THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

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CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL DAY.

A Distinguished Gathering On the Stand in Independence Square.

CLEVELAND AND KASSON SPEAK.

A Masterly Oration On the Constitution By Justice Samuel Miller of the United States Supreme Court.

Close of the Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—To-day was memorial day. On the stand in Independence Square there were side by side the chief magistrate, the highest ecclesiastical representatives, justices of the highest law tribunal, ministers extraordinary of foreign powers, the nation's law-makers, and representatives of the army and navy, and all other departments of civil, military and religious life. The stand had a seating capacity of 10,000 and was filled early by holders of tickets. The front of the stand facing the southern enclosure was railed off for the president, his party, the speakers and others. At the east side of the stand stood the quaint old chair occupied by George Washington as presiding officer of the congress which adopted the constitution.

At 10:30 a chorus of 2,000 children and 200 men sang a patriotic air and shortly after that the president and wife arrived, heading a party of distinguished visitors. After all had reached the stand Bishop Potter made the opening prayer. When the prayer had concluded General Sheridan arrived, accompanied by his aides, followed by Cardinal Gibbons and a number of Catholic clergy. When they were seated Hon. John A. Kasson, as president of the constitutional centennial commission, assumed his place, and spoke as follows, his remarks being punctuated with many demonstrations of appreciation:

Kasson's Address.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Hon. John A. Kasson, president of the constitutional centennial commission delivered, the opening address to-day at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the framing and promulgation of the constitution of the United States. The address was delivered in Independence square, and was as follows:

Ninety-nine years ago, in this city, our ancestors celebrated only their hopes, founded upon the recent adoption of the constitution. To-day, after a century's experience, we celebrate the reality of its blessing. A grateful people renew their allegiance to the supreme work of their fathers.

The ceremony of the first day has given a brilliant illustration of our material progress during the century, a development which is one of the rich fruits of that untrammeled invention and freedom of action with which the Constitution endowed the American people.

The second day has exhibited the identity of the interests of the people and the interests of the government, and the perfect union and sympathy which exist between the military forces of the people and the armed forces of the national government. They marched together in loyal obedience to their common sovereign, the Constitution—a sovereign who never dies. They only wield their strength for the defense of their country, its honor, its flag, and our common constitutional rights. All honor to these united forces of land and sea, who show to their loyal countrymen only the beneficent stars of their flag, and reserve its stripes for enemies.

But our chief glory springs neither from the material wealth our progress has developed, nor from the victories our associated arms have achieved. It arises from the general welfare of our people, their contentment with their institutions, their enlightment and their general advancement in the virtues of christian civilization.

The scene and ceremonies of this third day indicate the moral and intellectual harvest of which our constitution planted the seeds. The high officers of this union are to-day the guests of the states. Public schools universal and free, here chant their praises for the endowment of liberal, popular instruction. The representatives of the higher education of universities and colleges here attest their gratitude for the free pursuit of knowledge and the unrestricted development of science. Here are found distinguished representatives of all the churches and forms of divine worship, unsupported and uncontrolled by the government, and yet more prosperous and happy therefor. They offer thanks for a guaranteed blessing of a "free church in a free state." The men are also here who represent that private wealth which, imitating the constitutional devotion to "the general welfare," has so freely endowed hospitals, schools, universities, churches, and other charities to a degree never before or elsewhere witnessed in this round world. Here, too, labor, the productive sister of capital, acknowledges allegiance to that great document which makes all men alike free and equal before the law. The foremost statesmen, forgetting all political alienations, are here with heads bowed in reverence to their common guardian and constant protector. Historians, poets, artists, and writers who have made the country famous by pen and pencil, and soldiers who have made it glorious by their sword, are here. American enterprise and invention here clasp their hand, and with just pride remind us of the steamship, railway and telegraph with which in this century they have conquered seas, spanned the broad continent, and united a world. Countless civic and beneficent societies here avow their gratitude for their constitutional liberty of association. All ranks and conditions, and various races of men from five continents, are here gathered in honor of our Maxima Carta, the sure foundation of American liberty and American civilization. Well may they come, for the constitution is a perpetual message of peace and friendship to all loyal men everywhere.

To you, sir, president of the United States, to the supreme judiciary, and to the legislators of congress, representing the three departments of our national government and to you, gentlemen, governors of the states united, we bid a most cordial welcome.

To the representatives of foreign governments within our jurisdiction, who have come from far China and Japan, from South America and Europe, and from our own continent, we tender our assurances of high appreciation and our thanks for their sympathetic presence during our ceremonies.

