REGENTS WILL MEET TODAY

Possibility that They May Choose a Chancellor for the State University.

CHANCES APPEAR TO FAVOR STUBBS

President of the Nevada State Institution Seems to Have the Lead in the Candidacy for the Place.

LINCOLN, Dec. 11.—(Special.)—There is some probability that a chancellor for the university will be selected by the board of regents at its meeting tomorrow. This will be the last meeting of the present board and it is possible that some important business will be transacted. Regents Rich and Teeters will attend and both will be given a voice in the deliberation of the board if any very important matters are taken up for consideration.

A special committee appointed to investigate the record and standing of the various men spoken of for the position of chancellor held a meeting in Omaha recently and it is understood that it will make a recommendation to the board tomorrow. The impression prevails at the university that the place will fall to either President Stubbs of the Nevada State university, Professor Jenks of Cornell university or Superintendent Andrews of Chicago.

There has been considerable talk among the faculty of the university in favor of Professor Jenks, but the indications now point to the selection of President Stubbs. Those who favored Andrews for chancellor have suggested that it would be unwise for the regents of the Nebraska university to call to this position a man from a smaller institution. More has been learned of the record of President Stubbs during the past few days, however, and several members of the faculty are now heartily in favor of his appointment. He is at present president of the American Association of Agricultural colleges, he took a doctor's degree at one of the German universities and was for a while at the head of Baldwin college, near Cleveland, Ohio.

There is some talk of an effort being made by the friends of Superintendent Wolfe of South Omaha to prevent any election by the present board. It has been semi-officially stated that Professor Wolfe would be reinstated as the head of the department of sociology by the new board, which, it is understood, would be with the ultimate idea of later promoting him to the chancellorship. Should the Wolfe faction prevail at the meeting tomorrow the chancellorship will doubtless be offered to a number of prominent educators committed in advance to decline, so as to open the way for the eventual appointment of Mr. Wolfe.

New Company for National Guards.

Lehman C. Peters, late sergeant of Company C of the First regiment, has been authorized to reorganize and recruit his old company for the new First regiment. In recruiting preference will be given to members of the volunteer regiments.

The Nebraska Brick company of South Omaha, capital stock $40,000, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state today. The incorporators are Thomas C. Parmelee, A. Stutzer and William B. Hughes. The Western Tontine Savings company of Hastings also incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. The incorporators are E. P. Nellis, C. L. Watkins and J. D. Mines. The Butte Mining and Milling company of Columbus incorporated with a capital stock of $30,000. The incorporators are George D. Willis, Leonard Hohl, E. G. Brown, O. T. Roen, J. H. Davis. The Bergers' Loan company of Omaha incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000. The incorporators are A. B. Bergers and N. P. Bergers.

Speaker Paul F. Clark of the house of representatives has secured a judgment in the district court for $16,000 against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Trust company. Some years ago he purchased an equity in the Grand hotel for $1 and the supreme court recently handed down an opinion holding the company liable for the amount named in the judgment, which represented the rents and profits it had received from the building. The case was referred back to the district court for further proceedings and the company sought to show that there were no profits. Their contention was not upheld and judgment was again entered this afternoon. By this decision Mr. Clark secures the judgment for $16,000 on the investment of a single dollar.

The officers and managers of the State Board of Agriculture tonight decided not to hold the next state fair in conjunction with the Lincoln Street Fair, as was proposed by the managers of the latter. The two fairs will be held on different dates, but probably in the same month, September. Negotiations will be opened tomorrow with the present owners of the old State Fair grounds for the use of the property for the fair next year.

ACCIDENT TO FAST TRAIN

Colorado Special Runs Through Open Switch and Collides with an Engine.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—Union Pacific train No. 5, the Colorado special, westbound, was slightly wrecked in the yards here at 4:35 this morning. The wreck was caused by an open switch. The engine of the special crashed into engine 686, which was standing on the sidetrack. Both engines were pretty badly wrecked, but no damage was done to the train. Engineer Myers and Fireman Murphy of the special were injured, but not dangerously so. The railroad authorities are making an investigation to fix the blame for the wreck.

