THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THE DEMOCRATS ARE SCARED

Allison's Re-election Does Not Depend on Boies' Inauguration.

CAN'T BLOCK PROCEEDINGS.

A Majority of the Legislature Can Settle the Matter—Members of Both Parties Comment on the Situation.

In a Stew.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The democrats have been in a great stew for the last few days for fear that the republicans might hold a joint convention and elect a United States senator next Wednesday. They have been proceeding on the theory so far that Senator Allison couldn't be re-elected until Governor Boies was inaugurated, and therefore that the republicans would be inclined to surrender and give them the speakership so as to bring Senator Allison out of the woods. But their attention has lately been called to the fact that an election for senator could be held on the present temporary organization of the house, the members all having been sworn in, and competent in the meaning of the statute to elect a senator. The second Tuesday after "organization" would therefore be next Tuesday, and that would be the day for the balloting to begin in each house. Then, if no election were made, the following day, Wednesday, it would be in order to hold a joint convention and ballot as members of the legislature in a collective capacity. The democrats have thought that they could block proceedings by refusing to go into joint convention if they wished to and thus at any time prevent the election of Senator Allison. But their eyes have been opened on this point, too, recently, for they have learned that a majority of the members of the legislature could hold this joint convention, even though a majority in either house did not assent. As the republicans have a majority of the legislature they can go ahead with their joint convention whenever the time comes whether the democrats like it or not. The democrats can refuse to go in or can go to Halifax, and it will make no difference, as the statute was framed to meet such contingencies as the attempt of one party to block proceedings by refusing to participate. The democrats are very much afraid that the republicans may hold their joint convention next Wednesday and then, with Senator Allison elected, they would have nothing to worry over and could let the deadlock last as long as they pleased. The republicans have not yet decided to do so, but they have thrown out enough hints in that direction to make the democrats mighty uneasy. The principal bar in the way of the republicans has been the absence of republicans by sickness. It is doubtful whether the absentees can all get here by next Wednesday. The republicans are not worrying over the question of the senatorship, and so far as that is concerned will be entirely willing to let it go to the end of the session. But they do like to worry the democrats with suggestions that they may have their governor left out in the cold, while the republican senator is elected.

Legislators on the Situation.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The deadlock in the lower house on permanent organization promises to be just as protracted as the hitch over the election of the temporary clerk. A full week has passed and neither side has even proposed a compromise. All of the independents, including Evarts, the union labor member, went into the democratic caucus, so no matter how much the contest may be prolonged there will be no "break" in the ranks of the opposition, and if the organization is effected at all it must be by mutual concessions.

The republicans are almost a unit in favor of standing out for the speakership at all hazards. A few say they would rather give the democrats the speaker than not organize at all, but the great majority are firmly demanding the election of a republican speaker. Below will be found a few expressions from the more conservative members on this point:

Colonel Chantry of Mills, who was a member of the granger legislature of 1874 from Page county, and who aided in bringing about the compromise then effected between the republicans and the opposition, who were a tie in the house, said—You may count me as one of the stayers. The republicans will never yield the speakership, nor make any concessions involving the surrender of any vital principles. We will adjourn and go home rather than give the democrats the speaker. I am not a stickler in favor of controlling the committee on the suppression of intemperance. I would be willing to divide that committee evenly, but would go no further.

Dobson of Buena Vista—I am opposed to any compromise involving the least surrender of any republican principles. In fact I have no compromise of any kind to suggest now.

Ball of Jefferson—I have rented my farm and propose to camp on the battlefield till we win. I can stay here for two years if necessary. I have no compromise to suggest at present, but the republicans have the senate and will be responsible for the legislation anyway and are entitled to the speakership, and I am in favor of staying here until it is conceded to us.

Field of Page—Well, I admit it looks as if we must compromise in some way, but, no, we will not give up the speaker—we will adjourn first.

Powers of Jasper (a new member)—I agree with Dobson. We are here for business and will not surrender control of this house to the democrats on any condition.

Chase of Hamilton—Perhaps we had better take the speaker and control of the committees, and give them the rest of the spoils, but the speaker we must have.

Dolph of Harding, who proposed the compromise on temporary organization which was finally accepted—I was willing to give the democrats the temporary speaker, but will never yield the permanent speakership nor the control of our best committees. Things can wait two years well enough—better than Boies can, and I think the democrats are getting uneasy and will come to time.

The democrats are not so determined. They, however, ask an equal division of the spoils. They have submitted to the republicans a proposition which gives the democrats the speaker and half of the minor officers and to the republicans the clerk and choice of three committees and half of the remaining committees with their share of the spoils.

Below will be found some interviews which give all phases of the views held by the opposition:

McDermid of Adair, Ind.—Yes, I will stay by the democrats to the last; you may depend on that. There is no question but that the democrats ought to have the speaker. They represent a majority of the people and precedent is in their favor. I believe the republicans ought to be willing to yield the speakership and take the chief clerk and the best committees.

