QUESTIONS OF CITIZENSHIP.

Counsel for Thayer and Boyd Argue Before the Supreme Court.

MANY POINTS MADE AND ANSWERED.

The Governor's Lawyers Claim That Inhabitants of Territories Become Citizens When the Territory Enters the Union.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The arguments in the Thayer-Boyd quo-warranto case were made before the supreme court yesterday morning. The case was opened by Mr. Blair of ex-Governor Thayer's counsel. He said that an important feature in the quo-warranto proceedings was that the respondent was obliged to show the continued existence in himself of every qualification entitling him to the office. He quoted the Lesueur case in Minnesota and held that Boyd had never been a citizen of the United States prior to last December. He also discussed the right of Thayer to hold over on the failure of his successor to qualify, which created no vacancy in the office.

Judge Mason considered Boyd's answer in detail. Admitting all that it claimed he held that Boyd did not show where his father had been naturalized.

General Cowin made a strong address, holding that the court did not have jurisdiction to try the case; that Thayer was not eligible to the office, and finally that Boyd was a citizen and had been since 1867. The last point he elaborated by holding that all inhabitants of the territory of Nebraska, when the latter was admitted into the union, were endowed with the rights of citizenship as well as if they had complied with the constitutional provision of naturalization. He also showed that Boyd became a citizen by virtue of the treaty of Paris by which the territory of Louisiana was purchased from France in 1803, of which the territory of Nebraska formed a part.

Mr. John D. Howe had allowed all except a few moments of his time to be consumed by General Cowin but insisted that Thayer had failed to qualify and was not consequently entitled to the office.

General J. L. Webster held that neither Boyd nor his father was a citizen until the latter part of last year. He also held that to have been made a citizen under the act incorporating Louisiana into the United States required the party to have been a resident of that territory in 1803, the time of the purchase of the same. Regarding the statement that Boyd became a citizen under the enabling act admitting Nebraska into the union, he said that the only force and effect of that provision was to admit Nebraska in its sovereign capacity as a state into the union and on equal footing with the original states. Congress did not consider in that act the rights or privileges or immunities of the inhabitants who lived in the territory of Nebraska. Congress was dealing with the state of Nebraska as a political organization and not with the political rights or privileges of individuals.

The court took the matter under advisement and adjourned to Tuesday morning.

Arguing the Fair Appropriation.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—House roll 206, introduced by Rohan (ind), appropriating $100,000 to make an exhibit at the world's fair in Chicago in 1893, occupied the attention of the house a large part of the afternoon. Voorhes (ind) of Hamilton moved to strike out the enacting clause. Stersdorff, as an amendment, moved to recommend the bill back for passage.

Oakley thought the failure of one crop should not frighten the people out of their senses.

Gale (ind) had figured that the appropriation would only amount to 10 cents for each inhabitant, and who would object to this expenditure for that purpose?

Watson said it was not our large cities that made us a great nation, but out patriotism and love of country, and pictured how the citizen of Nebraska would feel when attending the fair, if his state was not represented.

Arnold (ind) said every dollar of money the state could spare, was urgently needed to enlarge the state institutions for the care of the unfortunates, and thought Nebraska could not afford to vote so much money out of its treasury at this time for such a purpose.

Newberry (ind) felt that the fair was only a speculators' scheme, and could not see why the men in charge of the exhibition should not put up the money.

Dobson (ind) favored making an exhibit, but would not support such a large appropriation. He appealed to the independents to evince enough pride in the state to make a creditable display at the greatest exhibition of the century. [Cheers.]

Scott (ind) opposed the bill and would stand up for the people rather than for the speculators.

Breen represented 10,000 poor workingmen and they were in favor of the appropriation.

Storms of Nemaha was in favor of asking contributions from private citizens to make the display. Have we not just sent a distinguished citizen to the congress of the United States requesting a large appropriation for the suffering people of our state? What consistency would it be for us now to vote away this large sum of money! It is the highest patriotism to look after the welfare of the common people, and I call upon the old soldiers to stand up with me and defend their interests.

The bill was finally reported for passage by a vote of 47 yeas to 35 nays.

The Senate.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—In the senate this morning a petition for a recount of the votes cast on the prohibitory amendment at the last election was referred to the committee on constitutional amendments.

Among the standing committee reports was one from the judiciary committee recommending for indefinite postponement file No. 82, providing for issuance of precinct or municipal bonds. The committee on counties and county boundaries, recommend indefinite postponement of the bill creating Boyd county. The railroad committe recommended the passage of the bill regulating express companies. The committee on internal improvements recommended the passage of the irrigation bill. A bill for the formation of county mutual insurance companies was recommended for passage. Bills amending the act relating to metropolitan school boards and creating a deputy state superintendent of public instruction were recommended for passage. The bill conferring on women the right to vote for presidential electors was recommended to be indefinitely postponed; also the bill to create a board of agriculture. Other bills were reported. All the bills went over under the rules.