The right arm and foot of Engineer George Myers were crushed. Myers' home is at 514 North Seventeenth street, Omaha. Fireman James Murphy's face was badly cut. The accident was caused by a switch being turned for a sidetrack by some one not known.

FOR THE MURDER OF AN OLD MAN.

Trial of Maurice Casey to Open at Ponca Today.

PONCA, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Maurice Casey will be placed on trial for his life tomorrow morning. He killed Henry Murron, seven miles south of Ponca, August 21. Murron was a well-to-do farmer and had lived here thirty years. He and his slayer were neighbors. A quarrel started between the defendant and Murron's son and the father championed the son's cause. The old man was knocked down in the road near his home during a fight between Casey and his brother and the Murrons. While he was prone on the ground it is charged that Maurice Casey jumped upon him and brutally kicked him, from the effects of which he died. Casey will be defended by good legal talent.

Company F is Reorganized.

MADISON, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Company F of the First Nebraska regiment has reorganized preparatory to being mustered into the National guard. These officers were elected: Captain, Fred Gegner, formerly captain of Company L; first lieutenant, C. A. Vickers; second lieutenant, Dan S. Fraser, formerly a sergeant in Company F. There are forty-five members, most of whom were with the company in the Philippines.

Quick Work on a Burglar.

CHAPPELL, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—On the night of December 6 burglars broke into the stores of Sudman & Fish company and A. J. Swanson for the third time within seven weeks and stole several pairs of shoes, pants and overcoats. Mr. Fish of the Sudman & Fish company got track of the burglar at Julesburg, Colo., next morning and followed him from there to Cozad, Neb., where he caught him with the goods, brought him back here and he had his trial, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary at a special term of court held by Judge Grimes.

This is rather quick work, being less than three days when he is taken to the penitentiary from the time the theft was committed.

WOMAN RUN DOWN BY CARS

Engineer Arrested and Held to Await the Action of the Coroner's Jury.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. C. A. Baldwin was struck at the Lincoln avenue crossing and instantly killed at 9:15 this morning by the St. Joseph & Grand Island train. Her body was thrown forty feet and horribly mutilated. She was a well known woman, the wife of an ex-county surveyor. Engineer Harry Dunn was arrested and held for investigation.

The coroner's jury was in session all the afternoon and tonight in the case of Mrs. Baldwin, killed by a train this morning, was unable to agree on a verdict. The testimony points to carelessness or negligence on the part of the crew.

SNOW AND SLEET FOLLOW RAINS.

Cold Weather Succeeds Spring-Like Atmosphere in Nebraska.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Nearly an inch of rain fell Saturday. Snow began falling yesterday and the ground is now covered with a five-inch mantle of white, which will thoroughly saturate the soil and benefit small grain.

TABLE ROCK, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—A gentle rain began falling here last Friday afternoon and continued until Sunday morning, when the weather turned colder. Today there is sleet and snow.

BEAVER CROSSING, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—A two days' rain has just ended here and the weather is turning colder. Snow is falling intermittently.

REPUBLICANS FAVOR HITCHCOCK.

Believe His Appointment Would Disrupt Fusionists the Worst.

TABLE ROCK, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—The senatorial question is an all-absorbing theme here. The democrats in favor of Thompson of Grand Island are many. Fusionists and the silver republicans, who are very hard to find, are divided in favor of Allen, Poynter and Hitchcock in the order named. The republicans, while conceding Allen to be the strongest man, desire to see Hitchcock named, thinking that will serve to disrupt the fusion party worse than any other appointment could.

Creamery Plant in Operation.

