# CATHOLIC KNIGHTS ADJOURN

## Report of Committee of the Whole Generally Sustained Yesterday Afternoon.

## NEXT CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT MOBILE

### Edward Feeney of Brooklyn Elected President After a Spirited Contest—Several of the Old Officers Are Re-Elected—Business of a Busy Day.

The committee of the whole of the supreme council of Catholic Knights arose at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the convention resolved itself into supreme council to dispose of the report. The latter, embodying all the work of the committee for the past two days, was approved in council, with two exceptions. These exceptions were the proposed amendment to the constitution revising the present method of sinking fund disbursements. The council by a large majority vote did not concur in the recommendation of the committee of the whole, and the sinking fund will remain as it is. The proposition to increase the salaries of supreme officers was voted down and the action of the committee of the whole in this respect was thus rejected. The Catholic Knights will not consolidate with any other order, and will continue to keep in the middle of the road.

A resolution of thanks was unanimously tendered to the citizens of Omaha, John Rush, George Paul, Jerry Whalen and the local branch of the Catholic Knights of America, the press of Omaha and the officers of the Nebraska National bank for courteous treatment extended during the sojourn of the delegates in Omaha for the past week.

The supreme officers were also thanked for faithful services rendered.

After completing other routine work of the convention, the next order of business was the nomination of a place for holding the next convention, in 1897.

IT GOES TO MOBILE.

Michael I. Weller, delegate from the District of Columbia, nominated Washington in an eloquent speech, in which he said: "Washington, the capital of this glorious nation, is in the lap of Rome," and cited the advantages of that city as a place to hold the next convention. Judge Coleman endorsed the sentiment of the preceding speaker.

Delegate J. B. Simpson of Alabama made a witty and telling speech for Mobile. Among other things he said that if the delegates came to Mobile they would not be greeted with signs of "Keep off the grass," which, he said, was distinctively Washingtonian. Mr. Simpson, who is a newspaper man of Montgomery, Ala., made a hit. Dr. Festorazzi followed in behalf of Mobile, and the tide of sentiment was soon sweeping toward Mobile.

Many delegates urged Mobile as the logical choice to strengthen the order in the south. Official invitations from the governor of Alabama, mayor of Mobile and other dignitaries were read. The western delegates stood by Mobile almost to a man.

The vote resulted in 258 votes for Mobile and 186 votes for Washington. The choice was made unanimous upon motion of Mr. Weller of Washington. Delegate Simpson of Alabama thanked the convention in behalf of the Catholics of the south.

Upon motion of Mr. Canfield of Colorado the thanks of the council were unanimously tendered the Vincennes company of the uniform rank of the order for gracing the convention with their presence.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The convention then proceeded to the election of supreme officers for the ensuing year. M. G. Shine of Kentucky was nominated for the position of supreme president, but promptly declined. Other nominations were Edward Feeney of Brooklyn and Charles P. Hannauer of St. Louis.

During the vote by roll call there was a big fight over a small state. A debate arose over the right of the Rhode Island delegation to cast the vote of absentees, who had instructed that the solid vote of the state be cast for Mr. Feeney. Dolle of Ohio challenged the right of a co-delegate to vote for another, notwithstanding the fact that the proxy of the absentee was placed in the hands of a co-delegate, who was present. The attempt to disfranchise one-half the vote of Rhode Island met with resentment. An appeal from the decision of the chair was almost unanimously carried.

This precipitated an acrimonious discussion, in which Mr. Shine's Kentucky blood was aroused. Judge Coleman of Louisiana and others participated in the liveliest debate of the convention. Precedents were quoted by many delegates who have attended past councils, in which they cited the fact that the same question had arose before, and it had been invariably decided that co-delegates could cast the vote of absentees. Mr. Kelleher of Rhode Island produced his credentials to cast the vote of Mr. Cullen, the absentee.

LITTLE RHODY'S BIG VOTE.

A roll call on the appeal from the chair was demanded by the persistent Mr. Dolle of Ohio, but he regretted the suggestion later when the roll call disclosed a vote of 238 to 201 against the decision of the chair, thus permitting Mr. Kelleher to cast the entire twenty-one votes of Rhode Island for Feeney, which elected that gentleman supreme president, as the vote stood as follows: Feeney of New York, 235; Hannauer of Missouri, 211.

Mr. Feeney made a speech teeming with gratitude at the honor conferred. As supreme president-elect he pledged the loyalty of the Catholic Knights of America to the constitution of this great republic. He was loyal to the flag himself, and felt sure his comrades were the same.

Charles S. Ott of Galveston, Tex., was elected supreme vice president without opposition.

W. S. O'Rourke of Fort Wayne, Ind., was unanimously re-elected supreme secretary.

Charles J. Kirschner of Toledo, O., was nominated for another term as supreme treasurer. An attempt was made to create the impression that he was ineligible on account of having served two preceding terms, but the records disclosed the fact that the constitutional amendment preventing re-election for the third term was only passed at the last council, after Kerschner had served one term. The friends of Kirschner contended that the amendment did not apply to terms preceding the date of its adoption. This idea triumphed and Mr. Kirschner was re-elected, defeating G. Wrighter of Indiana.