Smith of Des Moines—We have already submitted fair terms of compromise. We proposed to take the speaker, give the republicans the clerk and choice of three committees, and divide the minor officers equally. If they don't think this is fair let them reverse the proposition and see how quick we will accept it.

Dent of Plymouth—A compromise is the only solution of this difficulty. It will finally come to that anyway. I think when both sides admit this, the question of what is fair will not be so hard to solve. We think some proposition should come from the republicans.

Addie of Fayette—I don't believe in prolonging this deadlock. I think we had better divide the offices as near equally as possible and then say give or take. That would be fair.

Arnold of Decatur—I am not in favor of prolonging this senseless fight. The people are getting tired of it and it is foolish to talk of adjourning without organization. The state institutions would suffer for want of funds and an extra session would have to be called.

Beem of Keokuk declined to express his views, being a member of the conference committee.

Briggs of Pottawattamie—I am in favor of fighting it out on a basis of physical endurance. Let us declare all pairs off, and just stay here till we organize. If any member dies or gets sick let the other party reap the benefit.

Chamberlain of Buchanan—We democrats don't want the earth, but we do want a fair division of the offices and committees.

Gilbert of Clayton—I think the proposition submitted by the democrats is essentially fair and would vote to accept it if the terms were reversed.

Gitchell of Linn—We will be satisfied with nothing less than the speaker and an equal division of the minor offices. We will stay with them on these points till they are tired.

Glattly of Chickasaw—We all favor a speedy organization, but the democrats represent a majority of the people and I, for one, will stay here till spring if the republicans do not concede the speakership.

Hamilton of Linn (candidate for speaker)—O, we will have to settle on a compromise, that is certain.

Hart of Clinton—The democrats must have control of the committee on suppression of intemperance at all hazards. If compelled to yield one or the other, I would rather give up the speakership.

Lund of Kossuth—We want a fair compromise and I think we will get it.

Martin of Scott—We ought to have the speaker, and if necessary will give control of the committee on suppression of intemperance to the republicans.

McGovren of Harrison—I don't think we ought to adjourn at all until the thing is settled. Let us stay right here and fight. He assured of one thing—the democrats never will give up both the speaker and committee on intemperance. They will adjourn without organizing first.

Mitchell of Benton—The democrats have been eating crow these many years and now we are in a position to ask and demand half the turkey, and we are going to get it, too.

It will be readily observed from these expressions that the deadlock promises to be indefinitely protracted, with the chances of winning the speakership in the end decidedly in favor of the republicans. REX.

A Burlington Failure.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 2.—The firm of Gardner, Paterson & Co., dealers in dry goods and notions, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities of the firm are stated to be $17,000 and the assets, consisting of the stock and book accounts, are placed at $30,000. The principal creditor is the National State bank of this city, which holds a note for $10,181.78 on the stock. The business for the present will be continued by the mortgagee, but will probably be turned over to the assignee next week.

TROUBLES OF A PASTOR.

A Pittsburg Rector Institutes Suit Against the Vestry.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Rev. Samuel Maxwell, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, the wealthiest and most fashionable church in the city, has sued the vestry and church officials for cumulative damages for breach of contract. The reverend gentleman has been receiving, under a contract, a salary of $3,600 per year and a mansion, the rent of which is stipulated at $900 per annum. Recently the vestry requested Mr. Maxwell's resignation, but it was not forthcoming, and at the last meeting it was decided not to release his present residence. The suit is to recover such damages as will make good his loss from rent, etc. The beginning of the trouble was the refusal of Rev. Maxwell to present the name of the late John H. Shoenberger at the diocesan convention as a candidate for election as a lay delegate to the general Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Shoenberger, who has since died, bequeathed to the church $100,000. The suit has created a sensation in church circles. Some interesting developments are looked for.

DESTITUTION IN OKLAHOMA.

Farmers in a Certain Section Said to Be in Great Need.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A morning paper is in receipt of an appeal for help from the people of the newly settled Oklahoma. The communication authoritatively asks that the condition of the people of the new territory be at once made public. "In a section twelve miles square about Hennessey the farmers are actually starving," says the letter. "They are almost without clothing, many of them wearing the thin garments of the summer months. The winter is quite severe and stormy and the suffering is almost past comprehension. If aid does not come at once the death list will run high. There are already a number of fatalities from exposure and lack of food, and without medicine and attention the death rate will become enormous. Bolts of coarse cloth skirt goods, heavy boots, flour, meal and coffee are needed, and aside from these things quinine, calomel and aconite are needed. This demands attention in the name of suffering and starving humanity."

THE ILLINOIS GRANGE.

A Gratifying Increase in the Organization's Membership.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The last report of Grand Master Thompson of the Illinois State grange shows that the organization is rapidly increasing in membership and probably destined soon to become a powerful factor in Illinois politics. "The work all over the state," says the grand master, "has progressed at an encouraging rate during the last year. During that time there were organized in Illinois fifty-one granges and three county organizations, causing an increase in membership of 2,100. The master of the National grange has appointed a recruiting week for each state in the union. On this particular week the officers and members of the granges are to canvass the counties for recruits. It is expected that this move will result in much good. All alliances of farmers, Patrons of Husbandry and other similar organizations are working harmoniously and great results are expected."

