it can be seen to railroaded through both houses, but that he could not teil what it was. He had not given it so much attention at the start, but of late he had been thinking of it a great deal. He could not understand who any individual should be so much interested in the measure.

Somebody Stole the Bill.

A very significant circumstance in connec-tion with the bill, in view of the irregulari-tics that have lately developed, is that the desk of the secretary of the senate was burgused on the night following the introduc-

GIVE UP THE FIGHT tion of this bill in the senate, and the bill, together with senate files Nos 92 88 and 94, were stolen. Neither of them have been seen from that day to this. Two of the seem from that day to this. Two of the seemate files were reintroduced by their authors, while the third, which was introduced by Senator McCarty, was not decimed by him to be of sufficient importance to be again prepared. Another copy of the house roll was secured from the house engressing committee, but it was not endorsed as the stolen one had been. This was the first hill that one had been. This was the first bill that the committee handled, and several copies were prepared. Jensen asked for one of these copies, and it was furnished him, being in the same condition as the one furnished the senate to take the place of

In view of all these facts there is little doubt in the minds of the majority of the members that there was enough in the deal to lead to whatever crocked work might be nocessary to carry it through. It has been by the merest accident that the scheme was frustrated, and the proposed irregular amendment of the state constitution knocked

Was a Well Planned Theft.

That the theft of the bill had to do with railroad engineers. The desk of the secre-tary of the senate was broken open when the night watchman was playing high five at the other end of the corridor. The desk was locked, and the locksmith who was was began and the locksmith who was called in to repair it stated that a large file had been used to break the catch, and pointed put the marks and indicated the way in which it was done. It was this burglary that led to the placing of a safe in the office of the secretary. The door leading to the contrary. tary. The door loading to the room of the engrossing and enrolling committee of the ouse was burglarized at the same time, and Chairman Rhodes' desk was broken open, but nothing was missed. The documents for which the thieves were evidently look-ing were at the other end of the building and were found in the second desk which they tackled.

Hustled Along in a Harry.

The same unseemly haste was manifested in the way the bill was shot through the senate. When it was placed on its passage it received the rotes of all the senators with the exception of Pale and McCarty. The latter was not satisfied and voiced his suspicions that all was not right. He talked with a number of his fellow independents, and Senator Gray said that he would move the reconsideration of the action as soon as the senate reconversed in the afternoon. The the senate reconvened in the afternoon. The boosters behind the bill learned of what was going on and hurries; the bill to the lieuten-ant governor, who signed it, and when the independents tried to call it up in the after-nou it was found that it had been sent back to the house, and it was impossible to take

Song of the Railroad Stren.

The senate railroad committee held a pubsession this afternoon, at which most of the prominent railway managers appeared to air the poverty of their respective com-panies. General Manager Burt of the Elkborn system pleaded the poverty of his com-puny and drew a striking picture of the ruin

and bankruptcy that stared his stockholders in the face as the inevitable result of any interference with rates.

Geteral Manager Holdrege came forward with his biennial threat that if rates were lowered there would never be another mile of bullrand construction. of milroad constructed in the state of Ne-braska. He also broadly intimated that if rates were lowered in the slightest degree rates were lowered in the slightest degree the magnificent railroad property would gradually lapse into decay, until there would be nothing left of the great systems which now span the state but a few streaks of rust and the right-of-way. The manager of the Pacific Short Line was alive that his line would be completely wiped out of existence if rates were even touched.

All sang the same old song that has been used to charm the wearied ears of legisla-tures for many sessions past. The wee and distress that was sure to follow the reducof rates was pictured in graph and every speaker of railroad interests left an intimation of the broad path of rain and decay, upon which the people of the state would surely rush to social and commercial tion as soon as the rates were lowered another notch.

Talked to Deaf Ears.

The talk of the gentlemanly managers made a marked impression upon the minds of those senators who were elected to represent railroad interests, but upon all others, the rivid mistral managers. the vivid pictures of woe and distress were

termoon was doubtless made by the repre-sentatives of the Railway Employes associawho appeared late in the afternoon There were five of the representatives of the association, and they came from the shop, the train service and the departments, and they all gave their testimony in a plain, matter of fact manner. They asserted that a reduction of rates simply meant a reduction of their wages, and they backed up their statements with instances from the history of railroad regulation in lows, Minnesota

ir chief spokesman was Henry Knodell.

and the only unfavorable feature of his state-ment was the information drawn from him by the ever-officious Colonel J. H. Ager, who brazenly interrogated him as to the voting strength of the association. But perhaps, the representatives of the

Bul pernaps the representatives of the Railway Employes association should be blamed for what was certainly the unwarranted intrusion of Ager. That individual has a way of obtrading himself upon every occasion, and nothing but the inflexible rules of the scaute, and the impenetrable dignity that is supposed to surround the members, prevents him from participating in the daily debates in open session. debates in open session.