The delegates chose as supreme trustees E. D. McGunness of Providence, R. I.

At 7 o'clock the convention adjourned, to meet two years hence in Mobile.

WORK OF THE FORENOON.

The morning was devoted largely to the final disposition of subcommittee reports, including those pertaining to the uniform rank and rates. With relation to the uniform rank, Major General Kadeski pushed himself to the front with majestic military stride and made a speech advocating the adoption of his report in its entirety. While his suggestions were largely ratified by the convention, a number of them were referred to the supervision of the supreme officers. The report of the committee on mileage and per diem was adopted in council, and it was decided to reimburse all delegates at the hall yesterday.

At 11 o'clock, after disposing of subcommittee reports in council, the convention went into committee of the whole, with Judge Coleman of Louisiana in the chair. The question of establishing the position of supreme organizer, or actuary, was again presented to the delegates for consideration. Judge Coleman called Delegate Smith of Kentucky to the chair, who kissed the hand of Archbishop Gross, who sat next to the presiding officer's chair, before taking his seat as temporary chairman of the committee of the whole.

Two reports were submitted for consideration. One was the majority report of the committee on laws after resubmission of the question. This was an adverse one with exception to local organizers. The minority report by Mr. Dolle favored the proposed amendment. Discussion followed and the three-minute rule applied to all speakers who argued the question.

The majority report of the committee on laws, authorizing six organizers instead of one supreme organizer, was adopted. The new schedule of rate assessment, recommended as the basis of new rates, was reconsidered and it was decided not to change the present rate. A suggestion for a radical revision of the constitution, however, was the decision of the committee of the whole to draw the line at 45 years as the limit in age for applicants who desire to join the organization. The present age limit is 50 years.

Immediately after dinner Supreme Treasurer Kirchner commenced disbursements for mileage and per diem and the delegates were paid upon presentation of vouchers.

ADDRESS OF FATHER LAMBERT

### His Eulogy of the Spirit and Character of the Catholic Knights.

It was unanimously decided yesterday at the Catholic Knights convention that the addresses of Father Lambert and Most Reverend Archbishop Gross, delivered during the sojourn of the knights in Omaha, be printed in the official organ of the order. The following is the address of Father Lambert, which made such a decided and favorable impression with the delegates at the cathedral:

"When I behold this grand assembly before me, with your supreme spiritual director, the most reverend archbishop, to preside, with so many distinguished clergymen to do you honor, and with men right beneath this pulpit who have fought and bled upon battlefields, with so many representations of that honorable body of noble men, the Catholic Knights of America, my mind takes its flight back to bygone years, when the holy places of Jerusalem were being desecrated by the Turks and Mohammedans, and when the holy father, the supreme pontiff, gave his blessing to a holy men of God, to go forth and stir the hearts of Catholic Europe, to fly to the rescue of these Christian brothers in the east, and take possession of the holy land. He came, that man of God, Peter the hermit, pale and thin and emaciated, by long prayers and severe penance, with the snows of many winters upon his venerable head, and when he spoke the multitude hung upon his lips, and as he described the abomination of desolation in the holy places he stirred the hearts of his hearers. Their lips gave vent to the feelings with which their warmed hearts were filled, and a shout went up to God, and to heaven. 'God wills it; God wills it!' and the cross was seen upon every shoulder of every brave heart; and they went to Jerusalem, either to conquer or to die.

FOR THE CHURCH'S DEFENSE.

"In our day the battles of the church are not fought with sword or cannon. Her enemies, grown wiser and more cunning, look not to bloodshed but league together into societies for the great purpose of doing away with her Christianity, impugn her doctrines, persecute her children in secret and by vile political machinations, and therefore the holy mother church looks to her Catholic societies as her great means of defense. She desires that all her true and staunch and faithful children should league together in Catholic societies, who shall stand up shoulder to shoulder, and breast to breast, all of one mind and one will, for truth, for good, for God, for church, for country.

"As Peter the Hermit knelt at the feet of the holy father to receive his blessing to go upon his grand mission to the Catholic nations, so I, though most unworthy, kneel at the feet of your supreme spiritual director, the most reverend archbishop, who came so lovingly from afar to preside over your meetings that by his sacred blessing God might give me strength and power to stir your hearts unto the good cause, as Peter the Hermit stirred the hearts of the crusaders.

"I feel a holy pride in addressing you, the Catholic Knights of America, on this great occasion in this temple of God. God bless the man who so happily thought of your name—the Catholic Knights of America! This name indicates what you should be.

"First and foremost Catholic—with a heart as broad and vast and universal as the world—ready for Christian charity and Christian help wherever you may be called upon to exercise it.

