LINCOLN APPEARS NATURAL

Crowds of Democrats Throng the Capital and All Talk Politics.

HOW A TOWN SITE WAS SOLD OUT

Stories Floating Around Concerning In vestments Made in Texas - Governor Boyd's Private Secretary-Thayer Talks at Kansas City.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 9.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-There is a string of democrats leading from the depots clear up to the capi tel building. The hotels are full of them, the executive chambers are crowded with them and the incoming trains are said to contain many more. Now end then one sees a republican, singing "Sometimes it Is Best to Be Alone."

The town reminds an old stager of legislative times, as there is nothing but politics talked from morning till night.

Lincolnites are expressing dissatisfaction over the failure of Governor Boyd to shake hands with General Thaver at that eventful meeting Monday. But outside politicians don't seem to think there was anything wrong with it.

There is a great deal of talk of an extra session, out nobody seems to know definitely whether Boyd will call the legislature to gether or not. The consensus of opinion here is that he will.

Lots and Their Buyers. The scandalmongers are busy on the story

that nearly every man on the state pay roll here has been required to buy a lot in Texas. It is said that the guards at the state house, the employes of state institutions and clerks in the various departments at the state house have nearly all been asked to contribute their source penales for one or more \$30 lots. This Texas land is said to have cost the railroad syndicate only \$2.50 an acre and the sales made to men here averaged \$120 an acre. In the special train that left here with "the king and his court" there were from twency to thirty then who had purchased lots and were going down to see whether the land was still there. The story is drifting around the hotel corridors here that the state officers who have been named as having a business connection with the land syndicate have in reality no proprietary interest in it whatever, but are acting as figureheads for a railroad corporation which owns the land. No one has anything to say derogatory of the land, which is understood to be of average fair value, but there is a kick coming from those who were given to understand that it would be to their interest to buy

Don't Want Morrissey.

The report written in Omaha that Frank R. Morrissey would be appointed private secretary to Governor Boyd was received here with dissatisfaction. Democrats and republicans who are conversant with Morrissey's legislative record are surprised and chagrined to think that the governor would make such an appointment. The report lacks confirmation, but a democrat who expressed himself decidedly opposed to the appointment says tonight that there are some grounds for the report,

It is said that World's Fair Commissioner Greer is soon to retire from the board to give way to an appointee of Boyd's. It is barely possible that a republican may be appointed to succeed Greer.

HIS UNSHAKEN HAND.

General Thayer Exhibits it at Kansas City With Some Comment.

Thayer of Nebraska who abdicated yesterday in favor of Governor Boyd at the request of the United States supreme court, passed through this city this morning, surrounded by most of the members of his defunct court, retreating toward the gulf. Upon the side of his car was a flaring banner reading, in letters a foot high: "Governor Thayer and party enroute for La Porte, Texas," There was no ex before the governor and it was evident that the sign was a relic of yester-day morning. La Porte, Tex., is a town only forty days old. It is one of the numerous places along the Texas coast that is being boomed as a probable future great seaport.

The special cars bearing the misleading sign and the Thayer party came in over the Burlington at 8 o'clock and left over the Santa Fe at 0 o'clock. Ex-Governor Thayer was asked the somewhat unusual question, had a man refused to shake hands with him The man referred to was Governor Boyd.

"Wan Governor Boyd entered my office yester by afternoon I approached him and extended my hand. I noticed that he held his right hand close to his side. I said: 'Am I to understand, sir, that you decline to shake hands with me!"
"He replied that he did.

" 'Well, sir,' I said, 'I want you to under stand that is a matter of entire indifference

me.
"I do not think this was altogether proper
in Mr. Boyd. I was acting in a purely official manner. There was nothing personal
in it as far as I was concerned, and I am sure the people of Nebraska will see nothing to commend in his actions.

"I do not think that the fight has hurt the republican party in the state at least. I has not hurt it, but if Boyd carries out his plans, as he is understood to have formed them, that will be a bad thing for the republican party of Nebraska. Boyd, I am given to understand, will at once call an extra session of the legislature and 'Michiganize' the state. To choose presidential electors from the con gressional districts means that the repub licans will lose some of them. I don't care to be quoted as saying how many, but a part will be lost, that is certain."

MAY BE MORRISSEY,

Probability That Judge Higgins Will Be

Succeeded by the Omaha Man. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 9 .- Special to THE BEE. |- No one would suspect from a visit to the executive offices at the state house that an important change had taken place within the past twenty-four hours. Governor Boyd and his appointives have taken up the work which they so suddenly were compelled to drop last May and are carrying on the routine of office work as smoothly as if an interim of nearly a year had not occurred.