When the report of the committee having charge of senate file No. 94, a bill to create the office of assessor in cities of the metropolitan class, defined the duties, powers and liabilities and prescribe compensation of the same, and repeal all acts and parts of acts in conflict or inconsistent herewith, to indefinitely postpone, a very lively discussion arose over the merits of the bill.

Switzler and Christofferson spoke very warmly in behalf of the bill while Dysart was equally earnest in opposition to the measure.

Keiper thought that the provisions of the bill were in the nature of special legislation, but was informed by Senator Switzler that the proposed amendment would remove any objection of that character that might now be urged against it.

Dysart again spoke against the bill.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost, and the bill was recommended to be placed on general file.

The committee on engrossed and enrolled bills reported senate file No. 85 correctly engrossed. This is Stevens' maximum rate bill.

Senator Stevens moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of fixing 2 o'clock for making senate file No. 85 a special order. The motion was lost.

Senator Beck offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

I move that the committee on railroads be instructed to report at an early day as possible house roll No. 12 and that until such report is made no further action be taken by the senate on file No. 85.

Senator Hill offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Complaints are continually coming to members of the senate that there are serious irregularities in the engrossing; therefore I move that Senators Stevens, Dysart and Shumway be added to the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills, and that said committee be instructed to investigate and make such changes as they may deem necessary.

The resolution was laid over under the rules.

The senate then took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

The senate was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m. by the president.

The railroad committee submitted a report and asked that it be read.

Senator Eggleston raised the point of order that it could not be now considered without a two-thirds vote. The chair decided the point of order well taken.

Senator Beck moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of acting upon the report. The motion carried by 18 yeas to 9 nays.

The report of the committee was a recommendation that house roll No. 12 be referred back for a third reading this afternoon.

Senator Matteson asked that the report lie over one day under the rule.

The Chair—The report will lie over one day.

Senator Poynter moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of adopting the report. The motion was not agreed to, 16 yeas to 10 nays. The report was laid over for one day. Senator Poynter moved that the rules be suspended that senate file No. 85 be considered. Before the vote was declared a motion was made for a call of the house, and being seconded by a sufficient number a call of the house was ordered. Roll call showed that Senators Brown, Keiper and Starbuck were absent.

A motion that further proceedings under call of the house be dispensed with, was agreed to by a vote of 15 to 14, the president voting in the affirmative.

The senate then went into committee of the whole to consider bills on general file, Mattes in the chair. A number of bills were amended and recommended for passage.

The House.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The house at its morning session received from the sifting committee a report on the following bills, and they were placed at the head of the general file: House roll 313, the usury bill; house roll 222, legalizing the official acts of F. E. Brown, a notary public of Otoe county; house rolls 420 and 421, by Cornish, relating to the duties of the coroner; house roll 163, by Gunnett, providing for the deposit of surplus public funds, and the interest to accrue to the state; house roll 26, by Dunn, appropriating $50,000 for a home for inebriates, to be located at Schuyler; house roll 206, by Rohan, appropriating $100,000 for the Nebraska exhibit at the world's fair.

The house in committee of the whole amended senate file 158 by striking out a clause authorizing the issue of bonds to aid in building railroads and other works of internal improvement and all reference to "village and city bonds" and recommended it for passage.

The bill authorizes county commissioners to issue bonds when authorized by a vote of the people, to the amount of 2 per cent of the assessed valuation to purchase seed for needy settlers.

A large number of reports of standing committees were filed.

A majority of the committee on miscellaneous subjects reported house roll 101 by Taylor of Butler, conferring on women the right to vote at city and village elections, with the recommendation that it be placed on the general file. A minority report signed by Mathewson, Hill and Stewart recommended that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which was adopted, 46 to 34.

At the afternoon session house roll 146, by Stebbins, providing for the removal of all screens, blinds, chairs, pictures, tables, and other furniture from saloons, was placed on the general file by 46 to 28.

House roll 527, introduced by request of H. T. Clarke of Omaha, and providing for the appointment of a commissioner of immigration, was indefinitely postponed.

The house took up as a special order house roll 72, by Waldron, and similar bills, which provide for the depositing of public funds, state, county and city, in such banks as will pay at least 4 per cent interest. The bills were discussed at some length and on motion of Watson referred back to the committee on miscellaneous subjects for amendment, and made a special order for 2:30 tomorrow.