"Catholic! That means with your mind thoroughly imbued with the eternal and divine principles of your church, the principles of everlasting and divine truth which Jesus Christ, the only true model of genuine manhood, brought into this world, these principles that must lie at the foundation of all societies that desire to be lasting and enjoy a real Christian character.

"Catholic! It means with a heart ever true to your church, as to the rock of ages, ready to do battle for her, not by the sword but by your words and above all by your irreproachable Christian conduct.

NEXT TO PRIESTHOOD.

"Then you are Knights. What is knighthood? Well, friends, in the church it is, next to the priesthood, the noblest office. See a man endowed with a lofty mind, and possessed of a noble heart; with his powerful muscular frame, emblematic of the great soul that dwells within. At dusk he wends his way to the grand old cathedral, whose mighty bell is pouring out its deep and mellow tones. He enters, he spends the night in fasting and prayer. At early dawn he approaches holy communion. The bishop blesses him and his sword, he dons the military cloak and helmet. He is a knight of the holy mother church. He vows to stand by her, ever to defend truth and justice and honor, to be ever ready to draw his sword in defense of church or state, and above all, in defense of what is noblest and most heroic, in church or state, to defend even at the risk of his life, the honor and virtue of woman. You are knights; Catholic Knights, but of America. Yes; fair America.

"I have not come here to flatter you, brother knights; God knows that what my lips utter comes straight from my heart as I feel it. I do admire all countries. They have across the oceans great empires, great kingdoms, great republics, all great in themselves, possessed of wealth of wise laws, of civilization and of culture; but give me before them all our own great republic, our United States, our America, for she is greater than all the others. For freedom and for the broad-mindedness and intelligence of the people she stands at the head of all nations.

CHURCH AND CONSTITUTION.

"Catholic Knights of America, with the eternal principles of the divine doctrine of our church and with the masterpiece of human governments, the constitution of the United States, you are invincible, impregnable. May God grant it. The doctrine of your church makes your minds unerring and the noble document, the constitution, grants you the free exercise of your religion according to the dictates of your conscience. These two are the mighty pillars upon which the constitutions of your society should be based, for anything else would be treason to God or to country. But remember well, brother knights, that no matter how grand the principles of the church, or of the constitution may be, they will be of no avail unless you reproduce them in your conduct. Follow these principles in your deliberations. You have come to hold meetings—in these meetings follow those grand principles.

"The strength of your society lies in union; its destruction or downfall in individual importance, or self-seeking. Beware of these as the most dangerous rocks upon which you will come to grief unless you avoid them. Let not the moneyed man or the personal friend or relative or party feeling carry you away. Look at the holy mother church. She finds a young man, the son of a street laborer, poor, scantily clad, almost ignored. She finds that God has given him brains, and a staunch, pure, moral heart. She takes him from the street; she leads him to her seminaries; she ordains him to the priesthood and opens her sanctuary doors. It is character, nobility of mind and heart that make the true man, and there is a proper subject for your vote. Vote for the man who has brains and a firm will, who stands above bribery, who overlooks self-interest and has at heart only the good and welfare of your society.

"Another danger you must avoid is the spirit of nationality. You are to remember it well, Catholic Knights of America, not of France or Germany or Ireland or Spain or Italy; either you are native of this great republic or you gave up all allegiance to the land of your birth and have sworn solemn allegiance to the constitution. Be true to your country. Unless you wish the downfall of your society, vote not for a candidate because he is German or Irish or French, or belongs to any nationality, but vote for him, who is, as you know, a staunch and true upholder of the constitution of the United States of America. Despise that national feeling which sows discord in church and state and is sure to bring about schism and separation. Have no cliques or private circles; hide not the truth; let self-interest never sway you, and you will be worthy members of that great body of men who have the most appropriate name that any Catholic society can have, the Catholic Knights of America.

"Brother knights, one word more: Stand together as brothers with one heart and with one mind. Present to the world an unbroken and invincible phalanx of true Catholic knights and you answer for us priests every question against the secret societies.

"Ah! why should they hide the truth and foreswear their moral freedom? If their ends and purposes and means are so praiseworthy and philanthropic let them scatter them broadcast all over the world; let them not hide them, but publicly proclaim them, and we will all join.

BEAT THE SECRET SOCIETIES.

"If you, my Catholic brothers, are what you should be, and I doubt not but you are loyal and true, you render useless the existence of all secret societies, and we have but one answer to give to all those who speak to us about joining any society, namely: Join the Catholic Knights of America—that noble band of Catholic knights. They have all the advantages and insurance of other societies and have no secrecy, for that which is honorable and pure loves not darkness.

"Catholic knights, you are to do battle against those infamous leagues of men, who boast of their Americanism, and under the cover of that word want to deprive you and me, simply because we are Catholics, of the God-given right bestowed on us by the constitution to serve God according to the dictates of our conscience. They wish by underhand machinations to chase you from every position of trust because you are Catholics.