Judge Higgins arrived from Columbus late last night and this morning assumed his duties as Governor Boyd's private secretary. It is not likely, however, that he will long occupy the position, as his law practice is said to be worth more than the salary attached to the private secretaryship. He was obliged to return to Columbus this evening on logal business. His successor will work on legal business. His successor will proba-bly be Frank R. Morrissey of Omana. Gov-ernor Boyd stared to The Bee representative that Mr. Morrissey's appointment had hot yet been fully decided upon. His friends had urged him for the place, and his name is

But Few Appointments Necessary. There seems to be something of a misun derstanding with the general public in regard to the appointments to be made by Gov ernor Boyd. His position is simply this: He considers that he has never been legally out of the office. None of the men whom he apof the office. None of the men whom he appointed a year ago have tendered their resignations, and consequently they all come back to their old positions without the formality of a reappointment. Thus it is that General Vifquain. Louis Heimrod, Philip Andres and others have already returned to their desks and are already at work. Mr. Mailon of Fremont arrived last evening and assumed his duties as warden of the state penitentiary this morning. The superintendents of the various state institutions at Hastings, Nebraska City and stitutions at Hastings, Nebraska City and

other places have aiready assumed their places, or will within a day or so. The only changes that are possible in sight are in the personnel of the Nebraska World's fair commission, and it is not known just when any change may occur, if at all. A change is also looked for in the grain inspection and weigh-ing departments at Omaha. The personnel of the governor's staff will undergo but two changes, and these will be announced within

a day or so. Extra Session Talk. Governor Boyd was asked by THE BEE rep-

resentative today in regard to the probability of an extra session of the legislature. He replied that he had not as yet given the matter the slightest consideration. Before taking any steps he will consult with prominent members of his party in different parts of the state as to the necessity of an extra session. Further than this Governor Boyd did not care to be quoted.

WILL JUBILATE.

Democrats Making Ready to Celebrate the Boyd Victory in Style.

The political annals of Nebraska have ever been burdened with chronicles of

democratic jolilifications over the election of governor. But is seems that the time is near at hand when the wheelhorses of that party will get together to pay homage to overnor Boyd.
The affair in Lancoln promises to be of

pretty large proportions. A large number of organizations throughout the state and else-where have reported to General Vifquain, where have reported to General Vifquain, adjutant general at Lincoin, that they would have their men in line on next Monday for the Boyd celebration. The railroads are making one rate for the round trip for all distances within 150 miles from Lincoln. A large number of the leading citizens of Omaha will go down with their families to be at the reception to take place at night, at the Lincoln hate, in the large diving room. the Lincoln hotel, in the large dining room.

The Samoset association will have a special chartered train for itself. The Jacksonian chartered train for itself. The Jacksonian club will also be on hand with a large delega-tion, and the Omaha guards and the militia company at Lincoln will form prominent features of the parade.

The demonstration will be imposing from

the fact that all citizens interested in sceing a wrong righted and the choice of the people installed in the position to which he was elected will go to Lincoln in large bodies. It will be a demonstration that will rise above mere party polities and one which the citizens of Nebraska will all take a hand in to show the balance of the country that they do not uphold the wrongfully keeping out of the gubernatorial chair Governor James E. Boyd.

General Vifquain has issued an order requesting all bodies to form at 1 o'clock sharp near the Lincoln botel so that they may be in readiness to move toward the capitol at 2 day or Friday, publish the line of march and the position of the various companies, clubs and citizens taking part in the parade. Jim Stephenson's well known tally-ho

conches will be a feature of the parade. Will Take Charge Monday.

FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 9.- [Special Telegram to THE BRE. |-Superintendent Rakestraw of the Fremont schools presented his resignation to the school board today, and at meeting held tonight it was accepted. Prof. Rakestraw has received notice from Governor Boyd of his reappointment as superintendent of the blind asylum at Ne-braska City, and he resigns his position here to go back to that work. The Nebraska City nstitution will be turned over to him next

SMOOTH SWINDLER'S WORK. outh Dakota Victims Numbered by the

Hundreds-He is Now in Nebraska. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 9 .- | Special to The Bes. |-Some time ago a slick individual representing himself to be an agent for the International Enlarging and Copying company of St. Paul, who purport to make a specialty of enlarging and copying photographs, made a trip through many portions of South Dakota, and from information received here he covered the state pretty thoroughly. East of the Missouri river, as far as can be tearned, he charged 50 cents each for enlarged portraits of the photographs given to him by unsuspecting persons, and this amount for each picture was required to be paid down with the order. He stated that his company would complete the pictures within a few weeks, when they would be

forwarded to the owners. A short time afterward the St. Paul end of ne swindling concern would send catalogues of high-priced frames to the persons ordering the partraits, with the request that they select a frame, varying in price from \$5 to \$8, which they could pay for on receipt of portrait. No one, of course would order a frame at the high price charged, and after that nothing further would be heard from the swindlers. The agent is now said to be operating in Nebraska. In the Black Hills he got away with a great amount of money, his victims being numbered among the best people of every Black Hills town.