BRADY, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—The creamery company formed here some time ago has had its plant completed and rented to the Fremont Creamery company. While the milk received is not sufficient to pay running expenses, it is believed that in the near future enough will be brought in to enable the company to make a small profit, as there is good grazing land nearby.

Source of Profit to Farmers.

SHELTON, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Swift and Company during the last week received 5,600 more sheep from the ranges. The sheep will be fattened here this winter. The large number of stock which is being fed here has given a healthy tone to the grain market and very little corn has been brought in by the farmers for less than 25 cents a bushel.

Brady Elevator Nearing Completion.

BRADY, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—The elevator under construction here by an Omaha company is about completed. The engine was fitted up and tested last week and is now in running order. The company changed its plans after the main building was almost completed so as to produce a large addition and placed a car dump and a cleaner in the building.

Court Adjourns at Plattsmouth.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—The divorce case of Frank Ptak against his wife, which was called in the district court Saturday, was not completed at noon today when court adjourned until next Saturday afternoon. Judge B. S. Ramey went to Nebraska City this evening.

Takes a Runaway Wife Home.

NORTH BEND, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Mrs. Henry Thompson was brought home from Fremont this morning by her husband. She left home secretly Saturday and was found in Fremont yesterday. She is supposed to be temporarily insane.

Methodist Meeting at Table Rock.

TABLE ROCK, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—The quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church is in session here. Rev. D. B. Lake of Syracuse is here, instead of Presiding Elder Van Fleet, and is conducting the exercises.

Building a Church at Shelton.

SHELTON, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—The Evangelical denomination has begun the erection of a fine church. The building when completed will cost $2,000. Almost all of this amount has been subscribed.

Farm Mortgages Grow Fewer.

ORD, Neb., Dec. 11.—(Special.)—Farmers have nearly all been able to pay their mortgages in Valley county and only four new foreclosure cases have been instituted in the last six months.

Famous Liquor Case Decided.

TYNDALL, S. D., Dec. 11.—The jury in the famous liquor case of Mary Stafford against Henry Levinger has returned a verdict of $1,425 damages for the plaintiff. The plaintiff's husband was killed while intoxicated with liquor obtained in defendant's saloon. The case was really a test of the state law allowing damages in such cases and will be appealed to the supreme court.

Veterans Buy Cheatham's Hill.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 11.—General McCook's brigade of the federal army in the civil war has purchased Cheatham's hill, south of Chickamauga. Here it was that the great fighting brigade had the fiercest struggle in its entire war history. Captain L. J. Dawdy of Peoria, a deputy in the internal revenue office, has purchased the battlefield and holds it in trust for the brigade. In due season it will be turned over to the brigade and will be used at a national park.

General Bradley Offers a Reward.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 11.—Governor Bradley offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the members of the Maysville mob, who lynched and burned Dick Coleman, the negro who brutally murdered Mrs. Lashbrook. The governor tonight received a communication from the Ohio Anti-Lynching society congratulating him upon the vigorous fight he has made against mob violence.

FORECAST OF THE WEATHER

Fair in Eastern with Snow or Rain in Western Portion of Nebraska Predicted for Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Nebraska—Fair in eastern, snow in western portion Tuesday; Wednesday fair; colder in western portion; variable winds.

Iowa—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, preceded Tuesday by snow and colder in extreme eastern portion; high northerly winds.

Missouri—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, preceded by snow and colder in eastern portion Tuesday; high west to northwest winds.

Kansas—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; variable winds.

FEDERATION OF LABOR MEETS

Delegates Representing Eight Hundred Thousand Trade Unionists in Session.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS IS NOT PRESENT

Still Suffering from Injuries Resulting from a Bicycle Accident in Washington—His Address Presented to Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—Nearly 200 delegates, representing all branches of trade unionism, with an estimated total membership of nearly 800,000, were present at Harmonie hall today, when the nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order. In the absence of both President Gompers and Vice President McGuire, the gathering was called to order by James Duncan of Baltimore, second vice president. Mr. Duncan announced that Mr. Gompers was still suffering severely from injuries resulting from a bicycle accident in Washington and possibly might not be able to attend the convention

A presentation of difficulties existing between theatrical stage employes and theater musicians was the most interesting feature of the day's session of the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The situation at Detroit, where the stage hands have been locked out for some months, with their union unrecognized by the managers, is the primary cause of the disturbance.