With you, honored fellow-citizens, we rejoice this day over the peaceful consummation of the first constitutional century of our common country. We recall with glowing gratitude the virtues of our great ancestors who founded the government, and of whose labors we have inherited the splendid fruits. The habit of liberty and the long usage of prosperity have always a tendency to deaden our remembrance of the greatness of the act which inaugurated both and which still preserves them to us. Let not the lapse of time banish the memory of our mighty fathers, to whose wonderful courage, wisdom, and patience we owe our rich political inheritance. They won it in the storm of battle, and through the tedious trials of self-sacrifice. They rescued it from anarchy, bankruptcy, disorders and discords, which a century ago had brought upon our confederated states, the pity of their friends and the disdain of their foes. The vital forces which this constitutional union created gave to our country the purer breath of a national life, and the sentiment of a national honor. The union supplemented the weakness of each with the strength of all. Instead of sectional banners stained with repudiation and local greed, this union gave to the whole country a single flag, destined to unsurpassed respect among the nations of the earth. Year after year we add new stars to its folds as peacefully as appears a new star in the heavens, from which we borrowed them.

Plainly as we see to-day the wisdom of that union, it was only gained after a despairing struggle in the venerable hall under whose shadows we are assembled. Even the father of his country had nearly abandoned hope. In the crisis of the constitution Washington wrote to his intimate friend, "I almost despair of seeing a favorable issue to the proceedings of the constitution, and do therefore repent having any agency in the business."

Most heartily do we here render thanks to the Almighty that he and his associated patriots did not quite despair. May their pacified spirits look down from their lofty sphere and perceive in this vast assemblage the universal gratitude of a great nation. To the championship of this centennial multitude of American patriots we dare summon even the great shade of Washington, chief among chieftains; of Hamilton, his trusted friend, incomparable in statesmanship; of Madison and Jay, great in power of reason; of Franklin, mighty in wisdom and moderation of temper; of the Adamses, indomitable in resolution; and of other towering forms whom we imagine this day to be hovering over us. Let their names crowned with halo of unfading honor, descend with the ages, and their memory never cease from the hearts of our posterity. May the dawn of the second centennial year be celebrated with increased fervor, and our union gain strength as the centuries roll on.

Forever live the constitution and the union.

At the conclusion of Kasson's address the chorus sang "Appeal to Truth." After the singing was concluded the president was conducted to the platform and commenced a short speech, which was received with thunderous applause.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The president told of the honor and pleasure it was to participate in the exercises and paid a glowing tribute to the dignity of American citizenship. In concluding he said: "As we look down the past century to the origin of our constitution, as we contemplate its trials and its triumphs, as we realize how completely the principles upon which it is based have met every national peril and every national need, how devotedly should we confess, with Franklin, "God governs in the affairs of men," and how solemn would be the reflection that to our hands is committed this ark of the people covenant and that ours is the duty to shield it from impious hands. We received it sealed with the tests of a century. It has been found sufficient in the past, and in all the future years will be found sufficient if the American people are true to their sacred trust. Another centennial day will come and millions yet unborn will inquire concerning our stewardship and the safety of their constitution. God grant that they may find it unimpaired, and as we rejoice in the patriotism and devotion of those who lived a hundred years ago, so may others who follow us rejoice in our fidelity and in our jealous love for constitutional liberty."

JUSTICE MILLER'S MEMORIAL ORATION.

Hon. Samuel F. Miller, senior justice of the supreme court of the United States, then delivered the memorial oration in substance as follows:

In looking at the names of those who signed the constitution, our sentiment of pious reverence for the work of their hands hardly permits us to discriminate by special mention of any. But it is surely not in bad taste to mention that the name of George Washington is there as its first signer and president of the convention; the man of whom it was afterwards so happily declared by the representatives of a grateful people, that he was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." He was the first man selected to fill the chief executive office of president created by the constitution; and James Madison, another name found in the list of signers, filled the same office.

It is necessary to any just appreciation of the constitution, whose presentation for acceptance to the people of the United State, a hundred years ago, on this day we commemorate, that some statement of its origins and of the causes which led to it, should be made. The occasion requires that this shall be brief.

The war of seven years, which was waged in support of the independence of these states, former provinces of Great Britain,—an independence announced by the Declaration of July 4, 1776,—the war which will always be known in the history of the country as the war of the revolution, was conducted by a union of those states under an agreement between them called articles of confederation. Under these articles each state was an integer of equal dignity and power in a body called the congress, which conduct the affairs of the incipient nation. Each of the thirteen states which composed this confederation sent to congress as many delegates as it chose, without reference to its population, its wealth, or the extent of its territory; but the vote upon the passage of any law, or resolution, or action suggested, was taken by states, the members from each state, however numerous or however small, constituting one vote, and a majority of those votes by states being necessary to the adoption of the proposition.

The end of this war of the revolution, which had established our entire independence of the crown of Great Britain, and which had caused us to be recognized theoretically as a member of the family of nations, found us with an empty treasury, an impaired credit, a country drained of its wealth and impoverished by the exhaustive struggle. It found us with a large national debt to our own citizens and to our friends abroad, who had loaned us their money in our desperate strait; and worst of all, it found us with an army of unpaid, patriotic soldiers who had endured every hardship that our want of means could add to the necessary incidents of a civil war, many of whom had to return penniless to families whose condition was pitiable.