Killed His Wife.

MARIANA, Ark., Feb. 2.—A timberman named Kelly, employed near Alligator Bay, hearing that his wife, from whom he had been separated about a year, was intimate with a nineteen-year-old boy, went to the house Saturday morning and finding Mrs. Kelly and the boy there opened fire on the latter, killing him instantly. Mrs. Kelly retaliated by firing twice at her, husband who then shot and killed her. Kelly was only slightly wounded, and went to a neighbor named Owens, made him saddle a horse and start out with him, ostensibly to Forrest City. As nothing has been heard from them it is feared Owens was also murdered. An old grudge, it is said, has existed between them.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather.

For Nebraska: Colder, fair weather, variable winds.

For Iowa: Colder, northwesterly winds, occasional snows in eastern portion, fair in western portion.

For South Dakota: Colder, fair weather, northwesterly winds.

The Death Record.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—Colonel Nathan C. Barnett, secretary of state of Georgia, died tonight, aged ninety.

BOORISH PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Democratic Postmasters Snub Porter and Raum.

CASTLE GARDEN MANAGEMENT.

A Proposal to Put it in the Hands of Federal Officers—Miner Bruce On Alaska—A Republican Quorum in the House.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.

It is quite likely that the researches for information which the superintendent of the census is making for the purpose of ascertaining the character of persons in various locations and securing facts to be used in taking the census this summer, and the inquiries the commissioner of pensions makes to ascertain the credibility of witnesses will result in many new postmasters being appointed. The thousands of letters of inquiry which are being sent out every week develop constantly both ignorant and discourteous, not to mention careless, postmasters by the hundreds. Some of the answers received from postmasters appointed under President Cleveland are both humorous and irritating. The letters of Superintendent Porter ask for information as to the character of persons about to be employed in census work, their location and all classes of statements intended to assist in the preliminary labor of the eleventh census.

The inquiries of Commissioner Raum relate to the character of persons and their postoffice addresses. Here are extracts of some of the replies from postmasters recently received:

"I have neither the time nor the inclination to pry into my neighbors' business."

"I have about twenty such inquiries which I keep carefully locked up in my safe. As soon as my successor is appointed I will take pleasure in calling his attention to them. I forgot to say that I am a democrat. My father was a democrat and his father was of the same stripe. I have one daughter and if she don't marry a democrat I will disinherit her. This is the kind of a postmaster I am."

"I wish the commissioner of pensions would let his hands do something else besides send me these d——d things. I am no spy."

"Don't know anything about him; care still less."

"He wouldn't lie unless there was something to gain in so doing."

"If you can't say anything in a man's favor do not speak of him at all."

"The biggest liar in town and there are 800 inhabitants."

"His affidavits are worth about a 3 cent glass of whisky apiece."

CASTLE GARDEN.

Secretary Windom, it is stated, will take out of the hands of the New York board of immigration the charge of Castle Garden and put it under the direction of federal officers. Everybody seems to complain about the management of Castle Garden. At present the boarding house runners are allowed to fleece the emigrants right and left; girls are debauched and the commission seems powerless to prevent it. The immigrants are to land at Governor's island. It is probable that the bill now before congress creating the office of commissioner of immigration will be speedily adopted. There is no doubt that the federal government should have immediate jurisdiction of immigrants upon landing here, without any interference from New York state politicians as at present. There should be wide open doors for all desirable immigrants and an insurmountable wall against all undesirable emigrants. The head tax of 50 cents should be removed. It is said the impression prevails throughout Europe that an admission of 50 cents each is charged to all who enter the United States, and that the money goes to pay for the wrong-doings of bad immigrants; that if one will pay 50 cents he gets in as he would enter a circus, whether he is good or bad, and no questions asked. It seems almost impossible to explain away this admission money, either to emigrants or Americans. No one appears to know why it is imposed. It is in no degree a check to undesirable immigration.

MINER BRUCE ON ALASKA.

Today's Post publishes a full column interview with Miner M. Bruce of Omaha, now in the city, on Alaska, its climate, resources, and its future. He says:

"When once the people comprehend what Alaska is, the boundless possibilities of her mines and fisheries, the resources of her timber, agricultural and grazing lands and the warmth and uniformity of her temperature you will see an exodus unlike anything in the history of western emigration."

The Post also has a sketch of Major W. H. H. Llewellyn of New Mexico, formerly of Omaha, now in Washington, in which it praises him for his bravery, skill as a detective and all around accomplishments.

WHY THIS DELAY?

The inquiry is made, what is delaying the nomination of Deputy Commissioner of Pensions Hiram Smith. The statement has been made that some of the senators are waiting for his name to be presented for confirmation when the whole subject of rerating will receive their attention.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cyrus Bussey has not been confirmed. It is believed he is being opposed by the Grand Army of the Republic and their friends on the ground of his ruling in regard to dishonorable discharges. The Grand Army of the Republic claims that it comes too near offering a reward for deserters and dishonorable discharges.

