THE HIRE OF THE LABORERS.

Honors Paid by Leading Omahans to the Anti-Prohibition Banner Bearers.

ROSEWATER AND WEBSTER ARE FETED.

Leading Citizens Testify to Their Appreciation of the Work Done by the Leaders in Nebraska's Historical Campaign.

"About as fine a collection of representative Omahans as I ever saw," said the Man at the Door, as the last of them passed by him into the Omaha club last night. Charles Offut, who was to be the chairman of the meeting, walked in, tall, fine looking, a representative of the Blue Grass country, a disciple of Blackstone and Chitty, with an intellectual cast of countenance that would command attention anywhere. Then Dr. George L. Miller, the "Sage of Seymour," rosy complexioned, with the most kindly eye you ever saw, the intime of Samuel J. Tilden and Haratio Seymour; physician, journalist, and, lastly, the representative of a powerful insurance company. Then Henry W. Yates, banker, financier and churchman, mild in manner, but ever ready to turn a point for Omaha and Nebraska. Then Major T. S. Clarkson, the hero of many a parade, the participant in many a well fought battle in the days when brother was arrayed against brother, now postmaster of this goodly metropolis and commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, with hair turning to silver, and his head commencing to peer through its natural covering. Then a representative of the bench and its youngest member, Judge Joseph Clarkson, with spectacled eyes, full beard and a gentle reminder that age is not neglecting him even to the thinning of his naturally curly locks. Next Frank Murphy, another banker, keen-eyed, decisive in manner, with a look of supreme content with the world, quietly planning additional street railway facilities in the midst of some pleasant speech made to him. Then the big representative of the shoe manufactories, who has written and talked about Omaha for years, a product of the east, pleasant looking and well groomed W. V. Morse. Following him came J. W. Paddock, gray whiskered, "with spectacles on nose," as Shakespeare says, a jolly, good natured, gentleman farmer who, since his effort of last night, must be called the "Silver Poplar of the Pappio." Next came Colonel Mike Sheridan, a typical soldier of the states, with a record that any man might be proud of, the brother of General Phil Sheridan, "Little Phil," whose name today will set the boys in blue pounding their hands as in other days when "Winchester was only twenty miles away."

But those were not all the guests. O, dear, no! No Omahan can fail to recognize that long white-bearded gentleman with the benevolent face, who comes quietly in, bowing to the right and left as he recognizes old acquaintances. It is C. K. Coutant, ex-postmaster, now engaged in putting coal up to the $10 mark. A big, massive looking man with the reddest of red whiskers, a penetrating eye and square cut features, a "braw guid Scot," follows. It is Frew W. Gray, the lumberman. Then comes an alert, dapper gentleman, who was defeated for mayor because the politicians said he was a dandy, but who nevertheless conducts a very extensive manufactory, Joseph A. Garneau, jr. Hy Meday, distinguished looking, a product of a "Massachusettian village," as Edgar Soltus would say, enters the door and is lost in the flood of light which shoots outward like a meteor. Then comes a quiet, reserved citizen, whose interests are all centered in the metropolis of Nebraska, a man who witnessed the products of the earth turn to silver and gold, Guy C. Barton, president of the Omaha and Grant smelting works. In the rear comes a much-traveled looking gentleman, who wears his dress suit like a Londoner, his eyeglasses like a Parisian, Mr. Thomas Kilpatrick.

Just about that time the Man at the Door was asked what was the reason for all this gathering of the big guns of Omaha at the Omaha club, and his answer was, "To honor the men who above all others contributed to the defeat of prohibition in this beautiful state, Hon. Edward Rosewater and Hon. John L. Webster."

But there were other guests! Of course there were. Seventy of them, the leaders in the business professional and social life of the city and they had left cozy firesides to participate in this, the finest banquet ever given in the west in recognition of the services rendered by the men above mentioned.

There were other personages there just as well known as the ones referred to in a paragraph or two preceding. J. J. Dickey, Frank Colpetzer, Hal McCord, his partner, J. S. Brady, the treasurer of the Bankers' and Business Men's association, Charles A. Coe, Dudley Smith, H. T. Lally, C. S. Montgomery, B. B. Wood, smiling and serene, L. M. Bennett, J. S. Collins, the mighty hunter and sportsman who scorns any other game but grizzlies; Louis Reed, E. W. Simeral, C. S. Raymond, W. E. Annin, newspaper man, feuilletonist and private secretary to the junior United States senator; W. S. Strawn, C. J. Loomis, J. S. Brady, F. N. Clarke, Pierre Garneau, Will McMillan, the popular secretary of the club, J. E. Wilbur, an admirer of Ibsen, all were there. And that some conception may be had as to how they were seated at the banquet board, the following diagram will show:

Frank Murphy, E. P. Rogers, E. Rosewater, Charles Offutt, Chr. J. Lundeen, Dr. G. L. Miller, Judge Jos. Clarkson, W. A. Paxton