After giving in detail the history of the formulation and ratification of the constitution, Justice Miller continued: This constitution has been tested by the experience of a century of its operation, and in the light of this experience it may be well to consider its value. Many of its most important features met with earnest and vigorous opposition. This opposition was shown in the convention which presented it, and the conventions of the states called to ratify it. In both, the struggle in its favor was arduous and doubtful, the opposition able and active.

As soon as it became apparent to the convention that the new government must be a nation resting for support upon the people over whom it exercised authority, and not a league of independent states, brought together under a compact on which each state should place its own construction, the question of the relative power of those states in the new government became a subject of serious difference. There were those in the convention who insisted that the legislative body, where the most important powers must necessarily reside, the states should, as in the articles of confederation, stand upon a perfect equality, each state having but one vote; and this feature was finally retained in that part of the constitution which vested in congress the election of the president, when there should be a failure to elect by the electoral college in the regular mode prescribed by that instrument. The contest in the convention became narrowed to the composition of the senate, after it had been determined that the legislature should consist of two distinct bodies, sitting apart from each other and voting separately. One of these was to be a popular body elected directly by the people at short intervals. The other was to be a body more limited in numbers, with longer terms of office; and this, with the manner of their appointment, was designed to give stability to the policy of the government, and to be in some sense a restraint upon the sudden impulses of popular will.

With regard to the popular branch of the legislature, there did not seem to be much difficulty in establishing the proposition, that in some general way each state should be represented in it in proportion to its population, and that each member of the body should vote with equal effect on all questions before it. But when it was sought by the larger and more populous states, as Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, to apply this principle to the composition of the senate, the resistance of the smaller states became stubborn and they refused to yield. The feeling arising under the discussion of this subject came nearer causing the disruption of the convention than any which agitated its deliberations. It was finally settled by an agreement that every state, however small, should have two representatives in the senate of the United States, and no state should have any more; and that no amendment of the constitution should deprive any state of its equal suffrage in the senate without its consent. As the senate has the same power in enacting laws as the house of representatives, and as each state has its two votes in that body, it will be seen that the smaller states secured, when they are in a united majority, the practical power of defeating all legislation which was unacceptable to them.

But if we are to form an opinion from demonstrations against, or attempts to modify, this feature of the constitution, or any feature which concerns exclusively the functions of the senate, we shall be compelled to say that the ablest of our public men, and the wisdom of the nation, are in the main satisfied with the work or the convention on this point after a hundred years of observation. And it is believed that the existence of an important body in our system of government, not wholly the mere representative of population, has exercised a wholesome conservatism on many occasions in our history.

It was urged against our constitution by many liberty-loving men, both in the convention and out of it, that it conferred upon the executive, a single individual, whose election for a term of four years was carefully removed from the direct vote of the people, powers dangerous to the existence of free government. It was said that with the appointment of all the officers of the government, civil and military, the sword and the purse of the nation in his hands, the power to prevent the enactment of laws to which he did not assent—unless they could be passed over his objection by a vote of two-thirds in each of the two legislative houses—and the actual use of this power for four years without interruption, an ambitious man, of great personal popularity, could establish his power during his own life and transmit it to his family as a perpetual dynasty.

Perhaps of all objections made to important features of the constitution this one had more plausibility, and was urged with most force. But if the century of our experience has demonstrated anything, it is the fallacy of this objection and of all the reasons urged in its support.

Let us deal tenderly with the articles of confederation. We should here, on this glorious anniversary, feel grateful for any instrumentality which helped us in the days of our earliest struggle. Very few are now found to say anything for these articles, yet they constituted the nominal bond which held the states together during the war of independence. It must be confessed that the sense of a common cause and a common danger probably did more to produce this united effort than any other motives. But the articles served their purpose for the occasion, and though when the pressure of imminent danger was removed they were soon discovered to be a rope of sand, let them rest in peaceful, honorable remembrance.

Between those who favored a strong government of the Union and those who were willing to grant it but little power at the expense of the states there were various shades of opinion, and while it was the prevailing sentiment of the convention that "the greatest interest of every true American was the consolidation of the union," there were many who were unwilling to attain this object by detaching the necessary powers from the states and conferring them on the national government.

These divergent views had their effect, both in the constitutional convention and in those held for its ratification. Around this central point the contention raged, and it was only by compromises and concessions, dictated by the necessity of each yielding something for the common good,—so touchingly remembered in the letter of the convention to congress,—that the result was finally reached. The patriotism and the love of liberty of each party were undisputed. The anxiety for a government which would best reconcile the procession of powers essential to the state governments with those necessary to the existence and efficiency of the government of the Union, was equal, and the long struggle since the adoption of the constitution on the same line of thought, in its construction, shows how firmly these different views were imbedded in our political theories.