A REPUBLICAN QUORUM.

A quorum of the house made up exclusively from the republican side is expected after tomorrow. The return of Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan yesterday would have made with Speaker Reed the requisite 165 had it not been for the unexpected and unexplained absence of Mr. Neidringhaus of St. Louis. The death of the wife of Mr. Caswell of Wisconsin will keep him away probably a couple of days longer. With true patriotic and republican instincts he has telegraphed that he will be here early this week, and he, with Mr. Rockwell of Massachusetts, who is ill at a hotel in the city, but who says he will risk exposure from the inclement weather to make a quorum, will bring up the total to 165 even should Mr. Neidringhaus fail to respond to the requests made for his return. Mr. Wilbur of New York cannot attend the sessions of the house as he is too ill. The prospects are that 166 of the 168 republican members will be present on Tuesday or Wednesday —all but Wilbur and Rockwell or Neidringhaus—and the West Virginia contested election can then be disposed of if not before then. Letters and telegrams are beginning to pour in on the republican members from every section of the country approving their course in the house in resisting the unwarranted action of the democrats. The business men of New York are sending word here, without regard to political affiliations, that the action of Speaker Reed in taking the bit in his mouth and putting a stop to the wanton waste of time and money and setting an example which will in the future be followed by the presiding officers of all legislative bodies to break up revolutionary deadlocks meets with their heartiest approval. They say the business men of the country are weary of the suspense which has hung like a pall over them on account of the uncertainty as to what will be done in the way of legislation at the hands of congress, and that they now begin to not only see their way clear but the vista to the future is opened. The money and produce markets of the country have undoubtedly suffered greatly of late on account of the inability of any one to foretell the action of congress upon any one of the many measures before it, but now the legislation which was promised by the republican party in 1888 may be expected. Chairman Dorsey of the committee on banking and currency says the bill to give national banks the full par value of their circulation on bonds deposited with the treasurer, which is pending as unfinished business in the house, will likely be passed, together with the amendment of Mr Cannon of Illinois to reduce to $10,000 the minimum circulation of banks. He says a careful study of the proposition by many members who have opposed the bill has resulted in expressions of affirmation where he got the negative sentiment when the measure was up about a week since. He says further that if the house should conclude to recommit the measure to the committee it does not by any means indicate ultimate failure, but on the contrary its success, as the entire committee favor the bill and also the proposed amendment and would promptly report both back to the house.

AN IMPRACTICABLE PRACTICE.

It is becoming clearer every year that the practice of assigning an engineer officer from the army to act as one of the three commissioners for the District of Columbia is impracticable and unsatisfactory. In nine instances out of ten the officers assigned are either ignorant of their duties and refuse to learn—should they have the capacity to comprehend the scope of the field before them—or they are obstinate and try to run the whole business of the district. A district commissioner from the army is generally simply a generalissimo in society. President Cleveland found it necessary during the construction of the aqueduct tunnel two years ago to remove the army engineer in charge with a record which was very unenviable. Mr. Cleveland then removed Colonel Ludlow, the engineer the district commissioner assigned from the army. Major Charles W. Raymond, who was assigned by President Cleveland to take the place of Colonel Ludlow, was removed yesterday. It is said that Major Raymond refused to comply with the new order of things and wanted to run the politics of the district offices as he would the discipline of a regiment in time of war. He refused to recognize the complexion of a democrat when republicans were wanted in the offices, although he readily recognized a republican from a democrat when he went into office under President Cleveland, he being offensively partisan when he was assigned under a democratic administration. He became a reformer when the administration changed. He will go to Philadelphia in charge of the river and harbor work there and Lieutenant Colonel Henry M. Roberts will take his place here.

THE ARMY.

General Rochester, paymaster general of the army, will be placed on the retired list on account of age on the 15th inst. The Critic today says that the impression prevails at the war department that Major A. B. Carey, pay department, or Colonel C. M. Terrell, deputy paymaster general, will receive the appointment. It says that Colonel Terrell is credited with influence with Mr. Harrison. The pay of a paymaster general, who has the rank of a brigadier general, is $5,500 per year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Senator Manderson gave a luncheon party at her home on Seventeenth street yesterday, covers being laid for fourteen.

John Hyde, formerly of the passenger department of the B. & M. railroad at Omaha, arrived with his family this afternoon. Mr. Hyde has been appointed chief of the division in the census bureau for the collection of statistics relating to cereal production, forestry and special crops, and enters upon his duties tomorrow. PERRY S. HEATH.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

Financial Transactions of the Country for the Past Week.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following table, compiled from special dispatches from the managers of the clearing houses in the cities named shows the gross exchanges for the last week with the rates per cent. increase or decrease, as compared with the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1889.