Guy C. Barton		W. V. Morse
J. A. McShane	T. P. Kirkendall M. T. Barlow	H. W. Yates
L. M. Bennett	J. J. Dickey A. H. Bishop	F. W. Gray
Thos. Kilpatrick	J. S. Collins F. D. Mair	J. W. Paddock
J. A. Creighton	L. S. Reed Geo. T. Mills	Col. M. Sheridan
B. B. Wood	C. S. Raymond A. Remington	H. T. Lally
C. B. Rustin	J. E. Congdon J. S. Brady	E. A. Cudahy
R. W. Patrick	G. J. Hunt H. N. Jewett	F. Colpetzer
R. S. Berlin	D. C. Dunbar E. W. Simeral	C. S. Montgom'y
W. S. Strawn	V. B. Caldwell J. E. Wilbur	R. S. Hall
C. J. Loomis	F. N. Clarke G. R. Voss	W. J. Cartan
J. A. Wakefield	P. E. Iler H. H. Meday	C. L. Saunders
W. S. Curtis	G. C. Squires E. P. Peck	F. B. Lawrence
S. D. Barkalow	P. A. Garneau W. H. McCord	J. K. Chambers
C. K. Coutant	Geo. Paterson Jos. Garneau, jr.	F. W. Brown
J. H. Pratt	F. B. Whitney W. E. Annin	C. A. Coe
G. C. Towle		Dudley Smith
T. S. Clarkson	L. Drake	

The banquetting room was very prettily decorated, palms, ferns, ropes of smilax and rose bowls filled with roses occupying the niches and corners of the place. The table was a model of the decorator's and designer's art. Down the center ran a huge rope of smilax, broken every now and then by prettily painted covers containing cut flowers, la France roses predominating. Epergnes of fruit ingeniously arranged were placed along the two tables, while six candelabra filled with colored waxen tapers and ornamented by parti-colored shades, gave a fairy-like appearance to the room.

And the last to enter the light were the particular guests of the evening, Mr. Webster and Mr. Rosewater. The former, brisk, quick and mobile in features, lightning as to the eye, ready to pour from the tip of his graceful tongue a flood of wit and humor in which honey and lava would be mingled in dazzling proportions. The latter quiet, dignified, with a latent force even amid these peaceful surroundings, that made itself felt like the presence of a magnet, and they took their seats, the former to the left the latter to the right of the chairman of the evening.

Here were lawyers and business men, gentlemen of leisure, and railroad men, democrats and republicans, all gathered around a common board to gracefully recognize the work done by the champions of personal liberty.

The entrance of the guests was signalized by the Musical Union orchestra playing a spirited march, and interspersing the evening's courses with the following very creditably rendered programme, Harry Irvine leading:

Overture—Tancredi ..... Rossini
Selection—Gasperone ..... Millocker
At the Fountain ..... Ellenberg
Waltz—Iris ..... Bucalossi
Cornet Solo—Spanish Serenade ..... Ellenberg
Mr. H. Lotz.
Selection—Said Pasha ..... Stahl
Gavotte—Beauty's Cunning ..... Celbulka
Concert Polka—Esprit Francaise ..... Waldteufel
Selection—The Brigands ..... Offenbach
March—Nadly ..... Chassaigne

The flow of soul was not long in following, occasioned by the following very sumptuous menu, which has not been excelled in the social life of the city, and the complete success of the entire affair is due to Messrs. Charles Offutt, Luther Drake, C. A. Coe, Dudley Smith, Joseph Gorman and W. E. Annin.

MENU.

Blue Points
Celery Sauterne
Consommé, with Egg Amontillado
Fillet of Sole, Sauce Tartare
Pommes Parisienne
Olives Kaut Sauterne
Fillet of Beef, with Trouffles Haricot Derf
Punch au Rum Chateau Lafite
Cigarettes
Asparagus Quail, Roasted au Tresson
Lettuce, French Dressing
Tutti Frutti Ruinart Brut
Pommery Sec Cafe Noir Crackers
Fromage de Brie
Cigars Cognac

And a word should be said in praise of Stewart G. Le Messurier in his excellent conduct of a very trying banquet on account of the number of courses and the wine.

Everybody was glad when the fromage de brie came in sight, for it preceded the coffee and cigars, the signal for a shoving back of chairs and getting into comfortable positions for the flow of reason which was to follow. Long since the decanters—musical decanters—had been singing their siren song. The glou-glou of the Pommery Sec and the Ruinart Brut was as musical as a strain of distant melody on a moonlight night. It was the only sound heard save the speaker's voice. The speech-making had begun.