If experience can teach anything on the subject of theories of government, the late civil war teaches unmistakably that those who believed the source of danger to be in the strong powers of the federal government were in error, and that those who believed that such powers were necessary to its safe conduct and continued existence were in the right. And that this might no longer be a matter of dispute, three new amendments to the constitution were adopted at the close of that struggle, which, while keeping in view the principles of our complex form of state and federal government, and seeking to disturb the distribution of powers among them as little as was consistant with the wisdom acquired by a sorrowful experience, these amendments confer additional powers on the government of the union, and place additional restraints upon those of the states. May it be long before such an awful lesson is again needed to decide upon disputed questions of constitutional law.

The thirteen states which originally organized this government had a population believed to be, in round numbers, three millions, many of whom were slaves. To-day it seems probable that sixty millions are embraced in the United States, in which there breathes no soul who owns any man master.

Under the government established by this constitution we have, in the century which we are now overlooking, had three important wars, such as are always accompanied by hazardous shocks to all governments. In the first of these we encountered the British Empire, the most powerful nation then on the globe,—a nation which had successfully resisted Napoleon, with all the power of Europe at his back. If we did not attain all we fought for in that contest, we displayed an energy and courage which commanded for us an honorable stand among the nations of the earth.

In the second—the war with Mexico—while our reputation as a warlike people suffered no diminution, we made large accessions of valuable territory, out of which states have been since made members of the Union.

The last war—the recent civil war—in the number of men engaged in it, in the capacity of the weapons and instruments of destruction brought into operation, and in the importance of the result to humanity at large, must be esteemad the greatest war that the history of the world presents. It was brought about by the attempt of eleven of the states to destroy the Union. This was resisted by the government of that Union under the powers granted to it by the constitution. Its results were the emancipation of three millions of slaves, the suppression of the attempt to dissever the Union, the resumption of an accelerated march in the growth, prosperity, and happiness of the country. It also taught the lesson of the indistructibility of the Union, of the wisdom of the principles on which it is founded, and it astonished the nations of the world, and inspired them with a respect which they had never before entertained for our country.

Justice Miller closed his oration as follows: While I feel it impossible to find language in which to express my admiration and my love for the constitution of the United States, and my profound belief that the wisdom of man, unaided by inspiration, has produced no writing so valuable to humanity, I should fail of a most important duty if I did not say on this public occasion, that no amount of wisdom in a constitution can produce wise government unless there is a suitable response in the spirit of the people.

The Anglo-Saxon race, from whom we inherit so much that is valuable in our character, as well as our institutions, has been remarkable in all its history for a love of law and order. While other people, equally cultivated, have paid their devotion to the man in power, as representative of the law which he enforces, the English people, and we their descendants, have venerated the law itself, looking past its administrators, and giving our allegiance and our obedience to the principles which govern organized society. It has been said that a dozen Englishmen or Americans, thrown on an uninhabited island would at once proceed to adopt a code of laws for their government, and elect the officers who were to enforce them. And certainly this proposition is borne out by the early history of our emigrants to California, when every mining camp organized into a political body, and made laws for its own government, which were so good that congress adopted them until they should be repealed or modified by statute.

I but repeat the language of the supreme court of the United States when I say that in this country the law is supreme. No man is so high as to be above the law. No officer of the government may disregard it with impunity. To this inborn and native regard for law, as a governing power, we are indebted largely for the wonderful success and prosperity of our people, for the security of our rights; and when the highest law to which we pay this homage is the constitution of the United States, the history of the world has presented no such wonder of a prosperous, happy, civil government.

Let me urge upon my fellow-countrymen, and especially upon the rising generation of them, to examine with careful scrutiny all new theories of government and of social life, and if they do not rest upon a foundation of veneration and respect for law as the bond of social existence, let him distrust them as inimical to human happiness.

And now let me close this address with a quotation from one of the ablest jurists and most profound commentators upon our laws,—Chancellor Kent. He said, fifty years ago: "The government of the United States was created by the free voice and joint will of the people of America for their common defense and general welfare. Its powers apply to those great interests which relate to this country in its national capacity, and which depend for their stability and protection on the consolidation of the union. It is clothed with the principal attributes of sovereignty, and it is justly deemed the guardian of our best rights, the source of our highest civil and political duties, and the sure means of our national greatness."

After the conclusion of the memorial address and other exercises the benediction was pronounced.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLEVELAND RECEIVE.