What the Engineers Say.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Feb. 9-[Special to THE BEE.]-Concerning the interview in THE SUNDAY BEE, in which President Coad of the Dakota, Wyoming & Missoari River road touched on the troubles between the road and its locating engineers, Thomas H. Loomis, one of the engineers in charge of the work, said today: "Instead of trying to foment trouble the engineer corps has always been a staunch friend of the company in its various difficulties since work upon its line commenced. Since last June but a little over one month's pay has been given any member of the corps, and at present there is due the engineer corps, \$13,250; the bridge con-tractors, \$22,000; due the merchants of Rapid City, \$6,500, and to the subcontractors—well, they have not received one-fourth the sum due them. So you see from this, that instead of Mr. Coad having a griovance against the engineer corps it is just the other way, and that they have taken action against the road, not for any spite they may hold against Mr. Coad or any of his employes, but merely to protect their own interests, and the facts they claim will bear them out when they state that they have been among the truest and best friends of the road.

Blaine's Divorce Suit. DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 9.- [Special Tele gram to THE BRE.]—The February term of the circuit court began today and promises to be of more than usual interest, since the Blaine divorce case is to be tried. Deposi-tions on the part of the plaintiff were filed vesterday, but their contents will remain un begin during next week.

JOHN JAY KNOX DEAD.

Phenmonia Carries Off the Noted Financies

and Banker. NEW YORK, Feb. 9. - John Jay Knox, who was attacked with pneumonia a few days ago,

died at 2:30 this afternoon.

The reputation of John Jay Knox is national. He came to the presidency of the great National Bank of the Republic in the ripeness of his years and his fame, after having served for twenty years as the comptroller of the currency, during all the great output of greenbacks and the formation of the national bank system. How much he had to do with the orianization of that system mobody but himself knew. Many a secretary of the treasury has made personni glory out of the products of Mr. Knox's brains, and many of the victories of sound money have been due to his secret but no less potent generalship.

Mr. Knox was popularly credited with having discovered Mr. Cannon, who was his successor in office and whom he took out of public office and but into the banking business again. He was essentially a public man, was a strong and interesting speaker and ably filled every financial position to which he was called. died at 2:30 this afternoon.

Saved the Burlington Bridge. BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 9.—The draw span of the new Burlington railroad bridge across the Mississippi river here has been swung successfully and just in time, as the river has risen three and a half inches and a vast field of ice above the bridge has moved out. The draw is now safe from any gorge of ice.

First Really Hard Day's Work of the Session for the House.

Discussion of the Bill in the flouse-Na-

tional Bank Failures to Be Investigated -Yesterday's Work of the Senate and the House,

WASHINGTON D. C., Feb. 9.-The house today entered actively upon the legislative work of the session, and in the brief space of five hours more practical business was transacted than in any previous day of the congress. The president's message, with its various suggestions and recommendations. legislation was referred to the verious appropriate committees without a single contest over the questions of jurisdiction, and material progress was made in the consideration of the military academy appropriation bill.

Mr. Mutchler's resolution directing inquiry as to the failure of the Keystone and Spring Garden banks of Philadelphia and the Maverick National bank of Boston was adopted. A resolution was introduced directing the committee on judiciary to inquire into the right of the secretary of the treasury to employ \$100,000,000 of the gold reserve for cur-

rent expenditures. Referred. Mr. Hatch's bill, placing the secretary of agriculture in line of presidential succession after the secretary of the interior, was

passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the military academp appropriation whole on the mintary academp appropriation bill. It appropriates \$465,479, which is larger than last year's appropriation, but \$14,672 less than the average amount of the appropriations for the past three years.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri inquired whether the appropriation for the increased gas plant had been included in the estimates of the war department.

Ma. Wheeler replied that though it had not been included in the estimates, because at the time the estimates were sent the department was doubtful whether the plant should be enlarged or an electric light substituted, since that time the secretary of war had asked that the appropriation be made, and in his letter to the committee he had referred to the inefficiency of the present plant. In con-clusion, Mr. Wheeler soid that the people de-manded economy, but that they did not de-mand and would not tolerate cheese paring in appropriations for the support of the great military academy.

Efforts to Reduce Appropriations.

Mr. Wheeler of Alabama briefly explained the bill's provisions, bearing testimony at the same time to the efforts of the com-mittee on military affairs to reduce the appropriations as far as it was consistent with the well being of the academy. The oill, he said, apprepriated \$465,795, which was \$88,525 less than the estimates of the department. While it carried a larger appropriation than the bill of last year, it was \$114,-217 less than the average amount of appropriations for the academy for the past three years. The reason for the increase over the expenditures of the present fiscal year was the necessity for certain permanent improvements, including the enlargement of the gas plant, improving the sewage of the post and furnishing the new gymnasium. The present gas plant was put in thirty-live years ago and, owing to the deterioration of the pipes, was a menace to the health of the cadets.

