

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1899—TWENTY PAGES.

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MEAT BILL IS FAIR

Prussian Cabinet Disposes of Measure and it Goes to Bundesrath.

MAY INCREASE TRADE IN OUR PRODUCTS

German Chambers of Commerce Look for Better Commercial Favor.

BUNDESRATH HARD HIT BY MORAL SPASM

Will Suppress Features of Public and Private Immodesty.

INFLUENZA HAS NO RESPECT FOR ROYALTY

Dr. Bittinghoff Calculates Officers of German Army and is Prosecuted and Fined—Dances at Coming Ball.

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BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The imperial inspection bill is again one of the foremost subjects discussed by the German newspapers. This measure early in the week was finally passed by the Prussian cabinet and has gone to the Bundesrath, which, it is understood, will make short work of it, as the government has already considered it and the present shape of the bill is virtually the result of mutual concessions made by the several governments.

SHE WAS A KING'S PARAMOUR

Former Mistress of Alfonso XII of Spain Dies Penitently in the City of Paris.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, Jan. 7.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—Elsa Sznajd, mistress of Alfonso XII of Spain, by whom she had two sons, who survive her, just died in poverty here. She was allowed a small pension by Queen Christina on condition of surrendering her late husband's letters. She was also bound not to resume practice as an opera singer, in which capacity Alfonso met and loved her before his marriage and remained attached to her till his death. She had been a beautiful and very attractive figure, a charming person and a remarkably graceful carriage. On coming to Paris she was preyed upon by swindlers and her allowance from Queen Christina gradually dwindled until in the end she declared she rarely appeared at all. Her appearance was unmistakable resemblance to their royal father. They are left almost penniless, but doubtless Queen Christina, to avoid scandal, will provide somehow for them.

News has reached here that George Melville Boynton, the American who is making a tour around the world at an expense of money, nearly ended his life in one of the passes of the Pyrenees. When in the mountains in the darkness he stepped into a chasm and fell from a considerable height. The little doggy bearing the luggage and relics of his party, saw the verge of the precipice. A donkey driver who passed the place shortly afterwards chanced to hear Boynton's groans and rescued him. He was found seriously injured and taken to Murillo. Although Boynton arrived in Spain when there was good cause for disliking Americans, he has traveled through the whole country and been treated kindly everywhere.

Under French law designs exhibited in France can be copied with impunity unless the exhibitor has a factory in France. This was a serious detriment to exhibitors at the exhibition in 1900 and exhibitors are drawing up a special law to give protection to exhibitors from having their designs pirated.

New York City narrowly escaped having added to its criminal classes a most dangerous character named Vernot, a lightning thief in thievery and swindling. He was arrested yesterday when doing Havre to sail for the states. He makes up well as a best of all things in the world, a detective of the old school. His last haul was effected in the central market, where he stole \$400 from a butter merchant. When out of employment he adopted various costumes as an officer of marines, wearing the cross and medals of a sergeant-major, and he is now fully bronzed by African and Indian dyes. He succeeded in borrowing a good deal of money from military men. On other occasions he dressed as a priest or friar and obtained subscriptions for imaginary charities. He also raised money among dry-goods by representing himself as an officer who had leave from the army. When arrested he wore a garb which was a cross between the dress of a Spanish serenade and one of Buffalo Bill's cowboys.

There is much talk of a Bonapartist coup d'etat here, but little preparation for it. Victor Napoleon is looked upon as an ineffective leader of revolt, although it is quite possible he may be brought in to become a figurehead for the new regime if the military chiefs are contrived enough to use their undoubted power to overturn the republic. Prince Victor has not even the Napoleonic exterior which would count so much with Parisians in moments of excitement. He is small, stout, undistinguished, with a heavy dark mustache, turned up at the ends. His eyes are his one redeeming feature, being bright and sparkling at times. It is his profession of marking the Napoleonic tradition and he professes profound reverence for his great ancestor, collecting a host of portraits and almost worshipping them, but his intrigues evidently cause M. Dupuy so alarm.

Baronet Ogerson and Iowa's Officers.
The Colonge Gazette in an exception to the rule. It urges all Germans to approve the measure, which it asserts are necessary for patriotic reasons. The central committee representing all the commercial clubs and associations of Berlin met this week and formally condemned the explosions which the committee collected statistics to show have

TENSION INCREASES

Madagascar and Egypt New Irritants Between France and England.