"Stand by our flag; yes, as Catholics we take it, we lay it upon our hearts. As a priest I furl it around my head and ask you all to do your sacred duty to your country by the great power you have—the ballot. Let no party spirit, no nepotism, no glitter of gold carry you away, but vote according to the dictates of your conscience, according to the grand principles of your church and of the constitution. Then you will share in their strength; you will do your duty as Catholic knights of America, and as such my prayer goes up to heaven that your society may last as long as the church, together with our beloved country.

"Catholic knights of America, look up to your banner. It is the blazing cross, as it shone in the blue sky of heaven. In hoc signo vinces—the cross and the flag, the stars and the stripes, the noblest standard and banner that God ever gave to man. Be true to them, and in them and by them you shall conquer."

The brief but interesting address of Archbishop Gross, which became so popular that it was unanimously ordered printed in the official organ is in part as follows:

"It must be remembered that in all ages of the church the Catholic laity have worked in union with the clergy for the welfare of holy religion, for the good of nations. Individuals might be mentioned existing from earliest ages. Justin, the martyr, Boetius did grand service. The most terrific struggle for Christian civilization was surely the long and terrible efforts of Mohammedanism to destroy Christianity and reduce Europe to the awful condition of Asia Minor, northern Africa and other Mahommedean lands.

THEIR WORK IN GERMANY.

"At the preaching of Peter, the Hermit, at the exhortations of popes and bishops, the Catholic knights of every land rallied to the front and Christianity and the world was saved. In our own days the terrible storm of the Kultur Kampf broke over Germany. The Catholic Germans guided by their bishops united under the leadership of such immortal Catholic gentlemen as Malinkroot and Windhorst, boldly entered the terrible struggle with such a power as Prince von Bismarck. And if the Catholic church of Germany now enjoys her freedom it is owing to the gallant conduct of the Catholic laity of Germany. I can point also to Belgium. In the dreadful effort of infidels to destroy the Catholic rights in that noble land once more the Catholic laity united, defeated the enemy's attack and saved the liberties of the holy church in Belgium.

"And while we all regret that in fair France the liberties of the holy church are so trampled under foot, we know that our holy father, the great Leo XIII., has voiced the opinion of the Catholic world when he urged the Catholics of France to imitate their brethren of other lands and unite in one grand Catholic party, which could soon sweep overboard the iniquitous oppressions that now weigh down the holy church in that country.

"In our favored land we have felt no need like that which has befallen the Catholics of other regions.

"And hence our laity have too often seemed to think that they have nothing, or can do nothing to promote holy religion in our grand republic. They have left almost entirely all to be done by the clergy. Yet there have been some Catholic laymen who have done yeoman's service. I need mention only such a name as that of Orestes A. Brownson. To promote this public Catholic spirit among our people, I know of nothing better than this organization of Catholic national societies. And among all such societies, for true, brave, spirit, loyalty to our holy faith unrivaled, stands the Catholic Knights of America."

## MEMORIAL DAY PLANS.

### Further Plans as Agreed on by Committees Last Evening.

About thirty representatives from the Grand Army posts and corps were present last evening to participate in perfecting Memorial day preparations. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Christie, chairman, and several committees were heard from.

The finance committee reported that it had obtained sufficient funds to carry out the program fully. It was determined to hold the exercises in Hanscom park, though if the weather proves unfavorable to out-of-door exercises, they will be held in the court house, as the county commissioners have tendered the use of the large court room.

Invitations were extended to the Boys' brigade and the drum corps of the Thurston Rifles to participate in the exercises of the day. The final arrangements will be made next Saturday evening, when the committee meets again. Speakers will be assigned to the schools of the city for the Friday preceding Memorial day from a selected list of old soldiers.

The posts and corps of the city have arranged to attend the following places for worship upon Sunday, May 26, to hold Memorial services:

Custer post attends the First Christian church, Twentieth and Capitol aveune, in the morning.

Grant post attends the Trinity Methodist church at the morning service.

Crook post attends Immanuel Baptist church, Kountze Place, in the morning, and the United Presbyterian, Twenty-first and Emmett streets, in the evening.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Young Men's Christian association hall, a special Memorial service will be held for the Grand Army, to which all Grand Army men and old soldiers are invited.

## PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

W. S. Gillam of Chadron is at the Dellone.

O. M. Collins of O'Neill is registered at the Dellone.

W. C. Mentzer of Lincoln is at the Merchants.

William A. Reemer of Deadwood is at the Paxton.

J. S. Shaub, Louisville, Ky., is registered at the Barker.

Rush A. Goan of Mount Pleasant, Ia., is at the Millard.

J. W. Brooks and wife of Avoca were in the city yesterday.

J. W. Kerens and J. C. Fasher of Auburn are Dellone guests.

F. E. McGinnis is registered at the Barker from Hastings, Neb.

J. D. Kilpatrick, Newcastle, Wyo., is registered at the Paxton.

Charles Laughlin is registered at the Barker from Herman, Neb.