Extravagant Democrats. Mr. Dockery of Missouri said that every man on the democratic side joined in a de-nunciation of the appropriations made by the billion dollar congress. He did not believe there was a democrat on the floor who endorsed the mighty aggregate of appropria-tions of the last congress. And yet the first appropriation bill to come from the demo-crats carried \$4,000 more than the similar oill caused by the Fifty-first congress. The question with the democrats was, whether they intended to keep their pleage of economy or approve this bill, which added \$84,000 to the burdens of the taxpayers of the country. He was opposed to the increased appropriations, not only because they were not estimated for by the secretary of the treasury, but because the condition of the treasury did not justify them. On the first of the calendar year the expenditures of the gov-ernment had exceeded the revenues more than \$200,000. He proceeded to critizise the appropriations made by the last congress, and ended with an appeal to the democrats, who had been elected on the platform of re-form, to strike from the pending bill ever provision which was not absolutely essential

o the support of the academy. Confronted by a Deficiency.

Mr. Blount of Georgia said this house had come into nower with a deficiency confront ing it, and with the declaration of the treas-ury that there should be no more contributions to the sinking fund.

Mr. Sayer of Texas opposed many of the provisions of the bill as being extravagant Mr. Dingley of Maine, defended the appropriations made by the last congress, characterizing the charges of extravagance as mere clap-trap. The Fiftieth congress had increased the expenditures made by the Forty-ninth congress just as much as the Fifty-first congress had increased the ordinary expenditures of its predecessor. The increase in appropriations was only commensurate with the growth of the country he depisted glowing terms, and his preor-ation in which he culcuized the heroes who

The committee then rose and the house ad

IN THE SENATE.

Free Coinage and Other Measures Intro-duced—Business for a Day,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.-In the senate adverse reports were made by the finance committee on the following bills: For the free coinage of gold and silver bullion (Stewart); increasing the circulating medium by issuing treasury notes based on gold and silver coin and bullion (Poffer); for the retiroment of national bank notes, the free coinage of silver and the promotion of inter national free comage of silver (Plumb); making certain issues of money full legal tender in payment of all debts (Kyle). The first three bills, with the soverse reports, were placed on the calendar and the last was indefinitely rostponed. The senate bill appropriating \$300,000 for a monument and statue to General Grant was

reported from the committee. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to prohibit the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and it was, with copies of correspondence, referred to the committee on

Mr. Pettigrew, chairman of the select committee on quadro-centennial, introduced four joint resolution extending invitations to the presidents of American republics and governors of American colonies to participate in the World's exposition, and to ex-tend like invitations to the king and queen of spain and the descendants of Columbus: requesting the loan of certain articles, relics of Columbus from the Spanish government and authorizing the librarian of congress to exhibit certain occuments referring to Col-umbus. This was referred.

Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. Gibsen of Louisiana introduced a joint resolution for the appointment of a commission of five senators, seven representatives and three experts, to be selected by and essociated with the senators and representative, to take evidence and inquire into the depressed conditions of the agricultural interests and the low prices of agricultural products, and especially of cotton, the causes thereof, whether the causes are of a perma-nent character and whether they have been created or can be remedied by legislation. Referred to the committee on agriculture. The joint resolution far the payment to the

Mr. Daniel moved ats reference to the ju-Mr. Daniel moved its reference to the judiciary committee and argued that that was the proper disposition to be made of the question, which involved the responsibility of the state of West Virginia for her share of the debt of the state of Virginia to the government of the United States.

Mr. Mitcheil, chairman of the committee on claims, from which the joint resolution had been reported, stated that the joint resolution did not undertake, directly or indirectly, to interfere with that question. It ignored

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION to interfere with that question. It ignored it, and left it to the relations growing out of the separation from West Virginia to be settled between the two states.

Without disposing of the subject the sen-Without disposing of the subject the senste went into a short executive session, and
at 3 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Hr. Harris,
the business of the senate was suspended in
order that fitting tribute be paid to the memory of L. C. Houck, late representative from
the state of Tennessee. Remarks in sulogy
of the december was made by of the deceased member were made by Messrs. Harrls, Sherman, Cullom, Gallinger, Higgins and Bale. The usual resolutions of condolence and respect were adopted and then the senate, as a further mark of respect, adjourned until tomorrow.

Against the Anti-Option Bill. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.-The views of the New York produce exchange in regard to the proposed legislation against the sale of options were presented to the nouse committee on agriculture today by Henry B. Neillan, who protested for the exchange against the passage of the bill. The ex-change approved section 1 of the measure defining outions, but not the other sections, He declared that the remedy proposed by the bill for a legitimate method of trading in futures would involve in ruin the entire sys-

the various exchanges was prosecuted.