It developed during this afternoon's proceedings that the action of the Detroit Central Labor union in expelling the Detroit theater musicians, after they had declined to strike and join with the stage employes, is strongly upheld by the stage hands' alliance and is heartily condemned by the Musicians' National union. A special committee will endeavor to bring about harmony.

The report of the credentials committee announced that the Brewery Workers and the Stationary Engineers had each withdrawn their protests against the others being seated and had expressed willingness that their troubles go to the committee on grievances.

Delegate James O. Connell, president of the Machinists 'association, gave a sketch of that convention.

Delegate J. H. Sullivan of Baltimore, president of the eastern faction of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, made a similar report concerning the annual convention of the Canadian Labor congress.

The reports of President Gompers, Secretary Frank Morrison and John B. Lennon, treasurer, were presented to the convention.

President Gompers in his annual report said in part:

The revival of industry which we have witnessed within this last year is one for general congratulation and it should be our purpose to endeavor to prolong this era of more general employment and industrial activity. In this effort no power is so potent as organized labor, if we but follow a right and practical course.

When the present industrial activity first manifested itself employers generally sought to increase hours of labor of all and had it not been for the determined stand made by our fellow unionists as large a number would be unemployed during this period as were unemployed during the period of industrial depression.

It is beyond question that the wages of the organized workers have been increased and in many instances the hours of labor either reduced or, at least, maintained. Practically the only advantage which has come to unorganized labor from the industrial revival has been longer hours of daily labor, with additional burdens to bear.

With the workers toiling longer hours of labor than are necessary, without the opportunity of cultivating and increasing their consuming capacity, that is, without increasing their power of consumption nearly commensurate with the wonderful productivity of modern labor, the present industrial activity will be short-lived. Even today, when nearly all join in the joyous acclaim of industrial progress and commercial success, we may witness in any of our cities poverty, misery and despair. The slums of our great cities stand as an accusing spectre to the maladministration of our economic, political and social affairs. In the midst of this wonderful era of prosperity squalor and degrading environments are the natural results of unnatural and inhuman conditions.

The trade union movement from time immemorial has devoted its largest efforts toward obtaining humanizing conditions for all. It has not sought to destroy but to build up manhood, character and the highest attainable conditions of society. That it has not made faster progress is due not to us who have done our duty to our fellow workers, but to those who have failed to ally themselves in the noble cause.

Growth of Unionism.

The report which your officers are enabled to submit to this convention, so far as the growth and progress of our movement during the last year are concerned, is of a most gratifying character. We have issued directly from the office of the American Federation of Labor charters to local trade unions (having no national or international union of the trade), 304; to federal labor unions, 101. We have now affiliated: National and international unions, 73; state federations of labor, 11; city central labor unions and trades assemblies, 118; local trade unions (of which no national or international union exists), 595; federal labor unions, 202.

We have had during the year seventeen special organizers in the field, paid from the funds of the American Federation of Labor. We now have fourteen whose time and expenses are paid in whole or in part. It is but scant justice to these men to say that they have given entire satisfaction; that their work has borne splendid fruit in the interests of our fellow workers and our great movement and the earnest hope is expressed that this convention will authorize a continuance of the project which has brought us such good results.

Idaho Miners' Struggle.