Charles Offutt, toastmaster of the evening, said:

"Gentlemen—The Omaha club, every member of it, loves Omaha and rejoices in its prosperity. Every benefactor of this fair city is our friend and entitled to our sincere gratitude. It is for this that we have claimed the privilege and now have the honor to welcome to our board the distinguished guests of this evening, the Hon. Edward Rosewater and the Hon. J. L. Webster. Nearly two years ago a radical change in our state polity was proposed. It may be that the movement was inaugurated by benevolent and humane men. It is certain that they were misguided. It is equally certain that their campaign was conducted and managed by fanatics and agitators who acted upon the theory that the end justified the means, for they did not hesitate to slander and villify ovr state, our city and our citizens. The issue was a sharp one. On the one hand was law enforced; on the other lawlessness was rampant. On the one side was the curse of intemperance, regulated and controlled by responsible men; on the other was free rum, all night and Sunday saloons, dispensed and conducted by creatures who were beneath the law. The old way had marked an era of unexampled prosperity, the new was uncertain and had blighted wherever it touched. The one instilled respect for all law by enforcing all that had been enacted; the other bred disrespect for any law by the inability to enforce a part of it. These are recognized as the inalienable birthright of every American citizen to use his own as he willed, provided he did not thereby injure another, the other attempting to prohibit actually everything.

"A crisis was at hand throughout the state. Good and true men organized to maintain and preserve the reign of law. By their works you know them. The fight is over and the victory won. To every one who gave aid, even to the limit of his own vote, a word of praise and an expression of gratitude is due. The honor we offer our guests means no disparagement of the valiant and invaluable services of the many others who made success possible. If the delivered city crowns the general who led her victorious armies, she is none the less mindful of the rank and file which carried her banners within the lines of the enemy. So here, in honoring these leaders for their devotion to the common cause we honor every aid they had.

"Our guests, solely because they loved Nebraska, left personal and individual interests to serve the common weal. There was a trained lawyer tonight to the discussion of the questions involved, the close reasoning and commanding ability which marks him facile princeps in the most exacting profession; the other a brilliant editor and great teacher of the people, armed at every point with an array of unanswerable facts brought to the contest a determination and persistency of purpose which never meets defeat. Thus was dignity added to the campaign. The logic of facts proclaimed from the rostrum and in print by these champions of right carried conviction and instruction to the mind of every voter and set the pace which carried the day. In doing so they incurred personal loss, expense and severe criticism without reward, or hope of reward, save the doserved plaudit of 'well done' from every progressive citizen of this state.

"Such worth and such services cannot be overestimated. Our guests have won and merited the everlasting gratitude of all true citizens of Nebraska.

"I am sure I voice the sentiment of everyone here, if in trying to express a small measure of our sentiments to that gentleman I use the words of Ettrich Sheppard to James, the earl of Glencairn:

The bridegroom may forget the bride,
Was made his wedded wife yestere'en,
The monarch may forget the crown
That on his head an hour has been,
The mother may forget the child
That smiled so sweetly on her knee,
But I will remember thee, Glencairn,
And all thou hast done for me.

Hon. Edward Rosewater, upon being introduced by the toastmaster of the evening, was received amid loud applause and said:

"Mr. Toastmaster, and Gentlemen of the Omaha Club: I feel deeply moved by the compliment you have conferred upon me tonight, and I shall cherish among the most precious mementoes of my career the testimonial you have given me of the confidence and appreciation of the bankers and business men, and professional men of Omaha, for the work I have done during the past campaign. [Applause.]

"It is now some twenty years this month that I was first honored by the citizens of Omaha and Douglas county by the election as a member of the Nebraska legislature, and my friends who are here tonight will remember that I made my maiden speech during that campaign, in the city of Omaha, with a good deal of diffidence, and that I was probably laughed at when I made my first speech in favor of the postal telegraph on the first day of the session.

"I came here something like twenty-seven years ago this fall and I had a little money that I had saved up in working at 'pounding brass,' as they call it among the telegraphic fraternity. I met Milton Barlow very soon after I came here. (Applause and laughter.) He offered me Jefferson Square for $250 and I told him he must take me for a fool to want to go out in the woods, for it was clear out of town. The place where we now stand was the center of the city. Opposite this place was the First National bank, or rather, Kountze Brothers' bank, and on this block stood the Millard Bros. & Co. bank, to which I had a letter of introduction; they had 250 acres of land on the south of town which they offered to me for $80 and I respectfully declined. That 250 acres of land is now very near to the center of the city, along the railroad grounds, and south of there where the lots are selling all the way from $1,000 to $20,000 each. This was in the early times of Omaha. I have seen this city grow from 4,000 population to 140,000. (Voice "143,000." Laughter.) Well, I want to be corrected if I make any mistake against the city of Omaha. This city of Omaha has grown all the way from 4,000 to 140,000 or 150,000 population [Voices—"That is better." Laughter], and during that time we have become the largest city in the Missouri valley. [Applause.] In the place of the little one-story frame banking house and the old brick shell that stood on this spot, we have today some of the finest banking places in the country, the clearings of which amount to $260,000,000 per annum, something to be proud of in eastern cities, and which in western cities may be regarded as extraordinary for cities of double that population in cities further east. We have built a city here by persistence and indominatable energy, lacking perhaps what some people would call natural advantages, but which I believe to have been the result of the best intellect and a large amount of labor of the men who are around me here tonight. And what we have accomplished as within in my own time can certainly be duplicated within the lifetime of most of us.