The house went into committee of the whole to consider bills reported from the sifting committee. House roll 222, legalizing acts of F. E. Brown of Otoe county, was reported for passage. The enacting clause of house roll 420 and 421, two bills reported by the sifting committee, were stricken out.

A long discussion followed over house roll 206, by Rohan, appropriating $100,000 for an exhibit at the world's fair in Chicago in 1893. The bill was finally reported for passage, and the house adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

The City Assessors.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—When senate file No. 94 was before the senate this morning on the report of the committee on municipalities to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the bill, which provides for one assessor for Omaha, Senator Switzler made an argument in favor of the bill. The senator said, among other things, that the ward assessor system in the city was open to great abuse, for the reason that some of these assessors made outrageous discrepancies in the valuation of the property of their friends for assessment purposes.

This was true in several wards in the city, but it was not necessarily true as to all of them. The senator then showed that the object of the bill was to get a more uniform system of assessment in the city for city purposes and to do away, if possible, with the present outrageous partiality shown by some ward assessors. In support of his position in the matter he read from an editorial in THE MORNING BEE entitled "The Assessment Farce," in which was stated the following quotation: "The vital objection to the present method of assessment is that electors pay little or no attention to the qualifications of candidates for assessor, and the result is that a most important public duty, requiring thorough knowledge of value, descends to the level of a farce. Unity of action is not possible, for the reason that friendship and favoritism and spite are prominent factors in the assessment returned."

The senator thought that the proper course in the premises was that the bill should be placed on general file, in order that it may have the fair consideration of the senate, and that the gentleman from Nuckolls, who might understand many matters of legislation in which his constituents were directly interested, should have little control or influence in matters which relate to the business of those citizens of the state, with which he has little concern.

Tired of the Thing.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—There were two municipal suffrage bills introduced in the house, and when the Faxon bill was killed the Taylor bill, an exactly similar measure, was dug up by Chairman McCutcheon of the committee on miscellaneous subjects and reported back this morning for passage. A minority report was also filed recommending indefinite postponement.

Bertrand said the woman suffrage lobby had wasted enough of the time of the house, and that this was the same old bill that had already been killed.

Mathewson thought this movement was simply a continuance of the disgraceful proceedings at Red Ribbon hall.

Newberry considered it high time that the woman suffrage lobby was excused.

The roll call being ordered the bill was knocked out by a vote of 46 to 34, followed by a vigorous clapping of hands from members who had become heartily tired of the importunities of the lobby.

Legislative Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 12.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The house committee on claims has allowed Blaine county the sum of $4,000 for the arrest, trial and conviction of one Michael Yokum for a murder committed in the unorganized territory west of that county.

The irrigation bills have been made a special order in the house for tomorrow afternoon, and some bill on this subject will likely pass, though nothing is certain at this late day of the session.

The bill appropriating $100,000 for the world's fair lacks four votes of the necessary number. When the measure comes up again an effort will be made to reduce the amount to $75,000, which may succeed.

JERRY SIMPSON WEARS SOCKS.

The Kansas Statesman Admits it Before an Alliance Convention.

THE OLD STORY A CAMPAIGN LIE.

His Late Opponent the Unfortunate Man, for He Lost Both His Hose and His Shoes to His Farmer Foe.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Representative Jerry Simpson of Kansas created a sensation yesterday afternoon among the Maryland farmers now in convention at the state house when he interrupted the proceedings to deny the statement that he did not wear half hose. The explanation was precipitated by a reporter who, during the recess, called at the Maryland hotel where Simpson was stopping and sent him a note in which he requested the former congressman to affirm or deny the report regarding his footwear. The note wound up:

"Do you wear socks?"

After waiting some time for an answer the reporter went back to the convention, which had just been called to order, and soon Simpson, hatless and with his overcoat over his arm, rushed into the hall and demanded immediate recognition. He then handed to the secretary the note left for him at the hotel. There was a quiet smile on every farmers' face when the secretary finished reading it, and all eyes were turned expectantly on Simpson. Tossing his coat to one side he faced the convention and spoke as follows:

"Mr. President: This letter refers to myself and I wished it read to this alliance and then to make a personal explanation. It has been alleged that at a certain time in Kansas I had said the poverty of the farmers was so great they could not afford to wear socks, and that I was a living example. So far as I am concerned there is no truth in the story. The statement originated from the brain of a republican editor in Kansas. My constituents know all about me and I took no occasion to deny the yarn. It is true that owing to the high tariff some of the farmers could not afford to wear socks, and we were in the same position as was Napoleon during the time he attempted to cross the frontier to attack the Austrian army. He was without arms, and when asked where he thought he could get them, said: 'Take them from the Austrians.' The man who was against me was a member of the silk stocking aristocracy, better known as Prince Hal. At the time of the election I told my people I expected to get the other fellow's socks, and not only did I get them, but I got his shoes as well.