Just as the benediction concluded, the Marine band began rendering a march and President and Mrs. Cleveland, arm in arm, walked to the front of the stand and bowed again and again in acknowledgment of the thundering applause from those in the square. A wild rush was made over chairs and railings to where they stood, and the president made a short, but involuntary reception, to those who succeeded in reaching him. As they passed out they walked directly underneath the old liberty bell, and the solid mass of people on the other side of the footway cheered and waved their hats, handkerchief and umbrellas until they had passed out of sight. In the streets another ovation was given them and they were driven to their hotel.

The President Banqueted.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept, 17.—The celebration ended to-night with a grand banquet by the University of Pennsylvania, the American Philosophical society, College of Physicians, the law academy, the Historical society, the Franklin institute, the Academy of Fine Arts, and the Academy of Natural Science to President Cleveland and other distinguished guests of the centennial commission. President Cleveland, who was promptly at the Academy of Music at the hour appointed for the banquet, found waiting for him the most distinguished visitors to the city as well as almost every prominent man of Philadelphia.

The floor was laid over the seats in the parquet and a table for 600 persons spread. Bowers of growing plants and cut flowers hid the hall from the gaze of persons on the lower floor. The boxes and the stage were elaborately decorated with flowers. The president took his seat at the place of honor on the northern side of the building, flanked on the right by Provost Peppers, who acted as master and on the left by George W. Childs. The other guests at the table were Secretarys Bayard and Fairchild, Frederick Fraley, ex-Governor Hugh Gordon, Hannibal Hamlin Mayor Fitler, John Jay, Isaac Caliwell, Carl Shurtz, Charles Francis Adams, and J. M. Wilmer. At the other tables were seated among others, justices of the supreme court, officers of the army and navy, foreign diplomats and governors of states. The menu was most elaborate. While the gentlemen were still eating, Mrs. Cleveland accompanied by Mrs. Lamont entered the proscenium box and was greeted with an outburst of applause. She was followed by the appearance in the balcony of the wives, daughters and sweethearts of the gentlemen on the floor. As soon as the ladies had taken their seats, Provost Pepper opened the speech-meeting. He referred to the various organizations, under whose joint auspices the banquet to the president was given, as an outgrowth of that momentous event of which this was the hundredth anniversary and called the president to respond to the toast, "The President of the United States."

A vigorous outburst of applause greeted Mr. Cleveland when he arose. He said:

"On such a day as this and the atmosphere that now surrounds him, I feel that the president of the United States should be thoughtfully modest and humble. The great office he occupies stands to-day in the presence of its maker and it is especially fitting for this servant of the people and creature of the constitution, amid the impressive scenes of this centennial occasion, by rigid self-examination to be assured concerning his loyalty and obedience to the laws of his existence. He will find that the rules prescribed for his guidance, require for the performance of his duty, not intellect or attainments which would raise him for above the feeling and sentiment of the plain people of the land but rather, such knowledge of their condition and sympathy with their wants and needs as will bring him nearer to them. And though he may be almost appaled by the weight of his responsibility and the solemnity of his situation he cannot fail to find comfort and encouragement in the success of the fathers of the constitution wrought from their simple, patriotic, devotion to the interests of the people. Surely he may hope that, if reverently invoked, the spirit which gave the constitution life will be sufficient for its successful operation and the accomplishment of its beneficient purpose because they are brought nearest to the events and scenes which marked the birth of American institutions. The people of Philadelphia should, of all our citizens, be most imbued with sentiments of the broadest patriotism. The first centennial congress and constitutional convention met here and Philadelphia still has in her keeping, Carpenter's hall, Independence hall, its bell and the grave of Franklin. As I look about me and see here represented the societies that express so largely the culture of Philadelphia, its love of art, its devotion to science, its regard for the broadest knowledge and the studious care for historical research; societies, some of which antedate the constitution, I feel that I am in notable company. To you is given the duty of preserving and protecting for your city, for all your fellow-countrymen and for mankind the traditions and incidents related to the establishment of the freest and best government ever vouchsafed to man. It is a sacred trust and as time leaves our government farther and farther from the day of its birth may you solemnly remember that these traditions and incidents shall never be tarnished or rejected but that, brightly burnished, they may always be held aloft, fastening the gaze of a patriotic people and keeping alive their love and reverence for the constitution."

Justice Stanley Matthews responded to the toast, "The Federal Judiciary"; Senator J. J. Ingalls to "Congress"; Fitz Hugh Lee to "The United States in 1787"; Charles Francis Adams to "The United States in 1887"; General Sheridan to "The Army"; Admiral Luce to "The Navy;" Sir Lionel Playfair to "England;" Marquis de Chambrul to "France;" Andrew D. White to "America;" John A. Kasson to "The Centennial Committee," and Henry M. Hoyt to "Honor and Immortality to the Members of the Federal Convention of 1787."

The president and Mrs. Cleveland left at 10:45 for Washington.