"The state of Nebraska has gained 135 per cent within the past ten years, and the city of Omaha has increased 452 per cent. It is not to be expected that Omaha will increase in the same ratio within the next ten years, or she would have more than half a million of people, but she will increase to 250,000 or 300,000 population by that time, while I have no doubt that if prohibition had carried she would have stood still or retrograded within the next ten years, [Applause] instead of having increased.

"I know that I am not the only person qualified to speak on this subject. There are a number of men within my hearing who have done fully as much, or more than I, particularly within the earlier days, because I came here as I said, with a very small capital. But although I did not buy Mr. Barlow's lot, I bought a lot over here on the hill for $900 on which half of THE BEE building is now located, which may have a good deal to do with the fact that half of the city is now located on the top of that hill. In fact, the city has extended in all directions; the tendency is to make Omaha solid and compact, a substantial stone, brick and iron business city, and we shall see the buildings erected of marble within the next five years.

"I feel that there is no doubt whatever that a greater advance will be made in Omaha within the next five years than we have seen in the past five years. I thank you cordially for the kind attention you have paid me here tonight. I don't want to detain you and will give way to my friend Mr. Webster, who has rendered as much service in his way in the past campaign as I have in mine."

As Mr. Rosewater resumed his seat Mr. Offutt proposed that the club drink to his health, and as the champagne glasses clinked, a round of applause echoed and reverberated through the hall. Hon. John L. Webster was then introduced and said:

"We who have lived here for twenty years or more have seen a young state, rising from its territorial infancy into the age and proportions of strength. The years of adversity come now and then, but we soon passed beyond them unhurt.

"Nebraska has become a great state. We have the Platte stretching out 300 miles through a plain that compares well with the richness of the valley of the Nile. We have a soil more readily yielding its fruits to the hand of the tiller than the garden spots of sunny France. The prairies only need to be tickled by the teeth of the harrow to send forth the golden corn. The thousands of acres of wheat, waving under the summer winds, touch the heart of the farmer with the pleasantness of a poet's song. We have a summer warmth and sunshine that welcomes the immigrant from Europe. Capital came and cities grew. We expanded from a few thousand to over a million people. While for a time we remained as a little state on the outskirts of the frontier, we have taken our high ranking place among the realities of the American republic. We stand without a rival and without a peer in rapidity of growth in population, in wealth, in prosperity and the more than forty states of the union.

"There is a feeling pervading the commercial centers of the east and in the political air around the capitol at Washington, that Nebraska is an unimportant state. The country does not know our real strength or merit. We who live in Nebraska have not come to a realizing sense of our own greatness. Our relative position among the sister states of the republic should be made known and talked about.

"We are feasting tonight in the metropolitan city of the state. The 128 manufacturing industries of this city employ 6,000 men and pay annually $3,500,000 in wages. These manufacturing industries represent a capital of $10,000,000 and produce an annual product of $31,500,000.

"Pennsylvania looks to this city to purchase 100,000 tons of her anthracite coal every year, while the states of Ohio, Kansas and Wyoming ship to Omaha 285,000 tons of soft coal.

"The railways centering here from west of the Missouri river ship into and out from the city of Omaha and its little prodigy on the south 1,770,000 tons of freight every year. When I tell you that this is equal to five times the tonnage of the United States merchant marine engaged in foreign trade, do you begin to grasp the thought that the city of Omaha is not only metropolitan in its proportions, but that it is reaching a monumental trade, outstripping the traffic of the seas. I leave it to your imagination to picture the jobbing and mercantile trade and the future of this the Queen City of the Missouri valley.

"While Nebraska covers but about one-sixtieth of the area of the United States, it produced last year one-twenty-ninth of all the wheat, one-twenty-fifth of all the oats and one-fourteenth of all the corn grown in the American republic. Our breadstuffs and meat product spread themselves outward to the Atlantic sea board across the ocean and battle in competition with Russia, British India and South America. Our 5,000 miles of railway represent the one-thirtieth of all the railway mileage of the United States.

"The state of Maine, by reason of the eminent statesmen it has produced, who preside over the destinies of the house of representatives, who adorn the senate and who sit near the head of affairs and dictate the international policy of the country, casts a shadow of its seeming greatness over the land. Yet Nebraska has a present population greater than the population of Maine combined with its neighboring state of New Hamphshire. The manufacturing industries of Connecticut and Rhode Island—which have drawn to those small states immense wealth and made them familiar as a household word—by their product which has become scattered over the whole west, do not have a combined population in excess of ours. The combined population of the states of Deleware, Vermont and Florida fall short 150,000 of the present population of Nebraska.