'THE THUNDERER' UTTERS FIERY WORDS

Britain's Assumption of Sovereignty in Soudan Causes Protest.

LORD CURZON, INDIAN VICEROY, BLUNDERS

Young Americans Originate Ruskin Hall, Institute of Learning.

RUDYARD KIPLING COMING ON A VISIT

Cecil Rhodes Will Try to Induce London Capitalists to Back Extension of Railway in Africa, Dream of Imperialists.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.)
LONDON, Jan. 7.—All events seem to work together in European politics to increase the tension between Great Britain and France.

The past week has brought Madagascar and Egypt forward as irritants, when the mutual irritability was subsiding. Even the most conservative observers begin to take a pessimistic view of the relations between the two powers.

This includes those who, up to the present, have considered belligerency to be due to mere talk due to superficialness on the part of France and unnecessary gruffness on the part of Great Britain in insisting on what it considers to be its right.

On one side France seems to foster the growing belief that Great Britain is determined under some pretext even if no plausible excuse arises, to go to war. On the other side a large part of the British say their patience has been strained beyond endurance by what they deem to be the unwarranted dishonesty of French diplomacy.

Madagascar Blue Book.
The last twenty-four hours brought the publication of the Madagascar blue book, which was followed by leading editorial in the Times denouncing France in language so fiery for that conservative newspaper that Frenchmen are reading the two together and are construing them as parts of a deliberate policy inspired by one mind.

That mind, in the theory of the man in the street, is Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies. Other papers may storm and scold and not be noticed, but when the Times becomes abusive foreigners interpret it as the voice of government.

In the present instance some Englishmen will place the same construction on its utterance, recalling that Chamberlain had "no surrender" over the Fashoda incident under evident inspiration. One fact is certain, public opinion in Great Britain will not allow the government to swerve an inch to avoid war with France, thinking that it is most come this is the best time to have

Many people give importance to the issue of the Madagascar blue book almost simultaneously with the quiet but unmistakable announcement at Khartoum, by which the British agent there, Viscount Cromer, in his remarks to the sheiks, announced that Great Britain had taken the Sudan for ever, and the khedive, which, of course, means that the latter will be a harmless figure-head. This formal assumption of sovereignty over the Soudan is more distasteful to France than any other nation and renewed protests may be expected.

In the many months enterprise of the utmost moment in the furtherance of Great Britain's domination in Africa is about to be consummated. Cecil Rhodes, former premier of Cape Colony, the alleged instigator of the Jameson raid, and the so-called Napoleon of South Africa, is going to England for the purpose of pushing the Cape to Cairo railroad, so long the dearest dream of the imperialists. A definite proposition will be presented by Mr. Rhodes to London capitalists for an extension of the railroad from Bulawayo to Lake Tanganyika. He does not present it as a mere project, but as a project to be carried out at once. Its importance for some years will be political instead of commercial and he hopes to persuade the British government to smooth the way by guaranteeing 3 1/2 per cent interest on the bonds to cover the cost of construction. Mr. Rhodes counts upon influencing money men to back him, and he has already succeeded in raising money with their cash, even if he is unable to enlist the government on his side.

But one barrier stands in the way. In the form of the Congo convention guaranteeing the neutrality of the part of the continent about Lake Tanganyika, which even the autocrat of Rhodes will find hard to touch. Here Germany has the veto on Great Britain's advance, which it cannot be expected to waive without a heavy indemnity.

Liberals Without Leaders.
The liberals present the melancholy spectacle of a party without leaders, without policies, and, worst of all, without cash. If they could agree upon a policy the man most closely identified with the party would naturally be chosen to lead them and money to carry on this policy would be forthcoming from his enthusiasts. As it is, they are compelled to hang out the sign "to let" pending the meeting of Parliament.