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$652,923,784	17.1	
Boston	94,893,582	5.9	
Philadelphia	69,199,207		4.2
Chicago	62,234,000	11.9	
St. Louis	18,819,153	16.8	
New Orleans	14,543,639	24.2	
Pittsburg	13,701,728	25.2	
Baltimore	15,024,624	10.0	
San Francisco	13,[illegible]81,461		12.5
Cincinnati	12,148,200	10.4	
Kansas City	8,[illegible]52,867	0.1	
Louisville	9,037,567	20.4	
Providence	4,731,700	8.0	
Milwaukee	5,441,000	8.9	
Cleveland	4,332,[illegible]99	43.5	
Detroit	4,488,787	9.9	
Denver	3,996,031	27.7	
Omaha	4,635,525	31.4	
Minneapolis	3,544,161	31.5	
St. Paul	3,704,108	24.6	
Memphis	3,350,505	14.6	
Columbus	2,482,500	12.9	
Dallas	1,880,569	28.9	
Fort Worth	2,091,711	29.8	
Indianapolis	2,683,107	45.2	
Hartford	1,886,205	2.3	
Richmond	1,702,031		10.1
Galveston	1,928,588	29.5	
Duluth	2,183,919	.3	
St Joseph	1,239,561	18.1	
Springfield	1,171,634	11.0	
Peoria	1,387,541		11.7
New Haven	1,108,648	5.9	
Worcester	1,060,237	5.5	
Portland, Me.	1,016,427	21.3	
Norfolk	762,132		11.6
Wilmington	780,285	2.2	
Syracuse	543,820		8.1
Sioux City	779,681	89.5	
Wichita	844,346	24.9	
Lowell	655,318	13.6	
Des Moines	557,105	41.3	
Grand Rapids	697,834	30.7	
Los Angeles	473,192		30.7
Topeka	421,193	45.2	
Montreal	6,488,057		7.1
*Buffalo	5,914,435		
*Portland, Ore.	1,186,930		
*Birmingham	1,401,2[illegible]2		
*Seattle	503,07[illegible]		
*Tacoma	515,088		
*Halifax	1,017,100		
Total	$1,179,204,304	14.9	
Outside New York	457,278,610	8.2	

*Not included in totals. No clearing house at this time last year.

ILLINOIS' ALIEN LANDLORD BILL.

Considerable Interest Manifested as to How it Will Work.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Considerable interest is felt in the result of the alien landlord bill which was passed by the Illinois general assembly three years ago, to go into effect July 1, 1893. There are about a million acres of agricultural land in the state of Illinois owned by Scully and other English millionaires, and under the terms of the new law all this real estate becomes the property of the state on July 1, 1890, unless the owners have by that time either become American citizens or declared on oath their intention to become such. So far as known none of these alien land proprietors have up to date declared their intention to become American citizens, so it is presumed they propose to defy the law and test its constitutionality by appealing to the highest courts of the land.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Baltimore—The Circassian and Barrett, from Liverpool.

At New York—The Franco, from London; the Waesland, from Antwerp; the Buffalo, from Hull.

At Queenstown—The Servia and Wyoming, from New York for Liverpool.

At Moville—The Parisian, from Portland for Liverpool.

At Havre—La Gascogne, from New York.

At Liverpool—The Wallachia, from Galveston.

Killed in Court.

DURANGO, Col., Feb. 2.—Benedito Martinez and Jack Davis quarreled over wages. Martinez got the worst of the fight. He caused Davis' arrest, and while the latter was in court yesterday Martinez came in and shot him dead. The assassin is a county commissioner, and one of the wealthiest Mexicans in the state. The matter caused great excitement.

JAKE WINS IN THREE ROUNDS

Vanquished Vacquelin Gives Up the Fight.

KILRAIN HAD A WALK OVER.

The Ex-Champion Batters and Squeezes the French Giant in a Manner Very Discouraging to That Lusty Lad.

The Sabbath at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—Notwithstanding all that has been said about the death of prize fighting in New Orleans Jake Kilrain appeared in the role of the gladiator today at the West End with the police keeping guard. His opponent was Felix Vacquelin, a strapping youngster of French ancestry who has vanquished all the local lights and knocked out the St. Joe "Kid." His admirers have been very enthusiastic over him and were anxious for him to meet Kilrain, as his measure could best be taken by such a standard.

A purse of $2,000 was raised and arrangements made for a six-round contest with soft gloves. The theater at the West End was the scene of the contest. Kilrain came from Richburg Friday, looking in splendid condition, weighing 207 pounds and was a much better man than when he fought Sullivan.

Vacquelin was also fit physically in a general way, but he complained of a pain in the groin, which caused a swelling on his left leg and made him a little lame.

There was a gathering of nearly fifteen hundred people at the scene this afternoon, including prominent educators, members of the exchanges, federal, state and city officers and sports, as well as many people from the country.

Kilrain made his appearance at 3 p. m. He wore white tights, black socks and canvas shoes and had not shaved his mustache. Doc Adler, his Baltimore friend, and the well known William Muldoon were his seconds.

Vacquelin soon came in wearing brown tights, a red sash and leather fighting shoes. His seconds were Mike Cleary and James Sweeney. Although Vacquelin stands six feet two inches, he did not look larger than Kilrain, who is only five feet, ten and a half inches. Vacquelin is clean built, with a sturdy neck, well set chest and shoulders and arms and legs that do not seem as strongly muscled as they are on account of their length.