Another Combine Formed.

Combines have again become popular, and Combines have again become popular, and a new one was entered into last night. For some time there has been more or less feeling between the democratic factions in the house, the trouble having originated during the senatorial fight, when eleven of the bouriens went to the independents and the remaining five stood out for a democratic candidate. There are but two new standing out, and these two are Withnell and Sinciair. They have now come in with the recitair. ciair. They have now gone in with the re-publicans to do up the other democrats on every occasion that offers, and will vote with references are the rule on matters of indi-

Ames, who is disposed to take them with him to the independent camp whenever there is a possibility of so doing. The two Omaha democrats in the house came, down here the best of friends, but they have been drifting farther and farther apart with each suc-ceeding day. The Ames contingent met at the Lincoin hotel this evening and discussed the situation, and wound up by signing a paper endorsing W. S. Feiner for a member of the Omaha Fire and Police Commission.

To Control the Sifting Committee,

It is stated that one of the prime objects It is stated that one of the prime objects of the combination is to dictate the appointment of the sifting committee. The combined forces will have fifty votes, leaving the opposition but forty nine, which will be sufficient for all matters but the passing of a bill, and it is stated that when needed

schottesit may be depended upon to furnish secessary assistance.

There is now a disposition to force the apsointment of that committee in the morning, and if there is any slip in the program

the house.
Ender has been haunting the Lincoln for the past few days and is anxious to set a place on the committee. It is also stated that he will go to the combine if they cannot set slope without him. get along without him.

Railroads Claim the Senate.

The information is given out in the rail-road camp that the corporations have the senate in their grip. They claim ten repub-licans, five democrats and two independents. hans are counting on one and possibly two more republicans. Senator Thomsen has promised the independents that be would support a bill if drawn in a certain way, but the railroad emissaries are working with him benight.

WYOMING'S NEW SENATOR

Interesting Story of How He Received the Appointment.

HOW HE STANDS ON THE SILVER ISSUE

Free and Unlimited Coinage Will Receive His Support, Although He is a Democrat-An Interview with Him in Chleago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.-Senator A. C. Becswith of Wyoming, Adjutant General Kabis of this state and A. L. New, chairman of the state democratic committee, arrived this evening enroute to Washington to attend the inauguration Colonel John Atkins of Denver and Colonel Goodall. World's fair commissioner, accompanied the party. The circumstances surrounding Senator Beckwith's selection for the honor which has just been conferred upon him are remarkable. He is the first democratic senator from Wyoming, and did not seek the office, but on the contrary, was an ardent supporter of the candidacy of A. L. New, who, by the way is a cousin of John C. New, present consul general at London.

After a fight of forty days, however, the logislators.

egislature, which was composed of twenty-one democrats, twenty-two republicans and one democrats, twenty-two republicans and five populists, was unable to succeed in agreeing upon any of the men who went before it. An adjournment sine die took place and the appointment fell to the hands of the governor, who had been elected on a fusion democrat and populist ticket. The governor thought it wise to go outside of the regular candidates and chose Mr. Beckwith. Mr. Beckwith, while a thorough democrat, is a free silver man, like every other man of the western states. This is what he had to say tonight on the question

western states. This is what he had to say tonicht on the question.

"Ninety per cent of the people of Wyoming are in favor of free and unlimited coinage of sliver, aithough we are not yet a sliver producing center. And by the way, Illinois, indiana and neighboring states are as much interested in this free sliver matter as we are. At least they ought to be and would be if interested in this free silver matter as we are.
At least they ought to be and would be if
they properly understood it. I will not say
that my vote on all occasions will be cast in
favor of free silver. I will change convictions if I become convinced that I am in
error. But I am not likely to be convinced.
As to the charge of drugging cocktails
made against Adjutant General Kabis during
the senatorial contest. Mr. Kabis and

the senatorial contest. Mr Kabis said: Why, my newly made reputation has been stolen from me by the individual who actually committed the act acknowledging

CLEVELAND'S TRIP TO WASHINGTON. All Arrangements Have Been Made-Per-

sonnel of the Party. LARRWOOD, N. J., Feb. 28.—Mr. Cleveland this evening announced the details of his journey to Washington. He will make the trip on Thursday, leaving Lakewood shortly after noon and arriving in Washington about 6:30 in the evening. The train will consist of three special cars of the Royal Blue line, and a baggage car. The train will be made up at the Jersey City station of the Central railroad and will start on the arrival of the 10 a. m. ferry boat from New York.