It is necessary to report the awful events which have transpired in the industrial field in the west. From the best sources which are available to us we learn that the property of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines in Wardner, Idaho, was destroyed by unorganized miners, who, goaded to desperation by the tyranny and brutality of the company and lacking experience and the knowledge which comes to the organized workers, not knowing how to protect their interests or to conduct a strike, applied the most radical and desperate means to obtain relief and redress from their wrongs. When that lawless and indefensible act was consummated the authorities of Idaho declared martial law, the civil government was upset, militarism established and the United States general in command declared the Western Federation of Miners a criminal organization. The mine owners were prohibited from employing any miner unless he signed a declaration renouncing his connection with the employment unless such a declaration was in vogue that the Miners' union was a criminal body. No miner could obtain employment unless such a declaration was signed by him, approved and countersigned by General Merriam and his aide-de-camp. One thousand two hundred men were corralled, arrested, and placed in a stockade, properly named the "Bull pen." They were cruelly and inhumanly treated and held for months without trial and now there are hundreds awaiting the pleasure of the authorities to determine whether they shall be tried or set at liberty. The whole proceeding is so outrageous as to bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of every liberty-loving American. If, as alleged, the imprisoned men are guilty, they at least should be given a fair trial before a jury of their peers, confronted with their accusers and, if guilty, punished; if innocent they should be given their liberty and their wrongs should be redressed. This convention, in no mistaken tones, should express its keen indignation and emphatic protest against this outrage upon human rights. The killing of innocent men upon the public highway of Lattimer, the shooting down of unarmed men at Buffalo, the incarceration of workmen guilty of no offense in Idaho and the outlawry of organized labor must be frowned down upon; must be met with the consciousness of our rights, the manhood to declare them and the determination to achieve them.

Eight Hours in Navy Yards.

A decision by the Navy department upon the eight-hour law, in the construction of work by the department, has been insisted upon and recently given. The plea that material might deteriorate by reason of the enforcement of this law has been held to be no good ground for the violation of the law; on the contrary, the secretary of the navy, John D. Long, has decided that the officers in charge of work must take every precaution to prevent any deterioration of property and must abide by the provisions of the eight-hour law.

The violations of the eight-hour law have occurred in several instances, but in every case where sufficient evidence has been adduced in support of the complaint the law has been strictly enforced thereafter.

The eight-hour law met with defeat and under most peculiar circumstances. The house passed the bill unanimously. It failed in the senate principally by reason of the actions of Senator Kyle of South Dakota, chairman of the senate committee on education and labor. Senator Kyle, at our request, gladly undertook to and did introduce our eight-hour bill in the senate. He first approved the bill, then procrastinated the proceedings of the committee, then provoked opposition to it and finally submitted a minority report against the bill which he himself introduced. No wonder then that it met its fate, when it received its death blow at the hands of its introducer. I am confident that if there had been an opportunity for the senate to have voted upon the bill it would not have been defeated.

There have been some who hold that our eight-hour bill is too far-reaching in its effect. In answer to this we say that the ills from which labor suffers are far-reaching and the relief or remedies which we seek to employ must of necessity be equal in scope. There are many who propose remedies for all the ills which the human family is heir to, yet they can have but little faith in their propositions, or they would not antagonize the adoption of the eight-hour law from the fear of its wide scope. This convention should insist upon the passage of its original proposition and hold to a strict accountability all who have been or who may hereafter be antagonistic to it.

We are all conscious of the giant strides with which industry during the last decade has combined and concentrated into the modern trust. There is considerable difference of opinion, however, as to what is regarded by many as an intolerable evil.

Organized labor is deeply concerned regarding the "swift and intense concentration of the industries" and it realizes that unless successfully confronted by an equal or superior power there are economic danger and political subjugation in store for all.

But organized labor looks with apprehension at the many panaceas and remedies offered by theorists to curb the growth and development or to destroy the combinations of industry. We have seen those who knew little of statecraft and less of economics urge the adoption of laws to "regulate" interstate commerce and laws to "prevent" combinations and trusts and we have also seen that these measures, when enacted, have been the very instruments to deprive labor of the benefit of organized effort, while at the same time they have simply proved incentives to more subtle and surely lubricate the wheels of capital's combination.