Kilrain, on the contrary, looked broad and heavily muscled, looming up like Sullivan did at Richburg.

Pat Kendrick was chosen referee and John O'Neil and John L. Duffy time-keepers.

The gloves were called four ounces, but looked less than three. After the usual preliminary handshaking Muldoon made a little speech, saying that it was a gathering on a Sunday afternoon to witness a glove contest, and hoped that the crowd would not forget and think it had come to a prize fight. It was a contest for a display of skill, strength and endurance and not a fight. At 3:49 he called time. The men sprang forward and the fight commenced.

Kilrain made his fight scientifically and showed all the generalship for which he is noted. In the first round he tried to draw Vacquelin on, but the latter was wary and never assumed the offensive. Then he feinted, led lightly with his left, when he stepped in quickly landed on the face and as Vacquelin's attention was attracted delivered a half arm swing with his right on the neck and clinched. Vacquelin fought on pluckily and got in some faint short arm returns on the side. After that he could not touch Kilrain.

In the second round Kilrain repeated the half-arm blow and squeezed Vacquelin in a clinch so that when he let him go Vacquelin dropped to one knee. When Kilrain found his rival was weakening he rushed in and clinched again, at the same time swinging his right in on the neck. It was a good chance to end up the matter, but the police and referee interfered. Kilrain continued his rushes and landed on the neck, jaw and stomach with both hands and clinched and crowded Vacquelin to the ropes. When the round ended Vacquelin's jaw was swelling up and his ribs were rosy. In the third round Vacquelin was more confident and swung out his right, but relapsed into the defensive when he failed to reach. Kilrain landed a left hander on the stomach at very long range and slipped after the blow. It was Vacquelin's chance, but Kilrain got away like a cat. Then he smashed his right out on the jaw again, on the body, feinted again with the left and clinched with it, leaving the right hand free for work. The right swung around and struck with terrific force on Vacquelin's jaw and side in rapid succession. He got away with a few light returns. He then repeated the performance, landing with his right three times more on the jaw before the round closed. Cleary urged Vacquelin to continue, but the big felolw's sore leg had swollen from the exercise and he said he would not go on. He was far from being knocked out, although his lip was cut and his jaw and sides were sore. He said he had no business to fight at all under the circumstances. Cleary threw up the sponge and Kilrain was declared the victor. Vacquelin cried and wanted another go.

Kilrain said his opponent was a good man, but green.

McCormick Beats Paulsen.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Feb. 2.—Axtell Paulsen, for eight years the champion skater of the world, lost that title this afternoon to McCormick of New Brunswick, who defeated him in a ten-mile race. McCormick made the first five miles in 27 minutes and the last in 19¼.

The Schedule Meeting.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—February 8 is the day named in the notice of Secretary Roche for the Western association schedule meeting. It is to occur at the Millard hotel, Omaha. The committee is composed of Messrs. Thompson of St. Paul, Mulcahey of Sioux City and Rowe of Denver.

A French Duel.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The duel between the Marquis de Mores and M. Dreyfus, editor of the Nation, took place today. Dreyfus was shot in the right arm, but was not seriously injured. The marquis was unhurt. The duel was the outcome of an article in the Nation offensive to de Mores.

STATE NEWS.

Fighting the Elevator Ring.

HOLDREGE, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Holdrege is apparently on the verge of a season of great prosperity. Improvement seems to freight the business atmosphere and rumors of contemplated activity are afloat in all quarters. The farmers have formed a very strong organization for the buying or building and operation of an elevator by which they may ship their own grain and thus secure to themselves correct weights and the middleman's profits. The organization has applied to the B. & M. for a site on which to build an elevator and the company virtually refuses the ground by stating that two elevators are sufficient for Holdrege. These two elevators are but two of a whole system which are owned by H. O. Barber and H. W. Scott, entirely controlling the grain market of Phelps and the adjoining counties. Great dissatisfaction has existed for years and the farmers are compelled to take some measures for self-protection. Much talk is now being indulged in favoring the building of other lines of railroad to Holdrege, and prospects are good for the extension of the Northwestern from Hastings and a line from Kearney south via Holdrege to the southern seaboard. It is reported that the B. & M. will build northwest from Holdrege via [illegible] creek to the coal fields.

The past year witnessed the building of the finest business block in any city west of Lincoln, and an opera house which will compare favorably with the Boyd of Omaha. These fine improvements may be credited largely to the enterprise of [illegible]insel brothers, who will in a few days move the Commercial State bank into the [illegible] rooms of the new block. Fine residences have arisen in all parts of the city. H. O. Harbor, the grain merchant, said his fine residence in West Holdrege last week, and will build again, finer than ever, on the corner of Burlington and Hayden streets, which is conceded by all to be the finest residence location in the city.