T. N. Spaulding is registered at the Barker from Minneapolis, Minn.

C. B. Slater is registered at the Barker from Grand Island, Neb.

G. W. Norris of Beaver City was a guest at the Arcade yesterday.

H. F. Flint and daughter of Gibbon were Merchants guests yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Langdon of Papillion are guests at the Merchants.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Gedrich, Yankton, S. D., are guests at the Paxton.

General William P. Carlin, U. S. A., retired, last in command of the Department of the Columbia, is a guest at the Paxton.

At the Mercer—E. J. Hazen, Chicago; J. R. Truell, New York; T. T. Smith and wife, St. Louis; J. T. Perry, Davenport, Ia.; R. P. Hall, Chicago, Ill.; R. H. Foster, Minneapolis; C. W. Cooks, Chicago, Ill.; S. Kelly, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. W. H. Alexander, Wahoo, Neb.; Miss O. D. Green, Lincoln, Neb.; Morris Nunan, New York; F. L. Honore, Chicago, Ill.; William Fetzer, Omaha; L. G. Smith, Anaconda, Mont.; B. W. Chadwick, Chicago, Ill.; G. H. Wild, sr., St. Louis; H. E. Carpenter, Stanton, Ill.

# THEY FENCED OMAHA OFF

## Iowa Lines Discriminate Against the City in Fixing Homeseekers' Excursion Rates.

## SHOW A PREFERENCE FOR KANSAS CITY

### Difference of $4 in the Round Trip Though Regular Rate from Chicago to Both Cities is the Same—Excuse Offered by the Railroads.

Under date of May 13, an innocent appearing circular made its appearance in the city offices of the Chicago-Omaha lines Thursday with the names of W. B. Kniskern of the Northwestern, P. S. Eustis of the Burlington, John Sebastian of the Rock Island and George H. Heafford of the Milwaukee, general passenger agents of the roads indicated, attached to it. It was a most inoffensive looking bit of paper, but it shows that there is an African nestling among the cord wood some place. The circular is addressed to connecting lines and reads:

"Your attention is respectfully called to the following modifications of previous advices, which we find necessary to protect our local business.

"For the homeseekers' excursions of May 21 and June 11 rate from Chicago to Omaha will be $16.85; the same rate will apply to any points beyond which can be routed via Omaha to which the one way rate is less.

"Rates from interior points to and via Omaha will also carry a minimum of $4.10 higher than the one fare rate to Omaha. No through rate to be less than $7."

Within twenty-four hours of the receipt of this circular it was known in commercial circles that Omaha had been discriminated against in favor of her ancient enemy to the southward, Kansas City, the rate from Chicago to Kansas City and return being $12.75 as against a $16.85 rate from Chicago to Omaha and return.

REASON OF THE RAILROADS.

A representative of one of the Chicago lines when asked the reason for this unheard of arbitrary of $4.10, and speaking for the other lines, said: "The rate to Omaha from Chicago and return has been made because experience has shown that on the last excursion business was not increased by 2 per cent, either through Kansas City or Omaha, as a result of homeseekers' excursion rates. This means that on a $12.50 rate we did no more business than on the regular $25 rate. Experience has taught us that a $12.50 rate from Chicago to Kansas City and return against a $16.85 rate from Chicago to Omaha and return does not mean a gain to the first or a loss to the second. We have also ascertained that 90 per cent of the round trip tickets from Chicago to either Kansas City or Omaha were scalped on the last excursion, and this action on the part of the Chicago-Omaha lines was taken to conserve revenue. It was desired to make the same rates from Chicago to either Kansas City or Omaha, because it is a principle held by Chicago-Omaha roads that Omaha should take the same rates as Kansas City when it is at all practicable. It was impossible, however, to put rates into Kansas City on the same basis as Omaha, on account of lines not reaching Kansas City, but reaching territory south of that point, that refused to raise their rates, thereby influencing a lower rate to Kansas City."

NORTHWESTERN'S PART SURPRISING.

Take the four roads concerned in making this rate for Omaha, and it will be conceded that the Burlington has larger interests in Nebraska than Kansas or Missouri; the Rock Island has very nearly as much interest in Nebraska as Kansas; the Northwestern is interested wholly in Nebraska, not having a single interest in Kansas, while the Milwaukee has about as much interest in Kansas as in Nebraska, and that interest is pretty well known to the people of Kansas City and Omaha. The surprise of it all is that the Northwestern should have fallen into line with the other roads mentioned, when, if it so desired, it could have brought the Omaha rates down to the Kansas City basis instead of advancing the rate $4.10 in order to conserve revenue, although it is well known in railroad circles that Kansas City is a hotbed of demoralization constantly, and that quite as many tickets were found in the hands of brokers during the last twenty days as a result of the harvest homeseekers' excursion of April 30 as were taken up in Omaha.