The clamor of receptions and oratory with which Lord Curzon was met on his recent victory of India quite obscures the merits of the modest peer, the earl of Egin, who takes his leave. Already the newspaper gribblers are contrasting the retiring vicar of an alien, business-like administration with the speech-making entry of his younger successor. The latter has already achieved one of the selfless blunders which the critics feared his tactlessness would rush him into. He has snubbed a committee of the most respectable residents desiring to present him with a scheme for the higher education of the Indians on the lines of the Johns Hopkins university, which a native, James J. Tate, proposes to do with \$250,000, and the natives naturally are offended.

Americans Originate "Ruskin Hall."
Two young Americans, W. R. Vrooman and C. A. Baird, members of the Oxford university, are inaugurating a scheme for the establishment of a college for labor-

IRVING IS HIMSELF

Leader of British Drama Ready to Re-Enter Stage at Easter.

REPORTS OF RETIREMENT ARE GROUNDSLESS

Barrow's Freaks Hold Alleged Convulsion to Resent Their Title.

ADVERTISING DODGE IS TAKEN SERIOUSLY

Astor News Newspaper for Making Him Object of Ridicule.

CHOATE'S NOMINATION IS WELL RECEIVED

His Eminent Abilities Remarkable Upon by Press and Personal Popularity is Recognized—Kipling Will Come to America.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—Henry Irving replying to inquiries regarding his health and future plans, writes:

"BOURNEMOUTH, Jan. 6.—All thanks for the courtesy of your inquiry. The report of my retirement is absolutely without foundation. I begin work again at Easter and with my friend, Ellen Terry, look forward with delight to meeting our American friends and cousins this fall. I am quite well again and only resting."

This statement dispenses of the rumors relating to the retirement and has dissolved partnership with Ellen Terry. The Lyceum company is now preparing for a tour of Great Britain under Ellen Terry's management. It has also been stated that Irving is in financial straits, which report the World correspondent denies on the highest authority. Irving's princely generosity to all connected with him, his disregard of financial considerations in the pursuit of artistic success leaves him relatively a poor man considering the great income, estimated at \$100,000 a year, which he has earned for twenty years and compared with fortunes accumulated by other actor-managers actuated by a purely commercial instinct, but he is in no need and is confident of maintaining to the end his position at the head of the English theatrical profession.

The fact that during the last two seasons he has sustained some loss inspired the theatrical profession by which he is held in universal esteem and admiration to propose to him a grand benefit which it was expected would realize \$200,000, as it would be supported throughout Great Britain and the United States, but when this proposal was put forward privately he declined. Happily there is no doubt that his health is quite restored. He takes long walks and drives every day about Bournemouth, but it was resolved not to repeat the mistake of last year, when after he had resumed work prematurely, Mrs. Brown-Potter, who has made a complete recovery, resumed her part in the "Three Musketeers" on Monday night. Mrs. Tree will then resume the subsidiary part of Anne of Austria. Browning has announced that he will come on her re-appearance as a member of the company having shown that she possesses high histrionic possibilities. Lot Fuller is proving an immense attraction at the Lyric theater with her new serpentine dance. The effect exceeds in variety, beauty, color and movement any of her past achievements.

Barrow's Press Bureau.
The advertising resources of Barrow's Press bureau under the direction of Tody Hamilton have never been more effectively displayed than in the accounts published in the British press of an indignation meeting of freaks presided over by the bearded lady to protest against her and her fellow human curiosities being any longer termed "freaks." A long expressed sentiment of which she epithet by which the press and people of two continents have conspired to insult Annie Jones and her comrades found expression in indignant protests in which the skeleton dude and the human pin cushion were the only ones to be named.

Am struck by the want of forethought shown in opening an anonymously sent packet and allowing another person to swallow the contents of a vial without first ascertaining that it was sent in good faith. As the ultimatum was directed against more than one man, perhaps a diagnosis of the money, unless there is a Borgia of crime at the bottom of it and she has reasons for vengeance against several members of the club, I should like to know more of the relations, if any, which existed between the two members of the club, of whom one had first declared that there was a woman in the case.

The assistant commissioner said: "I think either it is a woman's vengeance, which seems somewhat probable from the nature of the attempt and the persons interested, or it is an affair of money, probably of a testator's will, which renders the disappearance of one of the parties necessary, or it may be simply the work of a criminal lunatic, such as may be found in all large cities. But I am much surprised at the action of the nephew in taking home with him a bottle anonymous which he had stolen and allowing his aunt to partake of the contents without due precautions."