Nominated to Assist Blaine. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9. -The president today seat the senate the nomination of William E. Grinnell of New York to be third assistant secretary of state.

PARLIAMENT IN SESSION.

The Queen's Speech Refers to the Bering Sea Question. LONDON, Feb. 9 .- Par ament reassembled today. The queen's speech opening the session was read. It expresses her gratitude for the sympathy of the people in her late bereavement. Among other things the message states that an agreement has been con-cluded with the United States defining the mode by which the dispute regarding the

seal fisheries in Bering sea will be referred Yellow Fever in Costa Rica. PUNTARENAS, Costa Rica, Feb. 9. - Several genuine cases of yellow fever have occurred, two or three with fatal termination. The best physicians from the interior have acknowledged the disease as unmistakable and believe it to have been brought to this port from South America. The government has taken prompt measures to stamp out the plague. The strictest quarantine will be en-forced. On the Atlantic at Port Limon there is no sickness, not even the ordinary coast

LONDON, Feb. 9 .- Lord Salisbury and Mr Balfour gave dinners to their prominent supporters last evening, as is customary on the eve of the reopening of Parliament. The queen's speech, which is exactly as outlined in Friday's dispatches, was read to the guests. Lord Derby and the duke of Devonshire gave dinners to the dissident leaders, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt enter-tained the principal liberals.

London, Feb. 9 .-- The Chronicle's Paris correspondent says that Mr. Reid, the United States minister, who was recently ill with inuenza, has had a relapse and is again con fined to his room. French Fighting in Senegal. Paris, Feb. 9. - The French expedition in

Whitelaw Reid Has a Relapse.

Senegal, in two battles with Chief Samory, lost one officer and nine men killed and forty three wounded. The enemy lost 150 killed and 300 wounded. Englishmen Deny the Charges

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The papers here contain articles denying the charges against Great Britain made in the report of the American mmigration commissioners, St. Petersnung, Fob. 9 .- Much grain has

and it is said the condition of the sufferers is Chamberlain Their Leader, LONDON, Fab. 9 .- Joseph Chamberlain has been elected successor to Lord Hartington.

been sent to the famine stricken provinces

as liberal unionist leader in the house of com-

IOWA'S LEGISLATURE LIFENS UP.

Hot Discussion Over a Partisan Question in the Senate. DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 9. -- The senate this

morning adopted a resolution accepting an invitation to attend the session of the Pioneer Lawmakers tomorrow. A petition and resolution was presented asking the adoption of the cottage system at the soldiers' home and the passage of the bill for the benefit of the National guards. Bills were introduced as follows: To es

tablish a normal school at Algona and ap-propriate \$100,000 therefor: to regulate the taxation of telegraph and telephone com panies and fix charges for the same. After the adoption of a few resolutions of

minor importance, Perry called up his resolution calling on the attorney general to give an opinion regarding the refusal of Speaker Mitcheli to sign the certificate of Secretary of the Senate Parsons for pay. It was made the occasion of a lively partisan discussion, in which Finn and Mack for the republicans and Perry for the democrate did the taking. A number of points of order were mide against the Perry resolution, but they were not sustained by the chair. ot sustained by the chair.

In the house Dayton (dem.) spoke in favor of his bill as a substitute for the Norris bal lot bill. When it came to a vote Dayton's bill was rejected. On the question of passage only one vote was cast against the Norris

The house then began consideration of the bill to protect the makers of negotiable in After the introduction of snumber of bills recess was taken till 2 this afternoon.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

hastly Discoveries Made in the Ruins o the Hotel Royal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 .- At 3 o'clock this morning the whole force of men at work on the ruins of the Hotel Rays commenced to clear away the debris in the celiar under what was the dining room and near the elevator shaft and staircase. Three hours later the sixteenth body was unearthed. All of the three bodies found this morning were those of women, but none of them were

identified. One body was identified this morning. was No. 6, and was recognized as Miss Sarah Blake of Sheldonville, Mass,

Filed a Demurer. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 9.-A demurrer has een filed to the indictment recently found

by the United States grand jury sgainst M. Knight, general traffic manager of the Wa-

bash road for violating the interstate com Killed by His Son. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 9. -John Jackson, the driver of an express wagon, 10 years old, was mortally wounded in this city last night. He

was beaten senseless with a hatchett. It is

SETTLED DOWN TO BUSINESS | state of West Virginia of ber proportion of GREYSTONES CLUB'S BANQUET

Prominent Democrats Who Graced the Occasion with Their Presence.