"I want to say that I do now wear socks and I put them on after the defeat of Ingalls, which I believe was the beginning of the era that will mark the time when the humbled people can wear socks; and people who sustain the government, some of whom are my constituents, should wear the very best. I deem it necessary to explain to the people of Maryland the much vexed question of socks. Just now I am unable to determine which has given me greater reputation—my feet or my head."

This speech was greeted with tumultuous applause after which the business of the convention was proceeded with.

Rhode Island Democrats.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12.—The democratic state convention today renominated the old state ticket, as follows: John W. Davis and Hon. William T. C. Wardwell, governor and lieutenant governor, respectively; E. D. McGuiness, secretary of state; John G. Perry, general treasurer; Zeiba O. Slocum, attorney general. The resolutions adopted reiterate approval of the St. Louis platform of 1888; demand free raw materials for Rhode Island manufacturing industries, covering the necessaries of life. The Rhode Island democracy does not advocate an impossible theory of free trade, but believes in free trade with all countries. It favors honest money, sufficient to answer the needs of the people. It congratulates its fellow-citizens on deliverance from the tyranny of ex-Speaker Reed and the threatening danger of the force bill. It congratulates the republican United States senators who refused to join their party associates. A paragraph is devoted to the sins of omission and commission of the Fifty-first congress. It approves the action of the Rhode Island legislature in designating a general half-holiday for a special congressional election in the Second district. The platform favors election by a plurality instead of a majority vote; more uniform franchise, freedom of judges from legislative control and additions to exercise powers. The extension of the ballot reform to other than state elections is demanded.

Balloting in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 12.—Another ballot for senator was taken today, as follows: Estee 31, De Young 29, Felton 16, Blanchard 12, Johnston 4, Wetmore 1. The democrats cast 27 votes for Coleman.

Pennsylvania's Eight-Hour Measure.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 12.—The bill making eight hours a day's labor in Pennsylvania institutions under the control of the state passed the senate today.

Kansas Legislature Adjourns.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 12.—The two houses of the legislature finally got together tonight upon the appropriation bills and then adjourned sine die.

Still Snowed Under.

DENVER, Colo., March 12.—Silverton and Telluride are still snowed under, drifts in many places forty feet high. Provisions are carried into these towns on snow shoes and all hope of railway communication with them inside of a month is abandoned. The Rainbow route, from Silverton to Ironton is paralyzed and no trains will attempt to go over the line for weeks. The fall of snow throughout the San Juan country and the southwestern portion of the state has been the greatest for many years for the time being, wrecking all classes of business. As yet no fatalities are reported. Information from Santa Fe, N. M., says a Rio Grande mail and express train has been snowed under for three days between Antonio and Tres Pedras.

Pittsburg's Big Conflagration.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 12.—The great Wood street fire was not entirely subdued until 4 o'clock this morning, but the flames were kept within the bounds of the Welding and Germania buildings. Both of these structures were completely ruined. The occupants of the buildings for a block in either direction suffered considerably from water and flying sparks. As near as can be estimated the loss will be about $800,000, upon which there is $220,000 insurance. The heaviest losers are J. C. Welding & Co., the Germania bank and Adam Reiman. Carnegie, the chamber of commerce and the custom house also sustained quite heavy losses. The origin of the fire is still a mystery.

A Temporary Victory.

BOWLING GREEN, Mo., March 12.—The case of Emerson vs the Western Union telegraph company, in which the former sued to recover damages for failure of the company to deliver a telegram sent to Nashville, Ill., the circuit court held that the section of the revised statutes under which the case was brought is unconstitutional, as it undertakes to regulate interstate commerce. The case will be taken to the higher court.

Gorelli's Death.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—John E. Carr, ex-member of the New Hampshire legislature and latterly a resident of Haverhill, this state, was killed by an angry bull in his pasture this morning. The body was horribly mutilated, the bull first goring him and then stamping on his prostrate form. The body could not be removed till the bull was killed.

A Decision on Punctuation.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The United States board of general appraisers gave a "grammatical decision" today, in which they declared that there was a case of bad punctuation in the McKinley tariff act. The paragraph referred to is No. 81, and reads as follows: "Chocolate (other than chocolate confectionery and chocolate commercially known as sweet chocolate) 2 cents per pound." The board held that the parenthesis should embrace "other than chocolate confectionery" alone.

ENGLAND'S TERRIBLE STORM.

Eighty Lives Known to Have Been Lost on Land and Sea.

LONDON, March 12.—Cornwall continues isolated from the rest of England because of the recent blizzard. Many wrecks are reported on that coast and at Land's End a number of people were frozen to death.