The party from New York will consist of Hon. Dan Lamont, Mrs. Lamont, Don. M. Dickinson, Mrs. Dickinson, F. C. Benedict | inate candidates for associate justice of the and the ladies of his family, Richard Wat-son Gfider, Mrs. Gilder, Dr. Joseph D. Bey-ant, Mrs. Bryant, Miss Bryant, S. M. Wil-liams, second vice president of the Central railroad of New Jersey; Miss Williams and Private Secretary Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Baby Roth, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman of this place will complete the party.

The train will arrive at Lakewood about

11:30 a.m. and will leave soon after 12 o'clock.
The train will go over the tracks of the
Southern Railway of New Jersey to Redbank,
where it will be switched on to the main
line of the Central Railway of New Jersey. No stop will be made until Philadelphia is reached. A change of engines will be made just outside of the city and the train will pass through. The train from Philadelphia will go over the Baltimore & Ohio tracks to Washington, and no stops will be made. less it is found necessary to change engines

in Baltimore.

The train is scheduled to arrive in Washington between 6:15 and 6:30. Mr. Cleveland had arranged to make no stops and to make the trip quickly and as unostentatiously as possible. The party has been limited to personal friends of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. No encouragement will be offered for large crowds to gather in the large cities or in small towns through which they pass. There will be no speechmaking or handshaking on the route. No newspaper men will be permitted on the train, and unless the present mitted on the train, and unless the present plans are urset, the journey will be made without incident.

The entire party will dine at the Arlington

The entire party will dine at the Arlington in the evening. Rooms have been taken at the Arlington for the party. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland expect to remain at the white house after the inauguration.

Mr. Cleveland had a number of callers today, among them Henry Villard. Private Secretary O Brien came out from New York with Mr. Villard and returned with him this evening. Father Ducey of New York and Rev. Wilton Smith, pastor of the Fifty-second Sureet Presbyterian church, which Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland attend in New York. and Mrs. Cleveland attend in New York.

CARTER HARRISON NOMINATED.

He Will Be the Candidate of the Democrats for Chicago's Mayor,

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 28.—Carter H. Harrison was today nominated by the democrats for mayor of Chicago, scoring a signal victory over his principal opponent, Washington Hesting. The convention was called to order at noon in Central Music hall. Several hours were consumed in listening to the claims of contesting delegations, and during the delay a delegation from the Fifth ward grew impatient and kicked in the door. It was pacified, however, and went utside again.

sorted and loud cries arose for a roll call. Before it could be begun, however, Mr. desing arose to address the convention. He told the delegates that the convention was packed in the interest of his opponent and that the primaries had been onfairly conducted. He then formerly withdrew his name from before the convention and asked his friends, especially the Ger-

A ballot was taken, the result being: Carter H. Harrison, 531; De Witt Creiger, 91; Hesing, 57. Harrison was then declared the Hesing 57. Harrison was then declared the choice of the democratic party.

The other nominations were: City treasurer, Michael Gransfield; city attorney; George A. Trude; city clerk, Charles Gast-

MET TOGETHER.

Kansas Populists and Republican Legislators Hold a Session.

Torexa Kan, Feb. 38.-The populist house in a body, fifty-eight members. marched into representative hall this morning headed by Populist Speaker Dunsmore and followed by the populist sergeant-atarms carrying the United States flag. They were quietly received. A demonstration in the galleries was suppressed. An hour was

then spent in drawing for scats. Speaker Doorlass took the floor as t in treduced a resolution pledging the house, in addition to making all necessary appropriations, to pass laws providing for the election of railroad commissioners by the people, enlarging their powers and enforcing their rulings, providing for a mortgage law with a St. Louis, 25 cents discount.

reasonable right of redemption: for a complete revision of the general statutes of the state; for receded amendments to the statutes relating to assessment and taxation; for the preservation of the purity of the purity of the ballot; for the weekly payment of wages; for an appellate court, the judges to be elected by the people; and for the apportionment of the state into congressional districts.

for the apportional creasional districts.

Mr. Douglass moved to adopt the resolution under suspension of the rules.

The populists epposed the resolution claiming that if the Douglass house had been as industricus as the Dunsmore house the measures provided for in the resolution would now be ready to hand to the senate. If these measures falled of passage the blame must rest upon the republicans. The session must rest upon the republicans. must rest upon the republicans. The session would close by limitation Murch 4 and there was only time to case the appropriation bills. After much discussion the resolution went

The rest of the day was spent in profitiess discussion; most of the speeches on both sides being of a campaign nature. It now seems probable that no legislation will be effected by the legislature beyond the passage of the appropriation tills. The populists say they will stand before the people on the record 'do by the Dunsmore nouse, and they will not aid the republicans in passing bills introduced only for campaign material to be seed in the clother of

pairs material to be used in the elections of The radical measures proposed by both parties relating to takation and assessment the control of railways and insurance com-panies and the redemption of property sold under foreclosure will not be acted on at this

DEFEATED RESUBMISSION.