"Let our representatives in the councils of the union have the ability and the courage to make known what we are and assert and insist upon the political privilege and honors which should be extended to so great a state.

"A short time ago we saw the dark cloud of prohibition spreading over us. A crowd of orators came among us with the red luster of conquest. It looked for a time as if our bright hopes were to be blasted. We feared that we were to be cast into the darkness of a gloomy night. We were to be imprisoned and chained and drawn at the heels of a crazed humanity like Iowa and Kansas. The goddess of prosperity was bending low ready to kiss the hem of the garment of our statehood. We welcomed the sign and waged the warfare in behalf of our people. Tonight we see our state redeemed and its star midst the cluster that decorates the field of blue on the flag of our country, unsullied by any restraints upon our natural personal liberties.

"God was on our side. We stood in the sanctuary of eternal right. We were emboldened by the justice of a good cause. The people listened to the experience of ten sister states which had gone through the same contest—from the east to the west and from the north to the south. The only consolation of our enemies comes from a vanquished cause—ours from the glory of a bright future.

"We can now move onward to that goal of greatness that awaits us. Nebraska can now offer an acceptable home to the liberty-loving but unfortunate inhabitant of Ireland. It can and will welcome the poorly paid laborer of Germany, who wishes to make for himself a home in America. The peasant of France can join the moving tide of a swelling population that shall come to us. The wheel of destiny is rolling our way from every nation in Europe and from every overcrowded eastern state. Our 76,000 square miles of territory are offered homes. Our millions in the future are as assured as the logic of history. Our accumulating wealth can rest secure as it will be guarded by the majesty of the people.

"As New York is called the Empire state of the east, is it too much to hope that Nebraska shall become the empire state of the west!

"There is a legend of old that when King Solomon was building his temple, a sculptor was taken into the darkness of a vault beneath. Above him was placed the block of marble. With chisel in hand, by artificial light he proceeded to fashion it according to the engraved design. He knew not the purposes of its use. He knew not when the morning came nor when the sun set. There was before him a duty to be performed. He toiled on according to the command of the master. At last the task was finished. The laborers came and carried away the fashioned stone. The old sculptor, wearied with toil, was led forth into the light. It was the great day of dedication. Thousands of people were viewing the magnificent structure. The old sculptor mingled with the throng. In that great day of human glory he saw the stone which he had fashioned made the chief key-stone to the great archway in that Temple of Zion. As Pennsylvania is called the keystone state of the east, may we toil on developing and improving the state of Nebraska until it shall become the keystone state in that archway that spans the American republic, so that the millions of our common country can look upon and rejoice at the result of our genius."

Dr. George L. Miller, in responding to the toast, "The Campaign," said: "Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen of the Omaha Club: I have been delighted with the speeches I have listened to this evening, but I am convinced that John L. Webster has been secretly trying to steal my speech, and I propose to punish you by talking to you for an hour or more.

"I have listened with great satisfaction to the eloquent speeches made by the gentlemen who have preceded me, but I want to speak of a man who is not here tonight—a man who has passed to his long rest, Mr. Moffat, who was the organizer of the bankers' association. That man, modest and retiring, though aggressive worked with these gentlemen, Messrs Rosewater and Webster in a way that showed that when we lost him we lost as useful and capable a man as ever lived.

"Tonight I have listened to the comprehensive address of Rosewater who has stated something of the past and much of the future of this young city.

"For thirty years I have made a daily study of the resources of Omaha and am convinced that it is destined to be one of the great cities of the country.

"I want to say that Mr. S. P. Morse has a jug of whisky corked up which he says he is never going to uncork until this city has a population of 400,000. I want to say to him that he will be a comparatively young man when that jug is uncorked." [Applause.]

Mr. Rosewater, upon being again introduced, said:

"It was not my intention to again intrude myself on you tonight, but as the junior member of the firm of Rum, Roggen and Rosewater, I will tell you some things about that partnership. I might call your attention to something that happened at Tekamah, when Helen Gougar, one of the short haired colonels, wanted me arrested for disturbing a religious meeting. However, her meetings have not been decided to be religious by the Methodists at Lafayette, Indiana.