A foreign steamship, name unknown, was wrecked near Dartmouth, Devonshire, during the recent storm and all the crew and passengers were drowned.

The British ship Dryad, bound for Valparaiso, was also wrecked off Start Point, near Devonshire. Her crew of twenty-four were drowned.

Among the schooners lost off Start Point was the Lunesdale. Four of her crew were drowned. The schooner Lizzie Ellen was also lost and two of her crew drowned.

It is already known that at least seventy lives were lost off the coast during the blizzard, and in addition at least ten men perished from cold after reaching the shore. It is feared the list of wrecks and the record of lives lost is far from being complete, as a number of other vessels are known to be missing.

Many points inland where the storm was most severely felt are still isolated from the surrounding country and days must elapse before freight and passenger traffic can be entirely restored. Large gangs of laborers have been sent in all directions to clear the lines.

The loss to farm stock is enormous and will cause much suffering among the farmers.

The water mains at Plymouth have failed upon the people of that city have had no water since last Monday. A force of 200 soldiers has been sent to assist the water works employes to clear the water mains so they can be used.

Some Truth in the Reports.

LONDON, March 12.—In the commons today Chancellor of the Exchequer Goshen admitted that there was a basis of truth in the report that the government of France and her majesty's government had decided to refer the matters in dispute in connection with New Foundland to arbitration.

In the commons this evening, in committee of supply, Balfour asked a credit of £75,831 for the relief of distress in Ireland. He explained that that government had adopted every possible means to expedite the relief work, which otherwise could not have been begun before April or May. He spoke highly of the assistance the farmers, priests and landlords had rendered, which saved the government much expense. There had been no cases of starvation on the main land, but great risk of starvation on islands, and therefore special steamers had been chartered to investigate the condition of the inhabitants and convey supplies to them. The number of persons engaged in relief work February 28 was 7,397. The total amount of wages paid was £21,159. The government was at present spending £3,000 weekly in wages. The credit asked was adopted.

The house by a vote of 151 to 40 adopted a vote of $80,000 for light railways in Ireland.

Heridiently Established.

MADRID, March 12.—The woman found murdered in a railway train at Seville today was a French dressmaker.

Last evening a robber entered the firstclass carriage on the train at Saragossa and with a knife stabbed the inspector general of telegraph. He overpowered the assassin and threw him off. The man was captured in a dying condition.

Sacked the Town.

PARIS, March 12.—A dispatch from Tonquin says 500 rebels made an attack on Bobo, overcame the garrison and sacked the town, killing French officials.

Rooking a Losing.

PARIS, March 12.—The Monte Carlo bank lost $300,000 to-day, the highest amount lost in one day in twenty years. The winners were English players.

President Harrison's Prowess.

BENGIES, Md., March 12.—Thirteen ducks—twelve redheads and one canvassback—attest President Harrison's prowess as a marksman today.

Argentine Republic's Finances.

BUENOS AYRES, March 12.—Forty million dollars have been subscribed to the new Argentine loan. The financial situation is clearing rapidly.

An Italian Steamer Ashore.

ZANZIBAR, March 12.—The Italian steamer Paraguay is ashore at Merka. She has a number of passengers and troops aboard.

Another Storm in England.

LONDON, March 12.—Snow storms have again set in in the west of England and all roads and railways are again blocked.

A Big Paris Failure.

PARIS, March 12.—The Wood Paving company of this city has failed. Liabilities, 3,000,000 francs.

Earl Granville Ill.

LONDON, March 12.—Earl Granville is seriously ill.

Secretary Proctor and Party.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 12.—Secretary Proctor and guests, including General Miller and General Williams, went to Atlanta last night, but the congressional and other members of the visiting party remained and viewed other famous battle fields around Chattanooga. Tonight the party attended a banquet to celebrate the inauguration of the Basic steel process in the south. The distinguished feature of the occasion was the table ware, much of which, including the plates and cover of the menu cards, consisted of tin plate recently made in this country from Chattanooga steel. Covers were laid for nearly two hundred guests, among whom were Senators Manderson, Frye, Hawley, Butler, Sanders and Carey; Representatives McKinley, Cannon, Wheeler, Hooker, Post and Henderson of Illinois. Letters of regret were read from a number of distinguished gentlemen, including ex-President Cleveland, Abram S. Hewitt and Chauncey M. Depew.

Troublesome Strikers.

RACINE, Wis., March 12.—Thirty or forty strikers formerly employed at Secor's trunk factory attempted to assault some of the new men tonight. The police finally dispersed the crowd after making two arrests. More trouble is feared.

An Old Texas Firm Fails.

LA GRANGE, Tex., March 12.—August Heintz & Co., one of the oldest mercantile houses in the city, assigned today. Liabilities estimated at $100,000; assets not yet ascertained.