A representative of the Commercial club who is decidedly warm over the creation of an uncalled for arbitrary by the Chicago-Omaha roads, on hearing the reasons assigned by the mouthpiece of the lines centering here, said: "On the theory that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure the argument of the general passenger agent alluded to might be accepted, but as $4 is not the required cunce of prevention or anything like it, it seems to me the argument may be classed as a plea in abatement. It is admitted that there is more business to and through Kansas City than to and through Omaha, therefore the position taken by the railroad manipulator is inconsistent, it being simply a case of stopping up the bunghole while the leak continues at the faucet, for naturally a person would expect protection to be thrown around the largest volume of travel.

FENCED THE WRONG LOT.

"If it is really protection they were after, then it occurs to me they have protected the wrong gateway. No railroad man will dispute the fact that regular rates are and have been the same to Omaha from Chicago as to Kansas City and that this principle applied to regular business, which is the vast volume of business, should in consequence be applied to special or excursion business, which is an infinitesimal part of the regular business.

"It, therefore, looks to me like an arbitrary exertion of power to put a $4 fence around Omaha, while Kansas City is permitted to graze wherever she pleases. It further appears to me as if the Omaha-Chicago lines had utterly failed to subserve their Omaha and Nebraska interests when they allowed the Chicago-Kansas City lines to make a $4 less rate for their Kansas City and state of Kansas business. The position that this action places some of the Chicago-Omaha lines in is inexplicable when you take into consideration that the Chicago-Omaha lines have their Chicago-Kansas City connection as well, barring the Northwestern, which has absolutely no interest in Kansas City or Kansas.

"It also looks as if the Kansas City brokers, who are so much feared, have succeeded in getting a bulge on their Omaha brethren and have stood in with the railroads to make this rate in their favor and against the Omaha scalpers. It may be that this $4 arbitrary on excursion business to Omaha and Nebraska has been brought about by the fact that one of the Chicago-Omaha lines still has on hand some tickets from the last excursion which the $4 premuium on the next excursion, May 21, to Omaha and Nebraska points, will enable them to work off. The discrimination, however, is an outrage and participated in by the roads presumably the friends of this section."

## HILL AND THE NORTHERN PACIFC

### Says He'll Be Glad to See It Reorganized on a Paying Basis.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Among the passengers on the steamship New York, which arrived this morning, was President J. J. Hill of the Northern Pacific railway, who has been talked of very much of late in reference to the expected control of the Northern Pacific.

He said: "The reorganization committee of the Northern Pacific railway has a majority of each class of the bonds and is ready to push the reorganization of the road quite vigorously."

"Are the Great Northern people interested in the matter?"

"I met a number of gentlemen who are interested in the Northern Pacific reorganization and our company will be ready to do anything it can to facilitate the matter. We shall be glad to see the Northen Pacific reorganized on a basis where it can carry its financial burden."

The three failures of the Northern Pacific, commencing with Jay Cooke, have marked three financial crises or panics in America, and I think the placing of the company on a sound financial basis, as at present proposed, will do as much to restore the credit of the security holders at home and abroad as anything that could be done anywhere."

"Will the Great Northern take part in the reorganization?"

"I am not prepared to say what the Great Northern will do, further than to state that you may depend upon the Great Northern to look out to the best of its ability for its own interests. It will most gladly co-operate with the bondholders of the Northern Pacific to secured the desirable results that I have stated, and thus put that company on a sound basis. I do not care to go into the matter any further at this time," continued Mr. Hill, "for reasons that must be apparent to you."

"Did you meet Pierpont Morgan in London?"

"No; there is absolutely nothing in that story at all," replied Mr. Hill. "I did not even see him, much less talk to him."

"What are your relations with the Vanderbilts, present and prospective?"

"We have very pleasant relations with them," answered Mr. Hill, "but our relations are also pleasant with other lines, and we have no desire to make any closer alliances than at present existing."

### Breaking Away from the Northern Pacific.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 18.—Judge Hanford of the United States court has appointed Leverett S. Miller of St. Paul and C. P. Chamberlain of Spokane, receivers of the Central Washington branch of the Northern Pacific road. The appointment is made upon petition of a majority of the bondholders who have become dissatisfied with the Northern Pacific control. The appointment of the receivers is temporary, a motion to make it permanent being made returnable September 9. It is made discretionary with the trustees whether the present leases shall be continued or not. Three alternatives are before the bondholders: A lease to the Northern Pacific, a lease to the Great Northern, or operation as an independent line. The road is 100 miles long and runs west from Spokane to Coulee City.

## HARRISON'S PATRIOTIC WORDS

### Speech of the Ex-President to the New Jersey Historical Society.

Last Thursday, as chronicled in The Bee's dispatches, the New Jersey Historical society presented ex-President Harrison a gold medal. The program, said that "this medal was struck by the New Jersey Historical society to commemorate the foundation of the constitutional government of the United States and the inauguration of Washington as the first president, April 30, 1789." Mr. Harrison arrived in Newark at 2:09 p. m. Some 200 men gathered at the Market street station and cheered the ex-president as he alighted from a sleeping car, accompanied by his private secretary. Then he was escorted to the Essex Lyceum, where the medal was. The hall contained about 500 people, who applauded with voice and hands as Mr. Harrison ascended the platform. On the stage were Mayor Lebkuocher, Adjutant General William S. Stryker, who is vice president of the historical society; Messrs. Murphy, Miles and Jackson and President Samuel H. Pennington.