PARIS, Jan. 7.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—M. Cochefert, chief of the Paris police department, gave an opinion on the Knickerbocker club problem, which was asked at a meeting.

"One cannot proceed according to logic in these cases, because nine times out of ten the perpetrators are in an abnormal state of mind and therefore act abnormally. So that acting logically may only confirm one on a wrong track. One of our maxims here is that a man is either a lunatic or a criminal (A club affair, money affair), and possibly it is so in this case, in which, also, its address, subtlety and cowardice would point to the perpetrator being a woman. It does not seem a case of obtaining lucre, but to be rather the crime of a passionate woman, perhaps a jealous one. Another possible hypothesis is that the perpetrator may be one who has lost heavily at cards, who gave no I O U and who wished all knowledge of his loss to be concealed and the loss itself avowed. The crime of poisoning is rare in France. There has been no similar case of an instructive kind in recent years. I believe it is common in Italy. The contents of the bottle were possibly changed between the club and Cornish's house and the police should seek to find what connection there was between the men concerned."

Weyler Gives a Banquet.
MADRID, Jan. 7.—General Weyler, the former governor general of Cuba, gave a banquet yesterday to fourteen generals and admirals and a number of other high officials, perhaps a feeling one. Another banquet will be given in honor of the country and the reform in the army and navy were drunk. The guests made speeches in which they expressed the hope of shortly see General Weyler in power.

OPINIONS ON MURDER CASE

Foreign Detectives Tell What They Think of the Mysterious Adams Poisoning Affair.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—Detective Inspector Vea Huellensem, Berlin's most famous crime tracer, exclaimed instantly on hearing the facts:

"The criminal is a woman. The entire story bears the complexion of a woman's work. In the first place the poison, in the second place the silver bottle and in the third the repetition of the deed."

"I would suggest that the members of the Knickerbocker club should assemble and write out the names of the women whom they may have offended, filled, etc. If the same name occurs three times in a row, the likelihood is that it is the culprit is the actress or variety artist who has been hissed off the stage by some members of the club. I think it hardly likely that the poisoner will try this method a third time, but possibly another attempt may be made by her."

VIENNA, Jan. 7.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—The chief of detectives, Court Chancellor Jurka, said:

"No similar crime has ever been committed in Vienna, except in connection with anarchist conspiracies, which are presumed to be the origin of the present phenomenon should be known before a clue is suggested; whether the writing is disguised; whether it is a man's or a woman's; whether the packing was done by an expert or an amateur hand. From the attempt on two members of the same club it might be inferred that the culprit was a woman."

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Partly Cloudy; Warmer; Variable Winds.

1 German Meat Bill is Fair.

2 England and France Again at Odds.

3 Nebraska News.

4 Omaha Society Swirl.

5 Spain to Suit Wootenberg.

6 Omaha City Bonds Sell Well.

7 Congressional Proceedings.

8 Spanish Claims for Indemnity.

9 Turning Point in Career.

10 Sporting Review of the Week.

11 Amusement Review of the Week.

12 Doing in the Musical World.

13 Editorial and Comment.

14 Life Among the Argentines.

15 "The Black Douglas."

16 Condition of Omaha's Trade.

17 Commercial and Financial News.

18 Echoes of the Ante Room.

19 Town of Pullman Collapse.

20 News of the Railroads.

Yesterday's temperature at Omaha:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	9	1 p. m.	18
6 a. m.	9	2 p. m.	22
7 a. m.	8	3 p. m.	27
8 a. m.	6	4 p. m.	24
9 a. m.	5	5 p. m.	28
10 a. m.	4	6 p. m.	28
11 a. m.	18	7 p. m.	20
12 m.	18		

house parties. There were present Mrs. Mackay, who again is beginning to entertain at her lovely home on Carlton Terrace; Countess Rossmore, Mrs. Rossmore and many others. Miss Burns left Thursday for abroad, where she will be joined by Mr. Harcourt on her return from Riviera. Miss Burns proposes arranging for part of her rousseau in Paris.

Rudyard Kipling and family intend visiting the United States shortly and have booked berths by a Cunarder on January 25. Kipling intends to stay several months and probably will visit California and Canada.