A Lucky Fall.

LA SALLE, Ill., March 12.—Eight men descending the coal shaft at this place fell a distance of 400 feet. All were badly bruised, several having broken legs.

Struck Because of Excessive Fines.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 12.—Eight hundred weavers employed at the Atlantic mills struck this afternoon on account of alleged excessive fines.

A Break in a Levee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 12.—The levee at Conley's lake gave way early this morning and the little village is completely flooded.

Steamer Trinidad Reported Lost.

CARDIFF, Wales, March 12.—It is rumored at Newport that the steamer Trinidad has been lost and all the crew drowned.

Bell Telephone Profits.

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—The American Bell telephone company has declared a dividend of $3 per share.

Hennessey Case Goes to the Jury.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—The noted Hennessey case was given to the jury tonight.

WAR AND DISSENSION RIFE.

Palmer's Election Causes a Division Among Illinois F. M. B. A. Lodges.

ADDRESS BY STREETER AND TAUBENECK.

They Issue a Manifesto to the People in Which Messrs. Moore and Cockrell Are Accused of Treachery.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—War and dissension is rife among the agricultural organizations of the state. The election of General Palmer by the votes of Representatives Moore and Cockrell has caused a division among the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association lodges of Illinois, and the breach will be widened by an address issued tonight by A. J. Streeter, the recent senatorial candidate, and Representative Taubeneck, the single farmer member who remained true to the independent candidate. The address says: "The charge of Messrs. Moore and Cockrell that the republicans had obtained from Streeter such promises as would, if carried out, entirely unfit him from conscientiously representing the principles of the organization is incorrect."

Reference is made to a conference when the legislature first convened, at which Cockrell, Taubeneck, Streeter and Captain Petrie were present, and at which the policy of Streeter's candidacy was first marked out and unanimously agreed upon. It was agreed, in the event of his election, that Streeter would maintain the principles of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association and other agricultural and labor organizations, but in consideration of the support of the republicans should be at liberty to vote with the latter on other issues. The address reviews Streeter's exposition of principles before the republican steering committee and says when criticisms were published in the democratic press Streeter was again called upon to state his position before the delegation of independents, including Moore, Cockrell and Taubeneck. At this conference Streeter reiterated his intentions and Dr. Moore expressed himself as perfectly satisfied. At the same conference Cockrell told he he and Moore had gone to Palmer and talked matters over. Cockrell said in part: "We all agreed that the wealth of the country was being drawn to a common center; that there was no profit in farming. Palmer said himself that there was no profit in farming, as he knew. When we asked for a remedy for all this evil and hardship he (Palmer) said he did not know the remedy, but that the young men now coming on the stage of action would have to find it later on. That is what this man, for whom I had a grand opinion, who is held up before the people of this country as a senatorial candidate and the man to support, was obliged to confess. This is the man whom they are asking three men representing the agricultural classes of this country to support. The only remedy he has got is a little reduction of the tariff and the free coinage of silver. After this talk, Taubeneck, Moore and myself," said Cockrell, "agreed that we could never support that man for United States senator. I want a man who is going to do the sense by my vote to say at least that he thinks he knows some way out of this condition of things. I want him to say that he thinks he knows some way to prevent the wealth of the country from being drawn away from the people and into a common center to oppress them. I want to tell you that while General Palmer is a good, well meaning old man, he is weighed to old theories and policies that were in vogue a quarter of a century ago. He leaves all these evils to be remedied by the young men who are now to come."

The conference at which these remarks were made was held February 20. The address then calls attention to Streeter's prepared speech of acceptance, in which he said, aside from the economic principles held to be essential in agricultural and labor organizations, that he would stand by those who stood by the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association election. His tariff views, he said, were the result of thought and investigation and are nearly in harmony with those of the republican party. His experience made him know that in some states there is need of a law to protect the people in their right to a free ballot and fair count, and he would be glad to support any reasonable measure to that end. Some changes were made in this speech March 6 to meet the views of Cockrell and Moore, although it contained not a single principle but what had before been endorsed by them.

When Cockrell returned from Chicago Monday morning Streeter tried to show him a copy of the revised speech, but Cockrell declined, and said he was through with all conferences.

The manifesto of Cockrell and Moore, published yesterday morning, was issued without consulting Taubeneck or Streeter, in violation of the agreement to consult with each other in every thing.

Referring to the story that Senator Evans (republican) saw Cockrell in Chicago Saturday and informed him that Streeter had made pledges to the republicans which would unfit him as an independent candidate, the address says: "The account of this interview we believe to have been given out by Cockrell himself and to have been mainly fiction as an excuse for voting for Palmer. In proof we present the following letter from Senator Evans: 'I have seen the statement of that interview said to have taken place between Cockrell and myself in Chicago Saturday last. It is nearly all a fabrication. Nor has Mr. Streeter made any pledges to my knowledge inconsistent with his integrity as an independent.'"