"In the spring we met with several little obstacles. I was several times invited to step down and out, and a number of hints were thrown out that the Jonah should be thrown overboard. There was a good deal of back firing all along the lines. Our editorial friends out through the state complained to Dr. Miller, and papers both in and out of Lincoln began their work against Omaha. The editor of the Lincoln Call, who is a defaulter and embezzler from the Knights of Pythias, called on us for $1,200, and when we refused to pay it he began one of the dirtiest and nithiest fights that was made during the campaign. We understood that class of cattle, and $1,200 was all we paid out for that purpose all told. Telegrams from the local prohibitionists to the Voice announce that "The indications are that we are beaten! choked to death'. They thank their dear friends for their able assistance, and say that they 'failed in the count.' They assert that the clerks and canvassers committed perjury and made false returns. They will never find out that they are beaten. We had a fine organization, and we had to have one. The Business Men's organization choked the hydra-headed boa-constrictor to death. The business men of Omaha helped us of we would have been beaten. They gave us substantial backing. Their association is really the savior of the state, and because of it the members have been maligned, blackguarded and slandered from one end of the state to the other. We had the best and most conscientious citizens with us, and that is why we defeated the iniquitous prohibitory amendment by 40,000 majority."

Judge Clarkson responded to the toast, "The Judiciary." Said he: "When I was called upon several days ago to become one of seventy members of the club to defray the expenses of this banquet, I said to myself, "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my heart after thee, O banquet.' I have often wondered why a judge is invited to attend a banquet of this kind. I take it that I am expected to lay aside the judicial ermine, throw off the dignity of the office, and be one of the boys again. I don't believe you care anything about the judiciary tonight. I will only say that the judiciary of Douglas consists of the most woe-begone, overworked and poverty stricken set of judges in the country. I can assure you that on this anti-prohibition occasion that you have an anti-prohibition judiciary. In reference to the guests of the evening, I will say that we have met the enemy and they are ours. We fought the fight and won the victory. The star of anti-prohibition is high in the ascendancy, and we can congratulate ourselves and them on the result."

W. E. Annin responded very happily to the toast, "The Press."

"The Voice" was announced, and W. V. Morse very briefly responded, remarking incidentally that the head of the government could reflect no greater honor on this city than to appoint Hon. J. L. Webster to the supreme bench, to which office he would lend dignity and shine among his judicial brethren the greatest of them all.

Mr. Charles A. Coe was called for and happily responded.

Mr. H. W. Yates responded to the toast "Our Bankers." He said that he opposed the amendment because he thought it would be detrimental to the city and state, and because he did not believe the law should interfere with individual rights.

"The Old Settlers" was humorously responded to by Major Paddock. He alluded to two products of Nebraska—Canada Bill, who although once a hunted citizen of our state, in his way had few superiors. Subtle in his management, childlike and bland in his manifestations, skilled and adroit in his management of trust funds we shall never see his like again. The other product was Buffalo Bill, who has won distinction and dollars on two continents, and, who, when he is not bobnobbing with the prince of Wales, is marshaling his domesticated aborigines and painting things red in the western portion of our own fair state.

Postmaster Clarkson responded to "Our U. S. Postal Department," and in referring to the great increase in the business of the local office, said that none present were too old to see Omaha a city of 400,000 inhabitants.

E. W. Simeral made the response when the toast, "The Bar," was announced.

To this ended the regular toasts, and short speeches were made by Mr. Thomas Kilpatrick, Judge Clarkson and W. E. Annin.

A telegram from E. P. Roggen was read announcing that urgent business made it impossible for him to be present, and the banquet was a thing of the past.

Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Pensions were granted today to the following Nebraskans: Original—Archibald T. Coon (special act), David City; John P. Reynolds, Broken Bow; John M Gamble, Spring Green; William Brown, Central City; Henry M. Craig, Lincoln. Increase—Ira M. Baly, Calaway; John Van Skyke, Scotia; Uriah H. Henderson, Aurora; Charles Webster, Hancock.

Iowa: Original—David Frear, Rock Rapids; John E. Clapsattle, Herndon; Thomas N. Roberts, Griswold; George Camp, East Des Moines. Increase — Sylvester Sweet, Lorimer; George H. Johnson, Morning Sun. Original—Moses Hotchkiss, Parkersburg; David Woodard, College Springs; Edward Flaherty, Tara. Increase—Lewis M. Caldwell, LeMars; Edwin A. Steele, Quasqueton; Jacob Nation, Kellogg; Robert Turner, Griswold; John Fisk, Tipton; Job L. Jones, Lake city; Curtis Z. Nicholas, Shell Rock; William B. Cannon, Afterton.

South Dakota: Restoration and increase—Charles C. Iorns, Pinskington. Original—Byron R. McIntyre, Yankton. Increase—Benjamin, S. Wheeler, Iroquois.

A New Honor for Goschen.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—The Right Hon. Sir C. K. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, has been elected Lord Rector of the university of Edinburgh. He received 1,379 votes against 801 cast for Sir Charles Russell, the well known lawyer, who was his competitor for the position.

A Suit Against Bright Brothers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 15.—A suit has been commenced against Bright Brothers, proprietors of the Genesee oil works of this city, by the Union steamboat company to recover $6,000 damages for injury to the propeller Tioga in the explosion at Chicago recently and for demurrage.