For our own part we are convinced that the state is not capable of preventing the development or the natural concentration of industry. All the propositions to do so which have come under our observation would, beyond doubt, react with greater force and injury upon the working people of our country than upon the trusts.

The great wrongs attributable to the trusts are their corrupting influence on the politics of the country, but as the state has always been the representative of the wealth possessors we shall be compelled to endure this evil until the toilers are organized and educated to the degree that they shall know that the state is by right theirs and finally and justly come to their own, while never relaxing in their efforts to secure the very best possible economic, social and material improvement in their condition.

There is no tenderer or more vulnerable spot in the anatomy of trusts than their dividend paying function; there is no power on earth other than the trade unions which wields so potent a weapon to penetrate, disrupt and, if necessary, crumble the whole fabric. This, however, will not be necessary, nor will it occur; for the trade unions will go on organizing, agitating and educating, in order that material improvement may keep pace with industrial development, until the time when the workers, who will then form nearly the whole people, develop their ability to administer the functions of government in the interest of all.

There will be no cataclysm, but a transition so gentle that most men will wonder how it all happened.

In the early days of our modern capitalist system, when the individual employer was the rule under which industry was conducted, the individual workmen deemed themselves sufficiently capable to cope for their rights; when industry developed and employers formed companies the workmen formed unions; when industry concentrated in great combinations the workingmen formed the national and international unions; as employments became trustified the toilers organized federations of all unions, local, national and international, such as the American Federation of Labor.

We shall continue to organize and federate the grand army of labor and with our mottoes, fewer hours of labor, higher wages and an elevated standard of life, we shall establish equal and exact justice for all.

MOLINEUX VISIBLY AFFECTED

Mamie Melando Testifies Regarding Note Paper Kept in Defendant's Rooms at the Factory.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Roland B. Molineux, on trial for the murder of Katherine J. Adams, was visibly perturbed this morning, when the prosecution called to the witness chair Mamie Melando, formerly a forewoman in the Newark paint factory of which Molineux was vice president. She was questioned concerning the note paper kept by Molineux in his rooms at the factory and testified that this paper was of robin's egg blue, with a crest of three silver crescents interlaced. The same paper was used in a certain incriminating letter, whose authorship Molineux denies.

Miss Melando testified that she had discussed the crescent crested paper with Bartow S. Weeks last January, weeks before Molineux was arrested, Mr. Weeks having sent for her. The woman was a reluctant witness, being evidently fond of Molineux and fully aware of the importance of her testimony. The testimony was drawn out little by little and her admission that Mr. Weeks had discussed the paper with her was elicited by Recorder Goff, who questioned her more kindly, but more searchingly than did Mr. Osborne.

MINOR CANDIDATES CONTEST

Kentucky Election Controversy to Be Revived Before the State Contest Board by Democrats.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 11.—A special from Frankfort says the fact that the minor candidates on the democratic state ticket, recently declared defeated on the face of the returns by the state election commission, intend to contest before the state board sitting as a contest board, has been known here among those on the inside ever since the certificates were issued to their republican opponents, but it was generally thought the contest would not be made until after the meeting here on Thursday of the democratic committee. It comes from a reliable contest that notices of a contest, if they can be prepared in time, will be served on all the successful candidates tomorrow.

The meeting of the committees here is said to be for the sole purpose of conferring with Senator Goebel as to the advisability of a contest by him and Mr. Beckham before the legislature.

Dance at Patterson Hall.

The members and friends of Mondamin lodge No. 111, Fraternal Union of America, enjoyed a dance in Patterson hall Monday night. There was a large number present and the committees had arranged the appointments of the party so nicely that the evening was more than usually enjoyable. The success of the dance was due to the following committees: Reception, E. C. Walcott; Dr. Mack, Mrs. King, Mrs. Rockafield; floor, C. C. Keyes, Mrs. Keyes, C. Spain, G. A. Ostrom, Mrs. L. Rossiter, R. Lewnburg; arrangements, T. E. Gerin, Mrs. Peterson, Miss Norton, Mrs. Rockafield, C. C. Keyes, G. Gimmell, Miss Gasser, Mrs. E. C. Walcott and Mrs. Ferris.