The address closes: "We submit this statement to the public and let them draw their own conclusions."

A delegation of gentlemen representing the live stock commission merchants of East St. Louis called on Senator Palmer this evening and presented him with a handsome ball tree, the hooks being polished horns of Texas cattle. In his speech accepting the gift General Palmer said that it was with satisfaction he acknowledged his responsibility to the people of Illinois. They will realize that one result has been accomplished, if not more that the rule of the caucus is ended in this state. They will realize that in his case there was no trading or purchasing of votes. They will find he has not pledged himself to act with either of the great parties of the country, having well defined opinions of his own. He had stated those opinions to the people of the state and asked them to support him if they agreed with him. Having been elected by the people of the state, he desires to do his utmost to carry out their wishes, not as the representative of the caucus steering committee, but responsible to no other body than the people of this great state of Illinois.

PALMER FOR PRESIDENT.

The Latest Available Democratic Possibility.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The name of John M. Palmer of Illinois, whose election to the United States senate yesterday terminated a deadlock which had attracted national attention, is on every lip here.

A prominent politician who arrived in Washington from New York this morning says that when it was known in New York yesterday morning that General Palmer was elected senator the talk of Palmer for president in 1892 was rife. At the editorial rooms of the Commercial Advertiser, a well known Cleveland paper Palmer's name was put down as the candidate for 1892. It was stated that the dissensions in New York state made the selection of a New York man wholly impracticable.

These views are thought to be very significant, coming as they do from a newspaper which has always been a Cleveland organ and whose editor is a next-door neighbor and a warm personal friend of Grover Cleveland. It was stated also that various telegrams passed between New York and leading western democrats, the result of which will probably be announced in a formidable Palmer boom which will be launched from New York in the next day or so. General Palmer is known to hold conservative views on the question of coinage, which makes him popular in the east.

IT WILL BE LIVELY.

The First Gun Fired in Chicago's Municipal Campaign.

CHICAGO, March 12.—What promises to be the liveliest political campaign ever witnessed in Chicago was formally opened tonight by Elmer Washburn, who is the first candidate to receive and accept the nomination for the mayoralty. He is the candidate of the independent citizens' organization, similar to the municipal reform movement in New York, with the growing probability that he may be endorsed by the republican convention. He was chief of police of Chicago a number of years ago and made a remarkable record for independence from ward bosses and effective enforcement of the laws. Until his name was suddenly sprung the republicans seemed practically committed to Hempstead Washburn, son of the late Elihu B. Washburn, minister to France. There seems a chance tonight that Hempstead Washburn will be the straight republican candidate; Elmer Washburn, an independent; Mayor Cregier, democratic candidate, and ex-Mayor Carter H. Harrison, an independent. Harrison, aided by ex-Congressman Lawler, is making a strong canvass for the democratic nomination against Cregier. Besides the two Washburns, Cregier and Harrison, "Tommy" Morgan, labor agitator, has been nominated for mayor by the socialists. Aside from the regular partisan issues, Sunday closing of saloons and suppression of gambling are cutting a heavy figure in the many cornered fight.

A MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Judge Caldwell Decides Against the Kansas & Nebraska.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—Judge Caldwell of the United States circuit court signed a decree of foreclosure in the case of the Rock Island road against the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska, and the latter line will now be disposed of at public sale to satisfy the Rock Island's mortgage of $28,000,000. The case has been hotly contested for over a year. The controversy arose over an attempt at foreclosure of the mortgage on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska road. The counties of Kansas and Nebraska, through which the road was built, voted $5,000,000 in aid of it, and they fought the foreclosure. Judge Caldwell referred the case to Newman Erb as referee. Mr. Erb decided in favor of the Rock Island and Judge Caldwell sustained the decision. The Kansas and Nebraska counties will lose the value of their stock, which will become worthless upon the sale of the road. It is rumored that a Gould syndicate will buy the road when it is put up at auction and thus kill an active competitor with the Union Pacific.

Decided Against the Burlington.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The attempt of western roads to conform to two freight agreements which conflict is causing a good deal of friction. At the meeting of the Western Freight association today a proposition of the Burlington road to reduce rates to Beatrice, Neb., sufficiently to put them in line with rates to Lincoln received the affirmative vote of a majority of the members, and, under the rules of the Western Freight association, the reduction was authorized. Chairman Midgeley ruled, however, that the agreement of the Western Traffic association, which requires a unanimous vote to authorize a change, was now in force and must govern. He therefore decided that the proposition was lost. This provoked a stormy debate, the Burlington and roads not members of the Western Traffic association protesting. But the western freight agreement must rule. Midgeley would not recede. It is understood that the Burlington will give ten days' notice of its intention to put the proposed rates into effect, which is also contrary to the rules of the Western Traffic association.