Hibernian Centennial Banquet.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—At the centennial banquet of the Hibernian society this afternoon President Cleveland appeared for a few minutes. Governor Green, of New Jersey, responded to the toast, "The Constitution of the United States." Ex-Governor Curtin then introduced President Cleveland, who said:

"I should hardly think my participation in the centennial celebration satisfactory if I had not the opportunity of meeting this representative society, which, through its antiquity and association, bears close relation to the events of the time we commemorate. That you celebrate this occasion is a reminder of the fact that in the troublous and perilous days of your country those whose names stood upon your roll of membership nobly fought for the cause of free government and for the homes they found upon our soil. No society or corporation, I am sure, has in its charter or traditions and history a better or more valuable certificate of its patriotic worth and character than you have, and which is found in the words of Washington, who in 1782 declared of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of which your association is the successor, 'that it will always be noted for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we have engaged.' These are priceless words

"I notice upon the letter which I received from your secretary, that one object of your society is stated to be for the relief of emigrants from Ireland, and this leads me to reflect how nearly allied the love of the country is to kindly humanity, and how naturally such a benevolent purpose as the assistance and relief of your needy emigrants follows the patriotism in which it had its origin. Long may the Hibernian society live and prosper. Long may its benevolent and humane work be prosecuted. And when another centennial of the constitution is celebrated may those who shall then form its membership be as fully in sympathy with patriotism, its history and traditions and as ready to join in general felicitation as the men I see about me here."

The speech elicited uproarous applause and when the president started to leave the hall the members formed in a line and he was compelled to accord to each a handshake.

After the retirement of the president Major General Schofield responded to the toast, "The Army and Navy" and General Beaver to "The Thirteen Original States." Among other speakers were General Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, and Engineer Melville, of the navy.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

She Horsewhipped the Postmaster.

HARTINGTON, Neb., Sept. 17.—[Special to the BEE.]—Mrs. Guy R. Wilber, the wife of ex-District Attorney Wilber, created a profound sensation here to-day by publicly horsewhipping the postmaster, Henry B. Swing. The trouble grew out of an assault made by Swing on one of Mrs. Wilber's children. Mr. Wilber being out of town, the lady called at the postoffice and demanded an apology. Wilber not only refused to apologize but threatened to whip the child again under similar circumstances. The indignant lady thereupon produced a stout riding whip and rained blows so rapidly on the postmaster's face head and back that he fled and took refuge inside the postoffice inclosure.

The Growth of Adventism.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 17.—[Special to the BEE.]—The scene on the camp ground is a busy one to-day, as usual. At half-past five o'clock this morning Elder O. A. Oleson gave a vivid and interesting history of the progress of the work of the Adventists in Europe.

From a very small beginning the work had spread until almost every nation in Europe had been entered. The speaker then gave a very interesting sketch of the Scandinavian mission and the publishing house of the Adventists at Christiana, Norway.

The speaker gave a vivid sketch of the camp meeting held last June at Moss, Norway, the first camp meeting ever held in Europe. He also gave a history of the British mission. "The work," he said, "is going on with greater power than ever before and God is opening the way for greater triumphs."

A General Renovation Wanted.

KEARNEY, Neb., Sept. 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The republican primary passed off quietly here to-day, but one ticket being in the field. The delegates elected to the county convention are H. Kandles, J. P. Hartman, jr., E. B. Jones, H. C. Anderson, R. A. Julian, Walter Kruetzen, John Wiseman, J. F. McNee, C. P. Shur and A. H. Bolton. It is an unpledged delegation, but it is understood that they will favor putting in an entirely new set of officers. The board of supervisors had some difficulty with some county officials, which is creating distrust among all citizens. Several other precincts held primaries with the sentiment in favor of clearing out all the present office holders.

AN ESTATE WORTH $1,000,000.

The Unexpected Good Fortune of a Kentucky Lady.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A few days ago a letter was received at the New Albany postoffice, directed to Senor Meredith Featheringill. It bore the postmark of Madrid, Spain, and was written in the Spanish language. Mr. Featheringill, to whom the letter was directed has been dead some years, but he left three children. One of them is the wife of Mr. Harry Chambers and the letter was sent to her. It was from the Spanish government and told of the death in Africa of General John Fatheringill, of the Spanish army. He leaves an estate in that country estimated to be worth $1,000,000 with no direct heir. Those in this country are notified to present their claims and the property will be divided. The late General Featheringill was born in Kentucky, but at an early age ran away from home and went to Cuba. He afterward went to Spain and joined the Spanish army as a private. Step by step he advanced until he became a general, and when he met his death he was on an important mission for his adopted government. The full particulars of his death are not known, but from the meagre details it was inferred that his camp was attacked by natives and that the commander was killed before they could be beaten off.

PROBABLY MURDERED.