Result of an Exciting Scene in the South Dakota House.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 28.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE .- The whole day in the house was consumed in fillbustering by the prohibitionists against taking up the resubmission resolution. Yesterday the probibitionists made the appropriation bill the continuing order of business. This would prevent the consideration of any other business except under suspension of the rules, requiring a two-thirds majority. The resubmissionists gave notice of a motion to amend the rule so as to permit a majority to suspend the rules. The resubmissionists had the speaker and a full majority and when the motion was pressed this marning the prohibitionists. under the leadership of Hooper of Spink, sprung a motion to adjourn, appeals, calls of the house and other dilatory motions. They finally secured a recess for dinner. Two supporters of the bill were brought

Two supporters of the bill were brought from sick beds and the object of the filibusters was to wear them out. Soon after recess Fowler moved the previous question. The vote stood 46 to W. Hosper claimed that it had not carried, not receiving a two-thirds vote under the Raberts rule of order, the standing authority of the house. The speaker refused to sustain him. Fowler appealed and was sustained by the same vote. The speaker them declared that the previous question was carried.

previous question was carried. A wild scene of disorder ensued, charges of gagging and high handed outrage flying thickly about. The sergeant-at-arms was twice called on to put members in their seats, but despite the struckles of prohibitionists the debate was cut off and the resubmissionists amended the rules so as to permit the suspension of rules on a majority

The final vote on the question of resubmission was then taken and resulted as fol-lows: Yeas, 42; mays, 41. Patten changed to "no" and the measure was lost.

Michigan Demorrate Nominate. DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 18 - The state demoeratic convention met at moon today to nomsupreme court and two regents of the State university. Ex-Governor Winans was elected permanent chairman and the following nominations were made: For associate justice of the supreme court, Judge George H. Durand of Flint: for regents, Henry A.

Harmon of Detroit and Robert T. Bunker of Memorials from California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 28.—The legislature has adopted joint resolutions requesting the California delegation in congress to endeavor to pass the Geary bill, requiring the Pacific railways to pay the debts they owe the government, also memorializing congress to stop pauper immigration, even if it benecessary to stop immigration alto-

Senatorial Contests. HELENA, Mont. Feb. 28.—The last ballot oday resulted as follows: Mantie, 31: Clark, 25; Dixon, 11; Hall, 1; Toole, 1; Klein, Schmidt, I. OLYMPIA, Wash. Feb. 28.—There was no hange in the senatorial ballot today.

Carlisle Confers with Foster. Washington, D. Q., Feb. 28.-Coming Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle, fresh from a visit to Cleverand, had an extended conference with Secretary Foster this morn-

ing on the finances of the country. Senator Pascoe's Term Lengthened. Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 28.—Governor Mitchell has appointed Samuel Pascoe United States senator from March 4 till a successor is chosen by the legislature which meets in April.

Defeated the World's Fair Bill. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 28.-The house this afternoon, by a close vote, defeated the suate bill making an appropriation for the

NEW AMERICAN LINE.

Pacific Maii Steamship Company Will Have Opposition Via Panama. Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.-Mr. Crom-

well, attorney in this city for the newly organized North American Navigation company, said this afternson that a contract had been entered into on Saturday between the company and the Parama Railway company for the transportation of passengers and traffic between the Limite coast and the Pacific course in competition with the Pacific Mail company. There is no guarantee of any fixed sum per mouth from the steamship company to the Passima railroad, but an agreement on rates, and that all business hall be obtained which can be secured. The ine will begin full operations on March 15, when the first vessel will sail from Panama to San Francisco. The first vessel under the flag of the new Columbian line sailed from New York to Colon on the east coast Pebruary 15 last. The sew company will start with two steamers on each coast and this number, it is stated, will be increased as fast as the traffic officer may desire.

LAUNCHED THE INDIANA.

The Big Battle Ship Sildes Into the Delaware and is Christened. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Peb. 28.-The great battle ship indiana was faunched today at Cramps ship yard in the presence of thou-sands of people, including the president of the United States, the secretary of the navy, the other members of the capinet and a large delegation of congressment and others, who came down from Washington this morning on a special train. When the blocks were removed the same ship slid down the well greased ways, tossed high in air the waters of the Dehaware river and settled in waters of the Deniware river and settled in position. Then she was towed back to the wharf, and in about a tear will be ready for service and turned over to the government. The vessel was christened by Miss Jessie

Protesting Against the Bace Track Bills. NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 28 .- Notices were read in all the prayer meetings tonight call ing for as many people as possible to go to Trenton tomorrow to protest against the race track bills.