The Cereal Mill a Certainty.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—George L. Woolsey, who purchased the plant of the old Nebraska distilling company, will leave this week for New York to secure the necessary machinery for the cereal mills, into which the distilling plant will be converted. There is no longer any doubt about the sincerity of the deal with the trust, and it is certain that the new enterprise will be in active operation within a few months. It is said that for two reasons the trust was as willing to sell as Mr. Woolsey was to buy. It was considered the easiest way out of the pending suit against them and at the same time get off their hands a valuable piece of property in the possible event of prohibition this fall. Mr. Woolsey says the cereal mills will be the largest in the United States.

Driven Insane by Influenza.

COZAD, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Influenza is putting in some disastrous work in this community. Today the country was thrown into excitement over the report that S. S. McKelvey, a prominent farmer living about ten miles north of Cozad, has lost his reason and is a raving maniac. The marshal and five deputies today brought him to town. McKelvey and his family were taken with the grippe several weeks ago and he tried to conquer the disease, but failed. He will be taken to Lincoln immediately.

Accidental Shooting.

SHUBERT, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Two brothers, sons of Clayton Hendricks, a farmer residing in Barada precinct, were hunting today. The older boy carried a shotgun on his shoulder and his younger brother was walking behind and while passing a limb the gun was accidentally discharged. The entire load penetrated the left side of the abdomen of the younger brother. A doctor was called to dress the wound, but it is feared that it will prove fatal.

Notes from North Loup.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Business is picking up with the return of mild weather. Now that the coming of a new railroad is an assured fact, other business projects are being developed. The Modern Woodmen of America are maturing a plan to construct a double front, two-story brick building in the early spring. As this camp is made up of some of the most energetic young business men of the town it may be expected to carry to a successful issue whatever it undertakes.

Nebraska City's Proposed Bridge.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Engineer Treadwell with a force of ten assistants, representing a large bridge company of Kansas City, are engaged here in making a survey for a permanent high wagon bridge across the Missouri river. If the bridge is built it is intended to make it a combination wagon and railroad bridge, and if possible, have it free for wagons.

Roasted to Death.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mrs. A. J. VanBuskirk, an old lady subject to epilepsy, was burned to death at Blue Springs last night. She was alone in the house at the time and fell forward into the fire, probably during a fit. When found her clothes were burned off and her body literally baked. She is the mother of a leading shoemaker at that place.

BLAINE'S DAUGHTER DEAD.

Mrs. Coppinger Dies at Her Father's Residence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Colonel Coppinger, Secretary Blaine's eldest daughter, died at her father's residence here this morning.

Her death was caused by congestion of the brain induced by la grippe. All the immediate members of the family were present at the last moment, Colonel Coppinger having arrived from the west yesterday.

This is the fourth death in the family of Secretary Blaine within the past thirty-five days and is the second one of his children to die within that time from illness brought on by la grippe.

The president, members of the cabinet and many other friends called today to express sympathy.

The funeral will probably take place Tuesday from St. Matthew's Catholic church and Father Sherman, a son of General Sherman, is expected to conduct the services.

Mrs. Coppinger was thirty years of age and was married about seven years ago.

POLISH AMAZONS.

Twenty-Five Hundred Women Fight the Police.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 2.—A riot occurred today in the vicinity of St. Adelbert's church in the Second Polish parish, East Buffalo, which required the full force of 200 policemen to quell. No one was killed, but several policemen were more or less injured by bricks and other missiles, and the leader of the rioters, a Polish woman, name unknown, was badly hurt. The riot was a continuation of the demonstration of disfavor with which Father Fowler Dunkirk, the priest who was appointed to this parish lately by Bishop Ryan, has been received. By order of Bishop Ryan Father Fowler tried to hold services this morning. The priest notified the police that he would obey orders and asked for protection. Over two hundred policemen were therefore sent to his aid. The priest was escorted in his buggy to the church by a cordon of armed detectives. On arriving at the church they found drawn up around a barricade which had been erected around the church fully 2,500 Polish women and girls. The men stood aloof on the other side of the street and looked on. The policemen were instructed not to strike the women with their fists or billies. So an unusual warfare began. The Polish women fought like enraged tigers and pushed the policemen away from the gate by sheer force of numbers. Finally the policemen beat down the barricade and surrounded the women. Then from their aprons the women produced salt and pepper which they flung in the blue coats' eyes. They scratched, bit, struck, kicked and yelled like so many cats.

The arrival of the priest was the signal for the climax of the riot. The women hurled themselves en masse upon the carriage, sprang upon his back and one woman who acted as the leader actually caught the priest by the throat and would have strangled him. It took four policemen to pull her off. The Polish men now added a shower of stones, bricks and other missiles to the fray. They were soon subdued with battons and not a few went home with broken heads and bloody noses. Nine were arrested.

Special Policeman Lyons had his shoulder blade broken, and half a dozen other officers were more or less injured.

The woman ring leader was thrown down and trampled on and badly hurt. The priest was rescued badly scared and with his vestments bespattered and torn. After his departure the crowd was dispersed and policemen are now guarding the priest in an abode known only to them.

A HOLOCAUST IN BOSTON

Ten People Meet Their Death in Flames.

BURNING OF THE SEARS BLOCK

The Stairs Catch Fire and Cut off Escape From the Upper Stories—Heartrending Scenes.