Mysterious Disappearance of an Old Farmer at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 17.—[Special telegram to the BEE.]—Joseph Guttling, a prominent citizen of Osage Mission, Kan., came to St. Joseph yesterday for the purpose of investing in town property. He visited several of the real estate offices, but no purchases were made and after that time he was lost sight of. To-day, about 10 o'clock Thomas Padula, an Italian, found a pocket book and hat on the banks of the river, about 100 yards north of the Francis street depot. Near where the hat and pocket book were found were large spotches of blood. The Italian immediately ran to police headquarters, and in broken English told of his discovery.

A policeman was sent with him to the spot where the hat was found. He found everything related by Padula to be correct. There were evidences of a struggle. A search was made for the body but it is supposed that it was thrown into the river. The hat was covered with blood but the pocketbook was uninjured and still contained many valuable papers. Great excitement prevails as Guttling was known to have on his person $1,400 back pension money which he has lately received and several hundred dollars from the sale of property in Osage Mission.

THE MANITOBA RAILWAY.

Norquay Not Yet Successful in Getting Money.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There is little new in the situation at Winnipeg. Norquay wires from New York that he has not yet raised any money, but is still hopeful. He says the Dominion government and the Canadian Pacific railroad are doing their utmost to injure him. Sir George Stephens has issued a circular to the shareholders in the Canadian Pacific, taking the ground that the province has no constitutional right to build a road to the boundary intended to connect with American roads. He demands protection for the company and denounces agitation. His constitutional contention has been long since exploded and his facts are intended to mislead.

FIFTY PEOPLE INJURED.

Disastrous Wreck on the Atlantic & Pacific Road.

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 17.—Another bad wreck occurred this morning on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad twenty or thirty miles from Needles. The engine and the forward half of the train went through a bridge. Engineer Frank Thompson was killed and it is rumored that the killed and injured number nearly fifty people though no particulars are known.

Fell From a Scaffold.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—About 10 o'clock this morning just as five men, who were engaged in painting the Ferminal company's roundhouse, were stepping from an old scaffolding to a new one, the old gave way and the five men fell a distance of thirty feet to the ground below. Philip Swartz, the contractor, struck his head against a pillar, at the foot of the building, and was instantly killed, and William Waters and Louis Beech were both seriously injured and removed to the city hospital. Waters received internal injuries and will probably die. The other men received only slight injuries.

CRITICISM OF THE COMTE.

The Manifesto of the French Royalist Treated Very Indifferently.

GREVY CONSIDERS IT HARMLESS

Rouvier of the Opinion That It Will Bring the Republicans More Closely Together—Other Foreign News.

Looked at Lightly.

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PARIS, Sept. 17.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Compte de Paris has now for four days appeared before the French nation in the role of a saviour of society. His detailed menu of modernized monarchy has been sown broadcast throughout France, but there is not yet the slightest sign that royalty will reap from it any harvest. The masses of the people read it with indifference or with the platonic curiosity with which they daily read the posters of some new financial prospectus or advertising scheme. Even in feverish, over-impressionable Paris the elaborate manifesto, causes no outburst of party animosity.

PRESIDENT GREVY'S OPINION.

President Grevy read the manifesto at Mont Sous Vaudrey Thursday morning. After pondering over each phrase with his scrutinizing legal mind he slowly rose from his chair and said: "It is a well written historic thesis. It is thoroughly academic, but it contains not a particle of danger to the republic."

ROUVIER'S VIEWS.

M. Rouvier, who presides over the most moderating conservative cabinet that has governed France for many years, after reading the manifesto, said: "This will consolidate the republicans more than anything that could be devised. It shows the necessity of republicans of all shades rallying around the republic and will force my colleagues and myself to seek a majority in the ranks of the republicans solely and not count, as hitherto, on the votes of conservatives."

EFFECT OF THE MANIFESTO.

The effect of the manifesto, briefly stated, is that the French people, no matter what their political stripe may be, in a mild, platonic sort of way, commend the descendant of the Capets for coming down from the sublime atmosphere of generalities and enunciating clearly and distinctly his political creed. They approve his pluck in throwing overboard once for all the fiction of divine right, but feel convinced that henceforth the return of any kind of a monarchy to France is a mere idle dream. Under the Rouvier ministry the royalists and imperialists found a sort of modus vivendi, a sort of truce with the republic, and for the Comte de Paris to launch his thunderbolt at the present time seems pretty good proof that he himself and his reactionary advisers felt that this truce might become a lasting peace, thereby destroying forever any chance of monarchial restoration.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY.

The manifesto has certainly been a perfect Godsend to the Paris newspapers. Column after column of leading articles appear day after day. The Figaro says: "The act that the representative of monarchy has just accomplished is perhaps the most important one in our history since the French revolution, for the charters of 1840 and 1830 were only intended to organize the purely representative machinery of government, but the programme of the 15th of September embraces a wider horizon and aims at an entire reorganization of society. M. Comte de Paris, after studying the conditions of modern life in the United States and England, exposes with a loyalty equal to his courage, the entire mechanism and details of his future government. The republic, now more than ever impotent, with an army ready to face any foreign enemy—as General Breart now says it is—with an army ready to quell any insurrection at home and with a worthy heir to a role of kings on the throne, France would again arise from the ashes and regain possession of herself."