New York Exchange Quotations. Naw York, Feb. 28. - Exchange was quoted as follows today: Chicago, 80 cents discount; Boston, 17 cents to 25 cents discount;

IN MEMORY OF J. G. BLAINE

Eloquent Tribute Paid the Dead Statesman in Chicago Last Night.

THURSTON'S BEAUTIFUL WORD PAINTING

Eight Thousand People Listen to a Poetical History of the Great Leader's Life by the Omaha Orator-The Other Speakers.

CHICAGO, III., Feb. 28.—Eight thousand people attended the Blaine memorial service, hald under the description of the service are well as the service of the service are well as the service are well as the service of the service are well as the service of the service are well as the service are well as the service of the service are well as the service of the service of the service are well as the service of held under the auspices of the Blaine club of Chicago at the Auditorium tonight. The principal speaker was Hon. J. M. Thurston of Omaha, Neb. The other speakers were John F. Finnerty and Judge Lyman Trumbull of Chicago and Lawrence Harmon of Peoria. At the conclusion of the speeches a long memorial was adopted, a copy of which was ordered sent to the Blame family,

John M. Thurston's Address.

Following is a brief synopsis of the speech elivered by Hon. John M. Thurston of

Omaha.

Our "uncrowned king" is dead, but there are nome to cry "long live the king," for there can be so successor to James G. Blaine in the loving hearts of his beloved countrymen.

The republic mourns its statesman; humanity its priest; liberty its advocate; Americanism its champion. All the world unites in homer of his memory and regret for his demise. But it turn sadly from the public demonstration, expressing so flittingly the general recognition of his unparalleled achievements and the full measure of a national loss, to place one humble tribute of affectionate devotion upon the beaped up earth that covers him who was my friend.

The world moves on, and by the world the dead are soon forcotton. A national character passes from the scene of human action, and his time prosence of an open grave the populace is touched profoundly; but in the rush and fret and strife for wealth and place, and power, the tragedless of yesterday, the tenderness of roday, find scanty recolaction in the desperate carnestiness and absorbing necessities of uniorrow. History may perpetuate the salient features of a public career, the orator and poet humoralized a name; but the preservation of the sweeter, better, truer details of a profitable life remains the sacred beritage of family and friends.

Champion of the American Idea.

Champion of the American Idea.

James G. Blaine stood for a quarter of a century as the distinctive champion of the American idea, of American interests and of except build man, except Lincoln. And it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that he was the real choice, not only of the troubilican party, but of the popple of the United States, for president in every presidential year from 1876 to 1892. Twice he was defeated by political combination; twice he put aside with his own mand the mantle of leadership, and once he was robbed of election by a series of infortunate circumstances. Vet during all these years his name has been most upon the American ionzue, and in every civilized corner of the riche thousands and thousands who could not name the president of the United States spoke of him with admiration and profound respect. He was the American statesman of his age; the popular leader par excellence: the Chevaller Bayard of American politics. The presidency could have added nothing to the violating character of his fame, but the fallure to crown him with the layer of their greatest gift is a reproach upon his countrymen. The loss is to the nation, not to Blaine.

The poor, the lowly and oppressed will especially cherish his name. He had at heart, not the interests of the rich or powerful but of the tollers and the workers. It will be remembered of him that he newly stood for the enforcement of the rights of American citizenship and in favor of the dignity of American manhood. He never doubt him hat to wealth or position. He proclaimed the dinner pail in the hand of the mechanic as the badge of American nobility. The common people revere his character nost. They never stood between him and the realization of his ambition. Politicians have often times barred his pathway to the people never Champion of the American Idea.

Born in an Eventful Period.

powers, his capacity for public affairs his genius of leadership, might otherwise have remained undeveloped and unknown.

Had James G. Riains come into the world a generation sconer, or two decades later, the wave of his existence might not have cast a ripple on the shores of time. He opened his eyes at almost the identical hour which witnessed the birth of the abolition party. The burning pen of William Lloyd Garrison had just commenced to write the first chapter of the new gospel of universal liberty. God's child of justice, unrecognized of men, lay in the manger of another Nazareth, destined to tread the wine press of persecution and reviewed the wine press of persecution and reviewed the wine press of persecution and reviewed the wine press of nem, and personified respectively in Elijah Parrish Lovejoy, John Brown and Abraham Lincoln, to suffer martydom in a holy cause.

His ardent and powerful support of the emancipation proclamation did not rest on the moral, religious or humanitarian aspect of the case, but upon the broad proposition of the constitutional power vested in President Lincoln to preserve the life of the nation by whatever means were necessary to the end.

His Advocacy of Protection.