A Five Story Funeral Pyre.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—The Sears building, a magnificent five-story marble structure occupied by the Second National and Atlas banks, insurance lawyers and brokers' offices, burned this morning. The building is valued at $200,000; insurance, $115,000. The yearly rental of the building brought in $75,000. The loss to the banks and offices has not been ascertained. The buildings adjoining were slightly damaged. Two firemen were badly burnt, but are not thought to be fatally injured.

It is now known that ten persons were burned. Three others were fatally injured and six others seriously if not mortally hurt.

It is believed the fire started in a clothing store on the first floor. Before it was discovered it had eaten through the partition wall of the hallway, which contained stairs leading to the tenements above and thus cut off escape for the occupants. The scenes which occurred among the occupants when they were awakened were of the most heartrending description. Shrieks of terror, groans of agony and cries for help filled the air. Men, women and children filled the windows and piteously pleaded for help. Some of the more venturesome even hung from the windows by only a slight hold on the sills. Ladders were hurriedly hoisted, lines of hose quickly run off and in ten minutes the fears for personal safety had subsided. Those whom it was possible to save had been taken from their positions of peril and the wounded had been taken to places where their injuries could be cared for.

After the fire was practically extinguished Chief Webber, followed by several firemen, went into the building and with difficulty ascended to the upper floors. When they reached them a sight that horrified them met their eyes. Under one of the windows crouched a human form burned to a crisp, the hands clasped together and kneeling as though in prayer. Further search showed in other parts of the top floor seven other human forms covered with cinders and ashes. Seeing escape from the flames below to the street impossible because the stairs were burning, the terrified victims had evidently rushed to the upper floor in their attempts to escape and there had been roasted as though held in a furnace.

Later two infants were removed from other parts of the building and a list of ten human lives lost made up.

The injured were removed to hospitals and the dead bodies taken to the morgue for identification.

There are serious suspicions that the fire was the work of incendiaries. It is stated that when the street door burst open the smell gave strong indications that the stairs and floor had been saturated with oil. The police have decided on a thorough investigation, and one Benjamin Simonds has been arrested on suspicion.

Another Conflagration.

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 2.—Hull & Rogers, furniture; Samuel Harris, clothing; George Stevens, art materials, and T. P. Hoyt & Co., grocery, all on Main street near Liberty, were burned out this morning. The losses will aggregate $300,000; insurance about one-third. There were several narrow escapes from death, many occupants of the flats over the stores being taken from their rooms almost suffocated.

Servant and Child Cremated.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—William D. Ells and wife, returning to their cottage tonight after an hour's visit to a friend, found the house in flames and the charred corpses of their two year-old daughter and the servant, Anna Johnson, visible just inside the kitchen door. Mrs. Ells rushed into the burning dwelling and succeeded in bringing out unharmed her baby, aged nine months, that had been asleep upstairs. How the fire started is a mystery.

A Serious Blaze.

KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 2.—Two six story buildings, Allen & Son's tannery, filled with stock; Denoyer water cure, the German M. E. church and parsonage burned this morning; loss $125,000, insurance, $100,000. At one time the entire northwest part of the city was threatened and engines were sent from Racine.

IN CONGRESS.

A Forecast of the Principal Business This Week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Blair educational bill is likely to consume a large part of the time of the senate this week. There is a probability of the renewal of the set speeches on the race problem, but the majority of the democratic senators are disposed to withhold their remarks on that subject until it comes before the senate in connection with some such measure as the national election bill.

In secret session the Morgan and Dorchester nominations are expected to be called up.

In the house the republicans hope to have a quorum of their own members present tomorrow or next day and to be able to force a vote and to finally dispose of the pending election case in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of judicial intervention. Meanwhile the committee on elections is preparing to report on the case of Atkinson vs Pendleton from the First West Virginia district. There is expectation that the committee on rules will present a new code to the house within a few days.

A Double Murder.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Feb. 2.—Henry Brooks, a colored soldier from Fort Bayard, killed Deputy Sheriff Dalton and a colored woman named Carrie Drug, and seriously wounded another man at Central City, a town eight miles from this place, about 10 o'clock last night. Carrie Drug kept a saloon at Central City which was frequented by the colored soldiers from Fort Bayard, the two places being only about a mile apart. Brooks, who had been drinking at Central early in the evening, went up to Fort Bayard and returned with a cavalry carbine and two belts of cartridges, intending to kill the woman and man, of whom he professed to be jealous. He shot the woman without warning and immediately afterward shot the deputy sheriff, who was about to arrest him. As the deputy fell a man knelt down on his knee, bent over to raise him up and received a serious wound in the jaw. The shooting then became general and Brooks received a wound in the leg, when he was arrested. He was immediately brought over here and placed in jail.

Fatal Snow Slide.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—A report just received from Sierra City, a village high up in the Sierra Nevada mountains, says on the evening of the 17th ult. a snow slide occurred at Loganville, two miles distant, killing Mrs. Leidstrom and John W. Foye.

A Big Steerage List.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The steamer Trave, from Bremen, brought 60 steerage passengers to New York.