Paul Cassagnac, in Autorite, almost goes down on his knees in admiration of the Comte de Paris for advocating the cloak of imperialism and the plebiscite. He concludes the article in Autorite in the following words: "Royalty is blended with imperialism. That which everybody believed impossible is now reality. This is the most terrible blow the republic has ever yet received. It will never recover from it."

The Republican, Paris, says: "The Comte de Paris names himself king of and first servant of France. It will soon be proved that the Comte de Paris will never be the king of anybody, and as to becoming the first servant of France, the nation will never forget that he was in the hour of the utmost need here the first creditor."

Justice scoffs at the manifesto and says France is never troubled with a lack of doctors to propose remedies for her grievances.

Temps says: "certainly not this manifesto can imperial republican institutions."

The ever-conservative Debats says: "After a careful examination, of the manifesto, our opinion remains unshaken that the republic is the sole government that permits France to protect her interests and struggle for her welfare without requiring forgetfulness of principles and a sacrifice of dignity."

MOBILIZATION A SUCCESS.

But what is of far more real importance than the discussion about the Comte de Paris is, as was foretold in the Herald a fortnight ago, that the success of the mobilization has raised the spirits of the nation into a seventh heaven of self-confidence. "Revanche" is now on Frenchmen's tongues as well as in their hearts. In the banquet in General Breart's honor "revanche" was the theme of the hour. It is also widely commented upon that the Comte de Paris carefully avoids meeting Bismarck's accusation that Orleanism means war. Politicians of all shades, with whom I have talked, are unanimous in prophecying that as soon as the chambers meet the Rouvier cabinet will give place to a ministry of republican concentration, with men in like Floquet and Freycinet.

A Criticism of the Comte.

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PARIS, Sept. 17.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The evolutionist, the London Times, after the extraordinary Thursday's issue, came out a tremendous leader praising the Comte de Paris manifesto to the skies. The following day the Times publishes from its distinguished Parisian correspondent, Keep, a clear-sighted dispatch, describing exactly the situation and revealing with a master hand the fatal mistake the Comte has made in writing the manifesto. In this single dispatch Monsieur de Blowitz justifies his world-wide reputation as the king of foreign correspondents. His cable returned here to-day and attracted comment everywhere. It is as follows: "The manifesto of the Comte de Paris is the almost exclusive topic of discussion, but, curiously enough, it has made a greater impression abroad than in France, judging by a telegram from the provinces. Some papers remark that the manifesto explains the banishment of the Comte de Paris, but the fact is the very reverse. The banishment explains the manifesto. Had he been on French soil and taken account of the present situation, had he breathed the political atmosphere of the county, the prince would never have written it. No moment seems less opportune for such an assertion of his claims than the morrow of the mobilization experiment, of which the whole of France is so proud and the credit of which devolves on a republican government. A manifesto denying the government all virtue and ability appears unjust to an immense majority of the nation and this alone proves it was drawn up abroad and will produce the most impression abroad, where it is least scandalizing. To be opportune it should have appeared in the midst of the last ministerial crisis. When the republicans of France seem doomed to impotence and sterility is when monarchial stability might have been contracted with constant and dangerous fluctuations. This, however, is cruel and infallible. In consequence of exile at a distance events are not judged at their real value. Never, too, was the manifesto less foreseen. On the 31st of May, only three months ago, France seemed on the brink of a catastrophe. She seemed about to choose a government whose programme was war abroad, at home separation of church and state and a progressive income tax, communal anarchy and all theories threatening life and property. The attitude of the conservative party warded off these dangers. Those who had seen them and beheld the escape felt admiration for this patriotic act. It entered nobody's head that the conservatives aimed at any reward other than the consciousness of having served the country well. The reasons which dictated or appeared to dictate their conduct have not disappeared. The manifesto now suddenly stops what was believed to be the patriotic action of the conservatives. The truce is at an end. The conflict recommences. The monarchy openly plants its flag in the face of the republic. It rejects all compromise with the republicans, that is to say the immense majority of France are treated as a faction and that immense the minority are treated as having usurped the unprescriptible right of royalty. The present cabinet had declared that it was a government of combat, but the monarchy picks up the weapon dropped by the Rouvier ministry and constitutes itself a government of combat at every time, when it was believed to have at least temporarily shelved its claims for the sake of peace. All this is the effect of exile. The friends of the Comte de Paris had told him that the Bonapartists were divided and disorganized; that the moderate republicans were disgusted; that the royalists had agreed to a truce out of discouragement, fancying themselves t