President Scott of Rutgers presented the medal and Mr. Harrison spoke in reply. He said in part:

"I wish I could have come to participate with you in these interesting exercises under circumstances more auspicious. The whirl and haste of a thousand miles by rail has left my head a little unsteady. (Laughter.) It is travel only; nothing else. (Laughter.)

"It is a most important and useful work in which this society is engaged. It furnishes to your children the material upon which their patriotism may feed, and while I set the love of the union, the great arch that binds the state, above the love of state, yet I do believe that a pride in one's own state and neighborhood is a wholesome influence always for good. (Applause.)

"Within the last two years it has fallein in my way to renew and to extend earlier studies in connection with the formation of the constitution of the United States. I had in mind the honorable and advanced position taken by New Jersey before and in the constitutional convention to which allusion has been made. I have no doubt that it had in part its origin in the broad statesmanship and thought of some of your leading men, but there can be no doubt that the adherence of New Jersey to the doctrine of a national control of all impost duties was greatly stimulated by the fact that New York, across the bay from you, had laid onerous duties upon the product of the Jersey farms—(laughter)—as well as upon the cordwood that comes down the sound from Connecticut. (Laughter.)

"So it is, however, that our thoughts are often turned in the right direction, in a direction that is not selfish, but broad, by some individual experience. I almost tremble as I read the story of the formatioin of our national union. Fortunately God gave us in those times many men of broad intellect, many men who were capable of rising above the mean and selfish interests of the locality, to take in with the sweep of their thoughts the great horizon of a national life. And yet we are amazed to find how long and how selfishly some states that had peculiar commercial advantages struggled against the essential and necessary thing. One would have thought that men did not need to be much above the state of imbecility to see that thirteen tyrants were impossible (laughter)—and yet, as I have said, it was a strenuous and protracted fight to secure this concession to the national government.

"I recall, gentlemen, with pleasure that great trip through your state in 1889, when with every demonstration of honor to the flag and of honor to those who for the time being holding public office the citizens of New Jersey and of New York worthily commemorated the establishment of the national union and the inauguration of the civil government under the constitution.

"It will be to me a great pleasure to add this medal, which your society has so generously voted and which this society's representative has so graciously presented to other souvenirs of a great occasion. (Applause.)

"And now, my countrymen, one word. This society, as I have said, is organized for retrospect, but a retrospect that is full of instruction and that takes hold of the future. If these incidents of early life in New Jersey were merely reminiscences, or if you did not find in the example of these pioneers and in the example of these heroes in war and these leaders in civic thought inspiration for the future, your society would have a less worthy subject of study and pursuit. But, my countrymen, in all these things there is inspiration. We are taught a lesson that should influence us as citizens in dealing with these great questions that are before us now for settlement. (Great applause.) We shall not lose hope of the right solution of every public question. We shall not lose hope that the glory of the flag shall be augmented as the years go on. (Applause.) We shall not lose hope that the granite foundation upon which our government has been established shall endure so long as we find in the hearts of our fellow citizens veneration for those who framed this government and love for those who died that it might be established." (Loud and continued applause.)

Two hundred Jerseymen shook the ex-president's hand, and then he slipped away and came to New York.

To a reporter who suggested, "You would accept a nomination in '96, would you not, general?" he replied: "Don't ask me to discuss politics on a historical occasion."

Another reporter asked: "Have your views on the silver question undergone any change recently?"

"None whatever, and I was not aware that I had expressed any," was the prompt retort.

### Taking of the School Census.

The census enumerators appointed to take a census of the school children of Omaha held a meeting at the city hall last evening to be instructed as to their duties. All but one of the eighteen enumerators were present. They were given two books, one for use as a permanent record, the other to be used in the house to house calls. It will be the duty of the census takers to get the names of the parents and children of each family, the ages of the children between the ages of 5 and 8, and between 8 and 14 years, and whether they are attending public or private schools.

In order to assure the enumerators a certain reception, each was provided with a certificate. Last year two cases were reported of families which slammed the doors on the enumerators. The board hopes to make $50,000 from the census of the state apportionment.

### Closed the Viaduct to Street Cars.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Board of Public Works with the mayor and city engineer was held to consider whether the Sixteenth street viaduct should be closed pending the report of a special committee Tuesday night.

It was decided to forbid immediately the passage of street cars over the viaduct and wagon loads weighing more than five tons.

Policemen will be stationed at both ends to execute the orders.