Among the passengers by the Servia today are: Victor Cavendish, M. P., and Lady Evelyn Cavendish, the daughter of Lord Lansdowne. They are en route to Canada to stay with the new viceroy, Lord Victor Cavendish, a nephew and heir of Duke Devonshire, whom he closely resembles in appearance and temperament. He is of the same shy, unpretending disposition, but with contrasting ability.

Mrs. Arthur Page was the only English guest at a high state official dinner in honor of the czar's name day given by M. De Staal, Russian ambassador. This was a very great distinction, which many of the smartest women of London society more than earned. The czar is now in the Prussian embassy is the most exclusive of all. M. De Staal agrees with many other people in regarding Mrs. Page as one of the most charming and attractive of English society leaders.

Russian Discourtesy to Carr.
Striking evidence is given of the distaste with which the czar's peace receipt is received in Russian official circles by the Russian censor's treatment of editorials in the English press on the subject. What the Daily News says in its Christmas editorial in praise of the czar's peace project was blocked out completely by the censor in copies circulated in Russia. It appears that the czar himself reads the Daily News regularly, so this indignity to his peace policy will be brought to his personal notice.

Foutley Bigelow is slowly but steadily recovering from an attack from dysentery brought home with him from the Philippines. Some days since his condition was serious, but later bulletins are satisfactory.

A special sitting of the czar's peace project is being given to the Prussian ambassador, Alfred Rothschild with the Prussian Order of the Crown. This distinction is conferred in recognition of Alfred Rothschild's philanthropic work, which, like most of that of his family, has been done privately.

By signaling out a Rothschild for honor it is believed that the kaiser is desirous of showing his disapproval of anti-semitism which threatens to overwhelm France in one of the greatest catastrophes in its history.

BOMBS EXPLODED BY LIGHT

Famous Austrian Inventor Tells of a Deadly Missile for Use in Warfare.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.)
VIENNA, Jan. 7.—(New York World Cablegram.—Special Telegram.)—Jan Szabo, the famous Austrian inventor, declared today concerning his latest discovery, by which bombs can be exploded by the action of light on land or sea, which promises to revolutionize warfare:

"Special signals have been adapted existing contrivances to my purpose. There are certain inductors in which the electric current is released by the effect of light. When ultra violet rays are directed upon the cathode the spark flies and by introduction into the bomb the electric current follows and release the electric current. I can fire my bombs any distance by electric light and can reach certainly three, perhaps five, miles. The bomb is provided with a small inductor or accumulator into which the current is conducted in the usual way. Thus you lay bombs of any power across the field in the march of the advancing enemy. When the latter reaches the place where the bombs are laid the electric light is suddenly turned on them and an instant explosion follows. Daylight or any but electric light will not affect the bombs, as has been erroneously stated."

"I have also perfected a scheme for utilizing Marconi's wireless telegraphy for exploding bombs. In this case the inductor in the bomb is provided with a tube filled with metal chips, which release the electric current when the electric undulations reach it. The advantage of this system over the other is that the electric current works upon the bombs whether under ground or water. The undulations would be directed upon the enemy and when he reaches the place where the bombs are concealed they must infallibly be exploded and destroy him. It would be easy to follow the movements of the enemy's fleet, directing the undulations upon them when they reach that part of the sea where the mines are laid, which would then explode with devastating effect."

"Again, by employing an ordinary senoid coil for keeping the ends of the current apart daylight would make the bomb explode. There is another way by which this discovery can be utilized with deadly effect. A coil of light could be directed upon the enemy's position and shells provided with inductors being fired would explode on touching this light, so that every shell would be utilized and the difficulty of aiming surmounted."

Szczepanek then demonstrated all these experiments perfectly in practice, using a miniature apparatus. He is convinced there is a great future before this discovery.

GATHER AT THE FEAST

Democrats Pay Tribute to the Memory of Old Hickory.

TOAST HERO OF BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

Members of Local Jacksonian Club Observe the Occasion.

LISTEN TO A FLOW OF REASON AND OF WIT

Many Noted Guests from Abroad Assemble Around the Board.

SPEAKERS SHUN SILVER QUESTION

National Issues, Including that Pertaining to the Acquisition of New Territory by the United States, Discussed at Length.