His Advocacy of Protection. His Advocacy of Protection.

The eventful incidents of Blaine's youth undoubtedly had, also, much to do with the growth of those convictions which impelled him to become the ardent advocate and the recognized champion of American protection. He was 10 years of age when William Henry Harrison was elected president of the United States. There is no doubt the intense excitation, will enthusiasm and spectacular character of the Tippecance campairs made a strong impression upon his youthful mind. A child in years, his precoclous intellect was aroused to an almost mature consideration of those important economic questions upon which the political battle of 1540 was fought and wan.

Let the Stal decision of the

and analysis should be an indispensable part of American collegiate education. This is not partisanship; it is patriotism.

Whatever else we are, we are Americans. For American principles and American interests, first, last and all the time. Lek the American flag float ever every American school house: let the constitution of the United States be taught in every public school let loyalty to American institutions be the test of American citizenship; set the stars of the union in the hearts of our children, and the slory of the republic will remain forever. Let the history of our constry contain the true story of every American hartle field from Lexington to Appendatos. It does not matter whether the American cradle is pocked to the nusle of Yankee Doodle or the inlinky of "Dixie." If the flag of the nation is displayed above it. And the American harby can be safely trusted to pull about the floor the rusty scaobard and the battered canteen—whether the Inheritance be from blue or gray—if from the breast of a true mother and the lips of a brave father its little soul is filled with the glory of the American constellation.

Welcome Honest Immigrants.

Welcome Honest Immigrants.

Welcome Honest Immigrants.

Open wide the gates of Castle Garden to every honest. Ilberty loving, God fearing, government supporting, labor seeking man; but close them at once and forever against all whose blood, whose condition, whose teachings, whose practices, whose religion, would bring corruption to American society, reduce the standard of American manhood, lessen the opportunities or menace the permanency of American institutions.

Of Clay Illaine has so, fittingly written what history will repeat of nigself.

Blains was always intensely in carnest; advocating only what he believed to be right, fearlessly declarating what he believed to be right, fearlessly declarating what he believed to be stand by their political principles at the hazard of defeat, rather than to surrender a single conviction for the promise of success.

Blains a arisent advocacy of the union cause through the press from the restrain, in the Maine legislature, and afterwards in the congress of the United States, contributed power-fully to the creation of that public sentiment in the nexts which brought to the war measures of Lincoln's administration the recessary support of a general public approval.

His Domestic Life,

Binine's domestic life was particically sweet and simple. He never permitted the shadow of its great ambition to fall across the threabeld of his home. A loving faithful husband a kind and devoted father; his wife and children were his dearest companions and his hearthistene the holiest of shrines.

Parton me a worl of herecomic respectively.

can national convention of 1888. On the opening day I rode from my notel to the convention door with Walker and Emmons Riaine, both strong, vigorous, splendid men. In four short years James 6. Biaine added to his cup of political bitterness that deeper, mure deadly polson of great personal loss, in the death of a beloved daughter and two stalwart sons. I have no doubt that by their open graves his great heart broke. And yet he bore up bravely consoled and constarted his loved ones as best he could: serene and patient through the weary days and amonthing nights, until God's mercy gave him rest. Blessing the nation with his latiest breath, he heard the

IN ENGLISH'S PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Gladstone Takes a Stand on the Cur-

Loxion, Feb. 28.—Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, liberal unionist member of Parliament for North Hardsworth, moved in the House of Commons today that the British government should use its influence to bring about a reassemblage of the international monetary conference, with the object of finding a remedy for the divorced values between gold and silver Sir Henry, who is a director in several railways and is recornized as a respectable authority on trade questions, argued that mono-metallism was a national misfortune and that a fixed bimetallic currency was the sole remedy for existing difficulties growing out of the cur-

Mr. Samuel Montague, liberal member of Parliament for Whitechasel, and well known as a member of the banking house of Samuel Montague & Co., earnestly supported Sir Henry's motion and argued in favor of bi-

Other bi-metallists also addressed the house in behalf of the proposition.

Mr. Gladstone in reply reminited the house that the international monetary conference met at the invitation of the United States and it would be an unprecedented proceeding now to deprive America of the initiative.
England had followed the Brussels discussion with more or less sympathy, and had a right to expect from the United States a declaration as to what step that country proposed to take next. proposed to take next. In the opinion of the government no plan yet proposed showed how it was possible to change the standard of value in Great Beliain. [Hear, hear] It would place the government in a ridiculous position if it should assume the initiative in opening the conference, having nothing to recommend for discussion. Mr. Gladstone said that England was not alone among civilines matters in her determination to adhere to her present money system. Seven other powers, without the slightest reference to England, had signified their intention not to change their currency. Haif of the powers represented at the conferency had showed that they leaned toward bi-metalism, but as yet they had not given the most studowy in ii-cation of what changes they were prepared to make. In conclusion Mr. Gladston, made an elaborate exposition of the benefits of monometallism and the dangers of bi-