The Alton has agreed to give the Jacksonville & Southeastern two weeks to gather up outstanding mileage tickets, and if satisfactory proof is given at that time will not put the 2-cent rate into effect.

A Semi-Annual Dividend.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The St. Paul road today declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on preferred stock.

WORLD'S FAIR PEOPLE SICK.

Several of the Prominent Officials on the List.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Vice Chairman McKenzie of the world's fair national commission has been compelled to return to his Kentucky home, his physician fearing that should he remain in Chicago his attack of grippe will prove fatal. Colonel McKenzie's illness, combined with other misfortunes, leaves the national commission in a crippled condition. President Palmer is now on his way to Florida for his health. Director General Davis is sick at home. The members of the board of control of the national commission, who have been considering financial questions, have reached the conclusion that the appropriation will not permit of paying the expenses of the meeting of the whole commission in April, as projected. The board has decided to issue a circular stating the exact financial condition of things and explaining that if a sufficient number of members to constitute a quorum would pay their own personal expenses, including railroad fare to Chicago, a session would be held. There is a project on foot to have the fair opened by the only living descendant of Columbus, the duke of Zaragua of Madrid.

The board of control today defined the duties of the lady managers. They are among other things to appoint one-half the members of all committees that award prizes for exhibits produced in whole or part by female labor, besides having exclusive charge of the women's building and the general management of the interests of women in connection with the exposition.

Illinois Glass Works Shut Down.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 12.—Three hundred employes of the Labastic glass works were locked out today by the proprietor. The failure of one of the men a short time ago to pay his dues to the union caused trouble and the men have twice quit work without warning. Mr. Lachappelle, the proprietor, determined to shut down the works until the matter is settled. President Smith of the flint glass blowers' union has been telegraphed to come from Pittsburg.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity—Fair; stationary temperature.

For Nebraska and Iowa—Fair; no change in temperature, except slightly warmer in eastern Iowa; variable winds.

For South Dakota—Fair; warmer Saturday; variable winds.

Police and Jury Disagree.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—The coroner's jury has rendered a verdict that Nicholas Dayton, the wealthy stockman who was mysteriously shot and killed yesterday, probably committed suicide. The police, however, are working on the theory of murder.

Supposed to Have Killed Himself.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12.—General Isaac R. Moore was found dead today in his hotel with a wound in his head. The general has been unwell for a few days, and it is supposed he killed himself in a fit of despondency.

Trying to Save Murderers.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The counsel for Snider and Slocum have been given until March 23 to obtain a hearing on an appeal to the United States supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus.

Archbishop of Milwaukee Diocese.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 12.—A papal brief, accompanied by a letter of explanation, appointing Bishop Katzer archbishop of the diocese of Milwaukee, reached him today from Rome.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Moville—The State of Nevada, from New York.

At Boulogne—The Teendam, from New York.

STRONG OPPOSITION.

Hard Luck Encountered by the Amateur Racers Last Night.

The Coliseum bicycle races had to contend against a strong counter attraction last night in the Bohn manufacturing company's big fire, yet there was a fair crowd on hand.

The first event was Pixley versus Walker, Pixley winning in 6:25. Following this the races were run as follows.

Wertz beat Search in 6:38.
Mears vs Gross in 6:30.
Fleischer vs Osborne in 6:30 4-5.
Munterfering vs Walker in 6:30⅘.
Pixley vs Porter in 6:34.
Gross vs Schnell in 6:39.
Search vs Holton in 6:48 1-5.
Mears vs Potter in 6:44 1-5.
Fleischer vs Wertz in 6:32⅘.
Schnell vs Holten in 7:19⅘.

The following is the standing of the contestants:

Riders.	Won	Lost	Riders.	Won	Lost
Fleischer	8	0	Wertz	3	2
Pixley	7	0	Schnell	2	5
Mears	7	1	Potter	1	6
Munterfering	4	3	Walker	1	6
Gross	4	3	Search	2	5
Osborne	3	4	Holton	0	7

Boyer's team won the tug of war, which will be repeated Saturday night.

Kilrain and Godfrey.

Jake Kilrain and George Godfrey will meet before the California Athletic club tomorrow night. The colored man's fight with Jackson proved him to be a hard man to whip. Age does not seem to cut any figure in Godfrey's case, for he has been well and frequently tried. He is built strongly from the ground up, hits with terrific force, has fought some of the best men in the country and was never accused