BOIES OF IOWA TALKS DEMOCRACY

Grover Cleveland Writes Another Letter-Speeches Made and Toasts Responded to -Tilden's Memory Fittingly Honored

-An Elegant and Brilliant Affair.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 9.-The eloqueuce and logic of western democracy gushed forth in an ample and brilliant tide at the panquet tendered by the Greystone club in honor of Samuel J. Tilden's birthday. Never in the history of Colorado was there a more resplendent scene than that witnessed by the tremendous crowd at the Broadway theater. The magnificent interior of the theater was one dazzling vista of electric lights and waving palm leaves. From the balconies the view of the beautifully appointed tables was

one to be remembered. After 9 o'clock the boxes and balconies began to fill rapidly with parties in full evening dress, every available seat being occupied before the opening address by President McKinley.

of the Grevstone club, with Governor Boics and ex Governor Crittenden in the places of honor upon either hand; then ex-Governor Alva Adams of Colorado, Hon. D. O'Bryan of New Mexico, Hon. David Obermeyer of Kansas, Hon. Charles A. Clark of lowa, Hon. Robert J. Smith, ex-president of the Iroquois ciub, Chicago; Hon. George W. Baxter, ex-governor of Wyoming; Hon. Caldwell Yeaman of Colorado and ex-Governor J. B. Grant of Colorado. President McKinley delivered the address of welcome for the Groystone club. He

spoke in part as follows: Welcomed by President McKinley.

"The conception of this annual dinner upon the pian of tonight grew out of a belief that the interests of the democrats of these western states are largely identical with those relations of citizens of other states to the nation at large and other countries, affecting their prosperity, welfare and political interests; that the same political forces and ideas, which have so steadily and irresistibly cut down the tremendous republican majorities in Iowa and Nebraska are, and ought to be, at work ceaselessly in all these western states and territories; that the interchange of opinion and views, not only this year, but in the following years, should be to our mutual advantage, and furthermore, that, in some degree at least, the attention of the east should be called to the fact that the west has not built great cities, peopled new states and advanced in all material ways with such wonderful strides, without at the same time producing at least some great men, fully equipped and canable in every way to direct the affairs of government quite as well as their eastern brethren, and hereafter it must not be alone what says the money-lending, commercial, manufacturing and sometimes politically scheming New York about it."

He was frequently interrupted by ap Hon. Alva Adams, ex-governor of Colo

Hon. Alva Adams, ex-governor of Colorado, followed with a few remarks in answer to the toast, "The West in Politics."

Hon. J. D. O'Bryan of New Mexico won the hearts of the fair sex by his witty reply to the toast, "The Ladies."

The event of the evening was the reply to "The Democracy in 1892," by Hon. Horace Boies, governor of Iowa. When Governor Boies arose to speak he was greeted with deafening cheers, and it was some time before he could proceed. He spoke as follows: "Democracy in 1892."

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Greystone Club and Fellow Citizens:—The atlas from which in my school days Hearned the 2cog-raphy of my country located the place where we meet tonight within the boundaries of what was then termed "The Great American

what was then termed "The Great American Desert."

At that time in all that vast expanse of imaginary sand and barren bills beyond, out of which we have since carved states sufficient for a kingdom by itself, and in which great cities have sprung into existence in a single decade, few signs that foreto d the westward march of empre had yet been seen, few sounds that betokened the coming of civilization had then been heard, and here and around us, hushed in the deepest silence of it all lay the limitless plains, the gently rolling hills and lofty mountain peaks that stretch away from the feet of your own imperial city of the central west.

But the occasion which calls us together, the sentiment assigned me as the subject of my remarks, the audience that it is my privileze to address, all remins me that I am expected to speak of political questions in the brief time allotted me this evening.

"The Democracy in 1892." What will the people expect of 17. On what lines must its battle be fought? For what principles must it stand to be worty of success? It moss at all times recognize the fact that men inherit from their maker certain natural rights that neither kings, potentates nor majorities can rightfuily desuoil. That chief among these in a government of the people is the right of each individual to be fairly and justiy treated by the laws thereof as is every other member of the same.

He Assalled the Tariff.

the same. He Assailed the Tariff.

No doctrine was ever more thoroughly 'm-bedded in the erced of a political organiza-tion than that asserted by modern republican-ism that the powers of this government may be used to promote the pecuniary interests of distinct classes of citizens, and no result was ever more certain than that which follows, if this can be done, that the same powers may be used to retard like interests of other classes.

classes. Three years ago a democratic president aroused the country by his declaration that "unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation" and by that declaration incorporated into the political creed of his followers, as one or the cardinal principles, to remain I hope forever, the doctrine that the rightful power of this government levy assessments, direct or indirect, is limited to its necessities for revenue alone.

direct, is limited to its necessities for revenue alone.

This was no declaration of hostility to the manufacturing industries of this country. It was the assertion of a principle that put into practice would give to them free raw material—that would stinulate the commerce of the nation and open to the products of their mills the markets of the world—that would send the American flag at the masthead of our own merchant marine into ports from which it has been banished for a generation.