BOMBARD GOVERNOR POYNTER

(Continued from First Page.)

Howard, who confessed that he could not understand why one not a resident of the city had been chosen for that duty. Next to the love of God, home and country was sympathy for the oppressed of other lands, and it was eminently fit and right that the governor should preside at this meeting.

Governor Poynter expressed gratification at the dimensions of the audience and commended its object, as he was in hearty sympathy with the Boers. "Every nation," he said, "has the right to establish its own form of government. This is one of the fundamental principles of this republic. I have no sympathy with the sickly sentimentalism being fostered in favor of the mother country, on account of Anglo-Saxon kinship. There should be no entangling alliance with Great Britain. I cannot forget in the midst of this sentimentalism for England that it is the same country that in 1776 sought to restrict American liberty, that another conflict was necessary, in 1812, to teach England proper respect for this then young republic and that in 1861 England lent her support to those who were seeking to tear down our union. England has been always oppressive; nor can we forget her oppression of one grand people, the Irish. The only reason she is now manifesting friendship for America is because she sees an indication on the part of this government to depart from those great principles upon which this republic was founded."

In closing he called for the resolutions, which were presented by Frank Ransom, as follows:

Resolved, that the demands of the British government upon the people of the Dutch republic were unjust and of such character as to render compliance with them destructive of Boer independence;

That England had no right to suggest laws, political or otherwise, for a free state such as the Dutch republic;

That said state is a free and independent sovereignty and as such has the right to admit foreigners into its citizenship on such terms as shall be deemed by it best for the happiness of its people and the security of its institutions, without consultation with other nations or interference from them;

That Englishmen being unable to force themselves into position so as to control the republic it is now sought by the present invasion to wrest from the Boers their freedom as a people and their sovereignty as a nation. As England sought to claim the gold fields of Venezuela by a dispute over a boundary line, as it seeks by a similar dispute as to the Alaskan boundary to claim the rich gold fields of the Klondike, so does it by a pretense against the laws of the Dutch republic seek to wrest from that people their liberty and independence, if necessary, in order to reach the gold fields of South Africa. In the extension of empire and greed for gold neither boundary lines nor laws are now or ever have been respected by it.

In its greed for gold and empire England is attempting to destroy a government based on the consent of the governed and will, if successful, set up in its stead a colonial system against the will of the people of the Boer republic.

As citizens of the United States, believing in a republican form of government and the great principles set forth in our declaration of independence, we turn in sympathy to the people of the Dutch republic and its ally, the Orange Free State, and declare that as the Greeks defended Greek liberty and independence at Thermopylae against the hordes of Asiatic mercenaries, as the revolutionary fathers fought at Bunker Hill for American independence against the tyrannies of George III, as the Cubans fought to throw off the despotic power of the Spanish dynasty in Cuba, so do the people of the Dutch republic and the Orange Free State fight against a foreign invader who seeks to destroy the two republics. The people of the Dutch republic and the Orange Free State are entitled from the United States of America and its people that moral support that comes from sympathy for people struggling for freedom and independence and right against a despotic and heartless invader seeking to enforce serfdom, tyranny and wrong.

That the invasion will be repelled and the invaders defeated is the wish of every lover of liberty.

Long live the Dutch republic and the Orange Free State, and every government based upon the consent of the governed, and success to those striving to throw off the yoke that denies to a people the right to govern themselves according to their own judgment.

Resolved, That we enter emphatic protest against any alliance expressed or understood between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain, and we protest against any so-called "courtesies" being extended to the government of Great Britain by our civil or military authorities so long as the children of the heroic people of the South African republics now fighting for the same principles that the American patriots fought for.