Democracy, not as established by the text book of the Chicago platform, but more in accord with the new tenets recently advanced by Judge S. P. McConnell of Chicago, was exemplified by masters of the art at the annual banquet of the Jacksonian club held last night. But while the Jacksonian club is considered by many as the guardian of the political fortunes of W. J. Bryan and is the leading democratic organization in Nebraska, the home of the free silver champion, that much vaunted topic was touched upon but not discussed. Ex-Governor Algeid, with his inclusiveness, made a simple reference to bimetalism with the ratio at 16 to 1 and then talked of municipal ownership of public utilities.

Congressman Sulzer of New York, who has been elected to the Senate by the fall of the ticket for 1900, with his enthusiasm in the cause, barely mentioned the money question, but talked of trusts and monopolies. Ex-Vice President Stevenson, proflig by his years of experience, shunned the sacred ratio and its subject matter and talked against the expansion of Bryan himself, in his letter of regret, made only a touching allusion to his dream of '96 and then deplored the selfishness of trusts and applauded the patriotism of those who oppose expansion. And the smaller fry, the local speakers, seemed to have been prompted by some moving spirit and in a measure avoided free coinage as they would contagion. Some of the speakers alluded to Mr. Bryan as the democratic nominee in 1900, but nothing was said to indicate that the speaker was anything but a devotee of Bryan who sacrificed everything to "free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of any other nation on earth." Yet it was a democratic gathering and it accepted the new issues and the neglect of the old, and raising up a new platform suggesting that possibly there had been been a Chicago platform or a campaign of 1888.

Season of Hand Shaking.
For two hours before the banquet began the lobby of the Faxon was crowded with democrats of all persuasions and the condition all afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock a reception was held for the speakers from outside the state, which was attended by many of the faithful, giving an opportunity for the exchange of ideas between the politicians of the entire state.

At 9 o'clock sharp the members of the Jacksonian club and their friends, who had previously formed in line on the second floor, marched down the main stairway into the dining room, to the music of an orchestra of brass instruments, and then divided at the door of the main dining room, a flow ground on either side to the head table.

The speakers' table extended across the east end of the main room, and from it a right angles, leading to the west, were five other big tables. In the ordinary three most tables were set, the total seating capacity being close to 300, and every chair was occupied. The tables were decorated with potted palms and flowers. On the menu cards contained a photograph of Andrew Jackson.

The banquet room was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and suggestively democratic. On the east wall hung a large picture of W. J. Bryan, draped in national colors. On either side, in the corners of the room, the stars and stripes were suspended. On the north and south walls there were stars of red, white and blue, with the famous face of Washington in the center. Around the room were hung the portraits of David B. Hill, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Stevenson, Allen G. Thurman, Adlai W. Jackson and James E. Boyd.

Ed P. Smith, president of the Jacksonian club, presided, and at his right sat Adlai E. Stevenson, Charles M. Woodcock, Hon. W. J. Bryan, General S. A. C. Shallenbaker, Judge George W. Doane, Congressman-elect John S. Robinson, T. J. Doyle of Lincoln and Dr. A. H. Hippie. On his left were John P. Algeid, Governor W. A. Poynter, Congressman-elect Charles D. Dudley, C. T. Brice of Washington, D. C., V. Gallagher, John S. Martin of Chicago and Land Commissioner Wolfe.

Post Prandial.
At 11:05 the toastmaster called for order and congratulated those present that they felt at home at a democratic banquet. After further remarks he read a telegram from Norman E. Mack, editor of the Buffalo Times, regretting his inability to be present at the banquet, and the following letter from W. J. Bryan:

LINCOLN, Jan. 2.—Hon. Ed P. Smith, Omaha: My dear Mr. Smith—I am very sorry that a previous engagement will make it impossible for me to join the members of the Jacksonian club in celebrating the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

"We are passing through a struggle similar to that which the national bank forced upon the democratic party in the days of the Civil War, and the contest must end now as it ended then, only more so, in the hands of the representatives of the people. The increasing brood of trusts, led by the money trust, the parent of all our ills, will soon make representative government a farce. If we continue to furnish the campaign contributions to elect officials and then secure immunity from punishment because of such contributions.