Mr. Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture under the last Salisbury admin-Agriculture under the last Salisbury administration, supported the motion of Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson. At the Brussels conference he said Bortram Currie (British delegate) persistently and deliberately did everything in his power to defeat the objects of the meeting.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chapters of the exchequer, repudiated Mr. Chaptin's charge against Mr. Currie. The British delegates, he said, had been almost the only

first to last bi-metallism was at the bot-tom of the conference as it was in the pres-ent debate. The failure of the conference Born in an Eventful Period.

James G. Blaine was born in an eventful period of American history. His God given powers, his capacity for public affairs his genius of leadership, inlight otherwise have remarked undeveloped and unknown.

Had James G. Blaine come into the world a generation scorner, or two decades later, the but could not be expected to provide a scheme for the more extensive use of silver scheme for the more extensive use of silver. He pointed to the return of the income tax and death duties to prove the growth of the responsible for the bimetallist agitation, was only temporary. The motion before the house, he said, was intended to raise prices. an operation which the government could not undertake, as it was outside its province. Mr. Balfour, leader of the unionist opposition, denied that he or any of his colleagues desired a menetary system which would raise prices. The motion was not in favor of bimetallism. The fact was that the overn-ment has decided to do nothing to remedy

the present evils evident both in trade and Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson's motion eventually was rejected by a vote of 229 to 148. The announcement of the vote was re-

ceived with loud liberal cheers.

Germany and the Pacific Islands. BERLIN. March 1.-The Goeinische Zeitung, in commenting upon Robert Louis Stevenson's utterances, says he is an inveterate foe of Germany and that he purposes inciting the United States to treat Samoa as they have treated Hawaii. As regards American interests in Hawaii the paper says that the relations of the foreign interests are illustrated by the population statisties, which show the Germans there number 1.600; Americans only, 1.000, and the English hardly 800. The annual imports from Germany, moreover, averaged 80,000 marks

Abundonment of the American Pitgriouge. LEINION, Feb. 28. - A Central News dispute h from Home says: "The pope is greatly displeased by the abandonment of the American pilgrimage. He attributes its abandon-ment to the disputes between Archbishop

Ross, Feb. 28.-Dr. Lapponi, the newly appointed body physician to Pope Leo. has enjoined upon him the need of rest.

NO ADDITIONAL ALIMONY.

Divorce Case at Yankton, S. D. Yankton, S. D., Feb. 28 - Special Telethis forenoon the motion for \$500 additional alimony made by the attorneys of Duisy Edna Winslow, wife of Herbert H. Winslow, the prominent playeright of New York, was denied by Judge E. G. Smith. Mrs. Winslow, in her affidavit, affirmed that unless this Mrs. Winslow had come to Yankton when it was not necessary to fight this case at her own expense she could do so again. After she arrives, if it is shown that she has not the means necessary to emilia her to properly present her defense, the court will properly provide her with the necessary means by compelling her husband to pay them. Judge Smith further decided that the question of Smith further decided that the question of determining whether Mrs. Winslow deserted her husband or not shall be tried by a jury but the question of residence will be decided by the court.

The decision of the court today may be remarked to the court of the result of the

garded as an ir dication of the result of the divorce case, and Herbert Hall Winslow will probably get his decree.

Movements of Ocean Steamers February 28. At Scilly-Passed-Lahn, from New York At Philadelphia - Arrived - Nestorian from

At Boston-Arrived-British Empire, from London. At New York—Arrived—Sueviat from Hamburg: Kalser Wilhelm, from Mediterranean ports.

TOMMY RYAN BREAKS A LEG

First Event in the New Orleans Pistic Carnival Declared Off.

RESULT OF AN EXHIBITION OF SKILL

While Sparring for the Scuent of Visitors the Chicagoan Lands on a Loose Plank and Sprains an Ankle-His Condition.

New Onleans, La., Feb. 2s - Special Telegrain to Tue Ben |- The crowd in New Orienns tonight is about as hot a set of people as could well be found anywhere on

the footstool. The Tommy Ryan-George Dawson fight Bernett.

All day the air has been full of rumors some holding out that Dawson had a big row with Humphreys, his California backer, over the matter of who should be in his corner tomorrow night, Jos Goddard or Eddie Graney, and that he positively refused to fight unless he had his way. Humphreys declared that Gotdard was too thick-headed and dull-headed to steer a man clear of the most ordinary breakers in a prize ring, and that his money should not be hazarded at

the whims of such a chump Humphreys sald he had brought Graney all the way from the slope to esquire the Australian and engineer the landing of the Olympic club's ducats, and that only Grancy could officiate as first man in the corner.