Nor does a tariff for revenue only imply that American manufacturing industries are to be deprived of all benefit therefrom. Theorize as we may, it would be impossible to so levy it on articles of any kind manufactured and consumed by our people.

It does, however, imply that the purpose of the levy must be revenue, not protection, and it follows that it should be so taid as to piace the burden of the tax it imposes on the shoulders of those best able to bear it. Carried to its logical result the doctrine would place upon the free list all articles of prime necessity.

It would lift the borden of taxation from

sity.

It would lift the borden of taxation from the shoulders of the tolling millions of this nation, and place it where it belongs, on the shoulders of those who possess its wealth.

Just and beneficient as would be the resul in this respect it is not from this source that the chief advantage to the masses of our people would come.

We Raise the Grain.

The United States is today in its agricul-tural advantages the Egypt of the whole world. It is from her granaries the fool she

It is from her granaries the fool should come to supply a constantly increasing deficit in the markets of the morr populous countries of the castern hemisphere. Nearly as many of our people are engaged in this one industry as all others combined.

It is from the products of their labor that three-fourths of that vas volume of our forcien exports have come that has developed our trade with the countries of the world, and enriched us as a nation more rapidly than any other that ever existed.

To them, if they are not to be enslayed by laws that foster other industries at the expense of their own, open markets in the great centers of civilization are a necessity—not those of the undeveloped countries of the southern half of this hemisphere and islands of the sea, that produce more arricultural products than they consume and furnish vastly better markets for the products of our mills than our farms, but those of the most populous countries of the old world whose hungry millions are ready to take all our surplus food productions at fair prices in ex-

change for those staple necessities of life that they produce and we must use. It is no stinted concession of right in the lesser markets of the world such as so-called rec procity affords that ought to satisfy these

What Democracy Will Do.

What Democracy Will Do.

Thirty years ago the wealth of this nation was much more fairly distributed than it is today. Then one could almost count upon his finger coust those who could rightfully be termed millionaires. Now they are numbered by thousands. If conditions remain unchanged through the life of another generation who can fix the multiple that will foretell their numbers then?

Thirty years ago a great necessity com-

tion who can fix the multiple that will foretell their numbers then?

Thirty years ago a great necessity compelled the levy among others of an enormous tariff tax. This atone of all the burdens the war imposed proved a financial blessing to a single class. When peace came it was securely entrenched in the councils of the republic. One by one most of the war taxes disappeared. This remained, or if changed at all it was changed in the interest of those whose business profits it increased.

Upon one side is now arrayed the beneficiaries of these laws, aided by allies roore powerful than themselves in the shape of trusts and combines that these laws have made possible, and so strengthened, they are in charge of the republican party. They dictate its policy—they control its action.

Can we change these laws? Can we divide the mighty currents that are emptying the wealth of this nation into the hands of a few men and scatter tief golden contents among these who produce it?

This is the supreme question of the hour. This is the issue and this alone will lend us to victory.

During Governor Boies' speech he was re-

During Governor Boies' speech he was repeatedly cheered and at its conclusion the applause was immense. The pleasant smile of lowa's chief executive never left his face, and many people in the balconies trained their glasses upon him for a more familiar

inspection.
Declared for Cleveland,

At the head of the table sat the president Governor Crittenden's reply to the toast, 'Missouri Ever Faithful," created a marked impression. It was strong and brave in its utterance and spirit. He advised the abatement of seal for sliver during the coming ses-sion of congress and urged energy and atten-tion in the direction of the tariff. He declared himself a Cloveland man. Governor Boyd of Nebraska was unable to

appear, but sent a letter of regret. Hon. Charles A. Clark of Iowa replied to the toast, "The State of Iowa." "Wyoming Our Youngest Sister," was replied to by Hon. George W. Baxter, ex-governor of Wyoming.

Hon. David Obermeyer answered the teast, Democracy is Opposed to Isms." "The Colorado Democracy" was the subect upon which Hon. Caldwell Yeaman of Colorado spoke.
Ex-President Robert J. Smith of Chicago

replied to the toast, "The Iroquois Club."
A letter was then read from United States Senator George G. Vest, which caused quite Among the distinguished gentlemen presont were: President E. T. Jeffrey, Rio Grando railroad; Mayor Platt Rogers; ex-Governor Joseph A. Cooper, Colorado; Hou. T. M. Patterson, Judge A. J. Rising, State Treasurer J. N. Carlisle, Judge S. H. Elbert, E. M. Steck; Attorney General Maupin, Colorado; Hon. Charles S. Thomas, Hon. Charles J. Hughes, Hon. Lafe Pence, Judge W. J. Kerr, Judge V. D. Markham, Hon. Raiph Vorhees, Hon. James A. Thatcher, Hon. Samuel P. Rose, Hon. Hugh Butler.