THREATENED COAL FAMINE.

A Serious State of Affairs Along the Lines of the Union Pacific.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES LACKING.

Rock Springs and Other Wyoming and Colorado Mine Operators Unable to Get Their Product to Market.

Reports have been received from various points along the line of the Union Pacific road in Nebraska and Wyoming to the effect that the supply of soft coal on hand or obtainable is very light and that in case of a severed old snap or any unusual interference in traffic arrangements a fuel famine will ensue.

Telegraphic reports received by THE BEE from supply points in Colorado and Wyoming substantiate these statements and present a situation of affairs that may result disastrously.

In answer to an inquiry THE BEE correspondent at Cheyenne telegraphs the following:

"The coal output of Wyoming is 15,000 tons daily, according to the mine inspector's report. Coal is now mined in six counties in the state, though the principal supply for this season comes from Rock Springs, Sweetwater county. There has been a great scarcity of coal here for the past few months, it being impossible to even secure any Colorado coal. his is manifestly owing to a lack of transportation facilities on the Union Pacific, as the miners at Rock springs, the biggest coal camp in the state, have only been working half time."

A report from Rawlins says that "the Union Pacific is supplying less than half the amount of coal furnished last year. The trouble seems to be that the company can't get the coal over the road."

Inquiry reveals the fact that at almost every town and city on the Union Pacific in Nebraska and Wyoming the supply of soft coal on hand is not sufficient to last more than a week.

In Omaha there is no danger of a famine, as the dealers here do not have to depend upon the Union Pacific for their coal supply. The bulk of the soft coal used here comes from Iowa and other eastern states, and while all railroads are more or less hampered by a lack of cars to accommodate the present immense traffic, there has been no difficulty in getting and keeping on hand coal sufficient to meet the demands.

There is no Rock Springs coal in the city, however, and there has been only a very limited supply for the past two months. Consumers who placed orders for their winter's supply of Rock Springs coal weeks ago have not been supplied, and in many instances have been compelled to buy other coal.

The whole trouble seems to be a lack of transportation facilities on the part of the Union Pacific road. The mines at Rock Springs and vicinity have a daily output, when worked at full capacity, of 250 cars, and this amount only meets the demand. On account of the crippled condition of the road, however, the Wyoming miners have only been worked on half time for several months, thus making an immense shortage in the supply of coal all over the country supplied by these mines. For the past week there has been a been a better condition of affairs, and the mines have been worked at their full capacity, but even this increased output has done but little to supply the existing shortage.

The query naturally arises, why don't the consumers throughout the state buy coal of another kind? The answer is found in the statement that there is no use of their buying what can't be delivered. The Union Pacific can't haul coal from its own mines and will not make an effort to handle the product of eastern mines.

One of the best posted coal dealers in Omaha summed up the situation yesterday as follows:

"With such a big share of the Union Pacific's engines in the ditch, the shortage of cars and the general lack of facilities to attend to the wants of its patrons, a three days' snow storm, or anything else that would delay or impede traffic seriously, would produce a coal famine in nearly every town in Nebraska and Wyoming that depends upon the Union Pacific for its coal supply. The company will not carry other coal than its own, and it is in no shape to carry its own in the quantity necessary to supply the demand. The company had a similar experience a few years ago, when D. O. Clark was superintendent of the coal department. He met the emergency by inducing the management to make a decent rate on outside coal, and thus gave the consumers along the line a chance to buy elsewhere what they could not get at home. The whole trouble seems to be that the Union Pacific department has not realized the growth of the country dependant on it for its coal supply, and is accordingly short in every estimate it makes of the needs of its patrons. Something must be done, and that promptly to relieve the present famine, or there will be a repetition of the scenes of a few months ago, when the people in certain parts of the state took forcible possession of Union Pacific coal trains and thus secured a fuel supply that they were unable to obtain by less energetic methods."

The Situation at Evanston.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Nov. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The coal output of the Union Pacific mines at this point show a marked decrease in comparison with the output in November, 1889. Scarcity of cars and a lack of motive power are the reasons assigned for the existing state of affairs. The Central Pacific mines, which employ over five hundred miners, are working half time on account of a scarcity of cars, and that company is scarcely able to supply coal for its own use, let alone its extensive San Francisco trade.