Dawson retorted that he would have none. of Grancy, and that it was Goddard or agfight, and thus the matter stood until this evening, when the report came like a ciap of thunder from a clear sky that the fight was off, not on account of any ruction in the Dawson camp, but that Tommy Ryan, in sparring for John M. Foster and President Noci of the Crescent City club, the sporting editor of THE OMAHA BEE and a number of other gentlemen, went through a detective place in the flooring of his training quarters and sustained a fracture of one of the small bones in his ankle.

Gave Up the Side Bet.

This evening the report has it that the inured limb is swollen to five times its natural proportions and that it would be suicidal for him to attempt to enter the ring tomorrow night with a man of the Sydney pug's skill and prowess.

The backers of the two men. Louis Houseman of the Chicago Inter Ocean, and J. C. Humphreys, the California bookmaker, were accordingly hurriedly summoned together and after a long and tropical wrangle it was agreed on Houseman's giving up a \$1,000 side bet field by Bud Remani, and that the fight should be postponed until the night after the Hall-Fitzsimmons battiz, which is to take place in the arena of the opposition club, the

Crescent City, Thursday evening, March 9. President Dickson of the Olympics, who was exceedingly perturbed over the prospactive flunk, hurried across the lake to Bay St. Louis this afternion, and by dint of eloquent argument and direful threats brought

about this understanding. They May Never Meet.

It is doubtful, however, whether Ryan and Dawson ever meet in the ring. Ryan has been conspicuously unfortunate in this resurcharged with stories and reports anything but complimentary to the Chicago boy's honesty and courage. He has been scheduled as a dead moral winner in the fight and all bets offered at evens on the Australian have been snatched up with avidity by the visiting sports until Tommy had developed into a red hot favorite at

odds for which there was no justification. The large crowd of visitors here is exceedingly wrathy over this provoking turn of affairs, and many now swear that they will not remain to witness the fight, whether it is guaranteed to take place or not.

As to the other fighters, they are all in form, and the respective events will surely come off per the original schedule.

Testifying to Tommy's Injury. I have just had an interview with W. A. Schall, chairman of the contest committer, and Birector Bell, who passed the night with Ryan They verify the above report. Mr. Bell, in substantiation of the same, exdivited to me the certificate of Dr. H. Van Gohren, testifying to Ryan's total unfitness for any sort of work in the ring. Dawson's trainers were brought down to the Bay from Biloxi, and admitted to Ryan's presence. On examination of Tommy's injured ankle they expressed themselves as satisfied with the remaineness of the injury, and reductantly

equiesced in the proposed postponement. Ryan's heart is broken. Sanny Griswold.

PRIZE FIGHT ON WHEELS.

Daly and O'Donnell Scouring Three States for a Chance to Meet. Stock Cirr, Ia., Feb. 28.- Special Tele gram to THE BEE - A special train will leave this city tomorrow night with about 400 sports and the lightweight pugilists, Billy O'Donnell of St. Paul and Dan Daly of Hot Springs on board. At Manly, Minn., it will be met by another large train from Soux Falls and the two trains will proceed to some point in South Dakota, Minnesota or lowa, all of which are within a few miles of Manly, where O'Donnell and Daly will engage in a finish fight for a \$600 purse, a \$400 side bet and the gate money. A meeting of the men has been previously prevented here, at Sious Falls and at Omaha.

SULLY GETS BACK HARD.

Mitchell Will Win. St. Lous, Mo., Feb. 28.—With regard to ertain atterances credited to James J. Corsett regarding John L. Sullivan, the latter

today denied any knowledge of having said anything regarding Corbett to occasion the uthurst. To the Associated press representative, continuing the conversation he "So far as Corbett is concerned," have no III will toward him because have no complaint to offer. The fault, and I have no complaint to offer. The only objection I have to Corbett is that he is not on the 'level.' He is a man without a

country, and no one knows today whether he is an irishmum, an Englishman or an American. I am not alone is the opinion I express of Corbett that he will not last long and that in the history of the ring he does not figure as he might have figured had he carried himself differently. as he might have so that it self-differently.

You know and the world knows that I have no use for Mitchell, personally, but I venture the assertion that he will be the popular favorite, with Corbett?

in his coming meeting with Corbett."

Do you think Mitchell can win!"

"Frankly, I do, inless Mitchell's physical condition is worse than I understand it to

be. I don't think so because I am talking about Corbett. Don't misunderstand me. It is admitted to begin with, that Corbett is taller and longer in reach, and that he will not mix matters unless driven into a corner, and that it is a difficult matter to drive him there. He did not knock me out at