Resolved, That we extend our thanks to Senator Mason of Illinois for proposing a resolution in the United States senate expressing the sympathy of the senate for the people of the South African republics in the present conflict with England.

Speaks for the Women.

Miss Fairbrother spoke as a representative of the Women's club, and said that if she were Queen Victoria she would be either for the war or against it. She would not be for it and then go off and cry about it. Tears are all right for a woman, but not becoming for a queen.

Matthew Gering declared that the man whose heart does not beat in sympathy with the sturdy Boers is unworthy to be called an American citizen. He believed this should be a meeting of congratulation to these people for the success with which they are withstanding the assaults of the most tyrannical government on earth. American ears are always open to appeals from those who are battling for that for which our forefathers fought. The same aspirations that animated the Puritans took the Boers to South Africa, the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. It is the duty of this republic to protest against the tearing down of these smaller republics.

E. J. Cornish made the speech of the evening, polished, eloquent and full of history. The existence of rich gold and diamond mines, in his opinion, cast a suspicion upon the reported causes of the Boer war. Greed always justifies oppression by cant, hypocrisy and fraud. Never in the history of the world was there a war of conquest that was not justified on the ground that it was to spread the gospel or in some way to benefit the people assailed. "Our country, right or wrong," is a maxim never used except to justify a wrong. Our government is a government of conscience rather than of force. There may have been some evils in the Boer form of government, but if Great Britain sought to right them it should have been by arbitration, which she declined to accord to the Boers. If a man is enough of a man to fight with, he is enough of a man to reason with. George Washington, to whom honesty of purpose gave an insight into the future, advised against interference in European affairs. We want no alliance with England, and we want none against her. We will conquer the countries of Europe, but we will do it by example. The lesson of the meeting was that one people cannot successfully govern another people.

Thomas Brennan passionately responded to recent published statements of Rev. John Williams. He said the Irish sympathize with the Boers, not because they hate the English government—and they do hate it with all their hearts—but because they love human liberty. Rev. Williams said that there is one country that has forever forfeited its chance for liberty by sympathizing with the Boers. If so, let it be so. It would be better to go down into eternal slavery, to wear forever the galling chains of political slavery, than to aid in the assassination of human liberty. The speaker prayed that every degenerate son of Ireland who is carrying a British rifle in the war on the Boers may find a dumdum bullet in his heart. Fighting against human liberty is not war; it is red-handed murder. The example of the heroic Boers may arouse the liberty-loving people so that the beginning of the twentieth century will see thrones crumbling and crowns falling.

Letters of regret were read from ex-Senator Allen and Hon. Samuel Maxwell. The latter wanted the government to declare that it will not permit the South African republic to be destroyed.

Governor Poynter spoke highly of G. M. Hitchcock in introducing him as one of the erudite men and public spirited citizens of Omaha and the Hitchcock contingent recognized the fact nolens, Mr. Hitchcock believed it to be the duty of every American to express sympathy for the Boers and to do what they can to preserve their rights. Such meetings have been held in Germany and France. America is looked upon as the leader of liberty. He regretted that a cloud has arisen and imperialism seems about to raise its horrid head. Were it not for that cloud a declaration of American sympathy could end the Boer war. The Boer war, like another war, has been undertaken for gold, he declared, and not with the consent of the people. It, like that other war, is for the enrichment of the ruling classes.

On motion of Mr. Ransom the resolutions were adopted with loud unanimity.

Governor Poynter read an appeal for aid for Red Cross work among the Boers, sent out by the Holland society of New York. It is proposed to operate through the Netherlands Red Cross society. Paul Vandervoort spoke on the same subject, and said the Holland society was informed that a great deal of financial aid had been sent from this country, which has also sent 7,000 men to the Transvaal.

After the meeting the governor repaired to his hotel and immediately retired. Those who chased him thither failed to rouse him.

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