STATE NEWS.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Nov. 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—At the examination of applicants for registration as pharmacists in the state of Nebraska, held in Omaha, November 11, there were twelve applicants; at Lincoln, November 12, twenty-four; at Hastings, November 13, eighteen. Of this number of fifty-four applicants twenty-four successfully passed the examination and received their certificates. The names of the successful candidates are: James Bishop, Omaha; A. T. Blackburn, Atkinson; Charles B. Carveth, Orchard; R. E. Chittick, Atkinson; Frank E. Green, Omaha; H. F. Maika, Chadron; J. J. Williams, Wayne; W. S. Franklin, Verdigre; C. W. Ferguson, Chappell; U. L. Albers, Steinauer; Geo. Bjorkman, Lincoln; A. E. Hagensick, Lincoln; C. W. Kumman, Syracuse; F. R. Robinson, Ashland; D. S. Ramsdell, Exeter; H. H. Whittlesey, Crete; A. H. Brooke, Roseland; A. J. Croft, Davenport; T. M. Gairdner, Waco; Chas. H. Hudson, Ragan; L. W. McConnell, McCook; Sidney McCagne, Red Cloud; Oliver S. Ramsey, Inland; A. A. Schultzenback, Grand Island.

There was present a full board, consisting of Henry Cook, Red Cloud; Max Becht, Omaha; J. E. Riggs, Lincoln; Henry D. Boyden, Grand Island, and James Reed, Nebraska City. The next meetings of this board for examinations will occur at Omaha February 10, Lincoln February 11, and Grand Island February 12.

An Interesting Case.

STROMSBURG, Neb., Nov. 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Last spring Dr. Owen of Stromsburg was called to Osceola to amputate the leg of a boy who had been accidentally shot. The operation was a success and the limb is well. The doctor made a charge of $150, which was met with a counter bill of damages for $175, and this was soon after rescinded and placed at $5,000. As both parties are well known the case excites considerable interest.

Stable Fire at Stromsburg.

STROMSBURG, Neb., Nov. 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The stable belonging to Dyer Ford, the dry goods merchant, was burned at 4 o'clock Saturday morning. The building was completely wrapped in flames when the fire was discovered. Two horses were lost in the fire. The stable, which was a valuable one and well stored with grain, was insured for only $100. The loss is heavy. Cause of the fire unknown.

The Case Continued.

PAWNEE, Neb., Nov. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Caseman-Bordon case from Dubers, Neb., has been continued to the next term of court.

German Paper Suspended.

HASTINGS, Neb., Nov. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Hastings Post, the only German newspaper published in the Second congressional district, has suspended publication.

Attempted Suicide.

GERING, Neb., Nov. 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Mrs. La Porte, a widow living near here, last night attempted suicide by taking strychnine. A physician was called, however, and prompt work saved her life. The cause was despondency.

A Journalistic Transfer.

HASTINGS, Neb., Nov. 15.—Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Hastings Independent, published by A. L. Wigton, has been sold to A. H. Brown & Co. The paper was formerly independent in politics, but will now be conducted as a straight republican paper.

A Unique Case.

PAWNEE, Neb., Nov. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The somewhat celebrated case of Prof. Justus vs Table Fork school district, was decided in favor of the professor. This case was unique as being the first case in the state where a professor of a high school had to sue for his wages.

Elkhorn's Fire Company.

ELKHORN, Neb., Nov. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The organization of Baldwin volunteer chemical engine company, No. 1, was completed here this evening. The company takes the name of its president, Mr. B. B. Baldwin, cashier of the State bank of Elkhorn. It starts out with fifty-two charter members. The apparatus to be used is a sixty-gallon Hutson chemical, which has been subjected to a series of severe and exacting tests, the result of which were most satisfactory.

A Jubilee at Crete.

CRETE, Neb., Nov. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The largest crowd of people ever seen on the streets of Crete took part in the combined anti-prohibition, democratic and alliance ratification this evening. Bands of music, fireworks, torchlights, bonfires and all other paraphernalia added to the enthusiasm of the people. Hon. M. V. Gannon was advertised to speak, but by some misunderstanding failed to come. Local speakers, among whom was Hon. T. A. C. Beard, made the great mass of people happy. The whole affair was a great success.

Settlers Feeling Safer.

VALENTINE, Neb., Nov. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The news contained in the Washington dispatches to THE BEE of today that the war department was going to take the Indians in charge and use sanguinary measures to enforce submission if necessary, is received with great satisfaction here, as the settlers all along the boundary line of the reservation have for months been uneasy and fear an Indian raid almost any time. The Indians freight their own supplies from here to Rosebud agency, receiving payment therefor. The agent refuses to allow the followers of the new "Messiah" freighting, and upon the refusal of Judge Tucker, forwarding agent, to give an Indian named Moccasin, from Rosebud agency, a load today the Indian promised dire vengeance. Upon present conditions, either the Indians must be kept in subjection or the white settlers move out. This move on the part of the war department will give assurance of protection and doubtless allay the anxiety.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Action of the Executive Committee of the National Commission.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The executive committee of the world's fair national commission today decided by preliminary action in the matter of apportioning the various exhibit halls among the parks constituting the site. The uncertainty as to the extent to which the parks would be used has constituted one of the main difficulties, involving indirectly the Lake Front problem. Several schem