# SET ALL CHICAGO TALKING

## Great Interest Manifested in the Debate on the Currency Question.

## DIVERSE OPINIONS ON THE RESULTS

### "Coin" Did Not Capture the Audience for Twenty Minutes—Laughlin Was Fluent and Calm—Lyman J. Gage Was Greatly Pleased.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The one topic of discussion here today was the joint debate here last night between the two famous champions of the opposing sides of the money question, Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin and William S. Harvey ("Coin"). The lateness of the hour prevented the general public until today from getting even an inkling of what was said, and the interest in the details of the affair was correspondingly whetted. One comment today is that it was not until Mr. Harvey had been speaking fully twenty minutes that the audience gave any strong manifestation of appreciation. The first instance was when he spoke of the "white metal" and the "colored" metal, and claimed that the "white" metal should be restored to parity with the "colored" metal, "without regard to race or previous condition of servitude." This produced loud applause and laughter, and broke the ice. But the speaker reached his highest point when he indirectly likened Cleveland and Sherman to donkeys, and Prof. Laughlin inquired of the chairman whether personalities were not barred. But Mr. Harvey retorted that his language was justified by the relation of the government to the Rothschilds and the hall rang with applause. From that time it was apparent that Mr. Harvey had quite a number of sympathizers in the audience.

Prof. Laughlin was listened to with even greater attention than Mr. Harvey. His address was remarkably fluent, calm and self-possessed, and he picked up and answered the points of his antagonist with businesslike rapidity, while the audience kept a running fire of laughter. His recurrence to the bridge illustration especially met with enthusiastic approval. When Chairman Thomas announced that refreshments would be served below the audience hastily adjourned, and no vote was taken on the resolution debated.

The speakers both seemed pleased with their performances. Lyman J. Gage and others thought the debate an able and profitable one. J. J. P. O'Dell and others called it "a hippodrome." Quite a number of persons made no secret of the fact that they knew no more about the silver question than they did before. But all agreed that the debate had been a highly entertaining event.

The full text of the debates, giving both sides verbatim, is to be printed in pamphlet form by the Illinois club for general distribution.

### SAY THEY ARE NOT THIEVES.

#### Silver Men Issue an Address Proclaiming Their Honesty.

SALT LAKE, May 18.—The silver conference just before adjourning unanimously adopted the following report of the committee on resolutions and address:

To the People of the United States: We desire to say that the people whom we represent are not an aggregation of thieves seeking to swindle honest creditors with 50-cent dollars. There are no more patriotic citizens of the American republic than those active, earnest, energetic men and women who have left the comforts of their eastern homes to build the highways of national progress in the far west. If they believed that the complete restoration of silver would operate as an injury to the country as a whole or an injustice to any class, regardless of its local effect in this western region, they would at once and forever abandon the demand.

"The greatest good to the greatest number," is their motto, and it is in this spirit that they, irrespective of party affiliations present themselves almost as a unit, demanding the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold with full legal tender functions according to each and no discrimination against either.

It is not as silver miners, but as citizens of the republic, mindful of its every interest, that we take this position.

The representatives from California, Oregon and Wyoming, which produce little or no silver, feel that these people have been as deeply injured by the demonetization of that metal as those living in any state or territory in which silver mining is a leading industry.

In making this demand we ask for nothing new. The monetary system of this country was founded not upon gold alone, not upon silver alone—but upon both silver and gold at a certain ratio to each other, with no limitation upon the coinage of either, and each standing upon equal footing before the law.

The system was founded by Hamilton, sanctioned by Washington and Jefferson, its wisdom and justice questioned by none until the year 1873. In that year, without notice to the people, the standard silver dollar was dropped from the coinage of the country and every debt therein existing, public and private, aggregating thousands and millions of dollars, was made payable in gold alone.

Men that have intelligence enough to comprehend its significance and still oppose the undoing of that wrong should be exceedingly careful how they accuse other people of dishonesty.

It was the great "money power" of the world that thus stealthily destroyed the time-honored monetary system of our country. Those men who own and control vast sums of money and debts payable in money understood that if silver could be destroyed by stopping its coinage and limiting its legal tender, their claims thus being payable exclusively in gold for its equivalent, the gold itself would become more valuable. They understood perfectly that a gold dollar with a silver dollar by its side sharing its functions and meeting part of the demand was an entirely different measure of values from what that gold dollar would be standing alone. They knew that by the inexorable law of supply and demand the value of gold must inevitably rise, while the value of every other species of property must just as certainly fall.

This is exactly what has taken place. The business of the world is done upon a money basis. It is measured in terms of money.

The following executive committee was chosen: Colorado, E. B. Light; Idaho, G. V. Bryan; California, H. W. Langenour; Montana, E. T. Merrill; New Mexico, T. Bradford Prince; Oregon, Sydney Dell; Washington, W. C. James; Wyoming, F. W. Mandell; Utah, R. C. Chambers.


AMUSEMENTS.

BOYD'S Three Nights, Beginning Sunday, May 19.
Return of Ever