Cleveland's Letter of Regret, Grover Cleveland sent a letter of regret at being unable to be present. It was as fol-

ows: LAREWOOD, N. J., Feb. 9, 1892.-Hon. A. B.

Lakewood, N. J., Feb. 9, 1892.—Hon. A. B. McKinley, President, etc.—My Dear Sir: My absence from home has necessarily postponed until this time a response to the courteons invitation I have received on behalf of the Grey stone club to attend its annual banquet in commemoration of the birth of Samuel J. Tilden, on the 9th instant. I am not sure that this acknowing amount and the expression of my regret that I am unable to accept your invitation will reach you before the evening fixed for the banquet, but I cannot refrain from the attempt to indicate to those who may be present my satisfaction in being remembered in the selection of your guests.

It is a most excellent and appropriate time to recall the virtues and attributes of Samuel J. Tilden, the latest great leader of the denocracy of the land. In these days our party may remember with extreme profit, his nure patriotism, h sambition, permented with a desire for the welfare of his feilow-countrymen, his splendid organizing ability, stimulated by his love of country and tainted with no ignoble motives, his unyielding resistance to all that was undemocratic and unsafe and his stubbern insistance upon overything which had the clear sanction of party principle. These character sties, combined with his love of the people and his unfaltering trust in their intelligence and fairmindedness made him a great democrat, and we cannot go amiss if we accept him as our political example.

Liope the banquet contemplated by your

example.

I hope the banquet contemplated by your club will be an occasion full of invigoration to those who. In the celebration of the 9th of February, domonstrate their devotion to the political honesty and sincerity which characterized Samuel J. Tilden, and that those who are for tunate enough to parter pate will see terized Sanuci J. Tilden, and that those who are fortunate enough to participate will see plainer than ever their duty and mission in mailing all resistance within their party to all that soot safely and surely in accord with the democratic doctrines and in the bold advocacy at all times and in all places of the saving qualities of the true democratic latth. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge Kentucky sent a letter regretting his in bitity to be present. Ex-Mayor Grace of New York City also

sent a letter of regret.

Many other letters were read from all parts
of the United States regretting the inability of the writers to be present.

The banquet was a great success, and judging from the enthusiasm which marked the recoption of the different addresses Col-orado and the west are to be considered as

growing rivals to the eastern monopoly in WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, Омана, Feb. 9. The low barometer which made its appear ance in the extreme northwest yesterday morning has moved south and east and was central over Fort Buford last evening. The temperature has risen rapidly in the north west as a result of this extreme low pressure But little precipitation has accompanied in thus far. The temperature is rapidly re covering throughout all the districts west of the Mississippi river.

For eastern Nebraska-Snow, followed by For Omaha and vicinity-Snow or rain Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—For Missouri, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Kansas— Much warmer, south winds and fair weather; warmer, with cloudiness and possibly light

rains Thursday.
For Colorado—Increasing cloudiness, fol-lowed by light snows; warmer, west winds. For North and South Dakota Warmer; south winds, with increasing cloudiness and snow; probably colder, with snow, Thursday

and likely to be followed by a cold wave by Friday.
For Montana—Clovdy weather and snow winds shifting to colder northwest; de cluedly colder Thursday. For Iowa and Nebraska-Increasing cloud ness, probably followed by rain or snow:

warmer; south winds; probably snow Thursday. Wreck on the B. C. R. & N.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 9 .- News was re ceived late last night that passenger No. 2 on the main line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northorn had been wrecked at Shellsburg. The engine, baggage and mail cars were thrown from the track by a bro-ken rail, falling to the south side of the track. Had the train gone off on the north side it would have plunged down a steep em-bankment and probably killed a number of people. The track is badly forn up and the engine is wrecked. Traffic will be delayed

Frust company, has filed a motion with the Trust company, has filed a motion with the district court for leave to employ four clerks and two stenographers. He also moves for permission to be allowed to receipt for the property now held by the sheriff subject to determination as to whether possession belongs to him or to the sheriff.

In support of his motion the receiver makes affidavit that the business of the company is such as to require the assistance of clerical work, and it is his duty to draw upon the funds of the company to defend the suits brought against it.

Wants Clerks and Stenographers

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 9.-G. W. E. Griffith,

receiver of the Western Farm Mortgage and

IT WAS NOT A LOVE FEAST

Lively Session of the Nebraska World's Fair Commission.

PRONOUNCED FOR NONPARTISAN ACTION

Commissioner General Green's Protest Doer Not Prevent the Adoption of so o Stirring Resolutions-Favor the Idea of Hard Work.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 9.- [Special To agram to Tue Bee. |- The regular monthly - ting of the Nebraska World's fair co 55 E ion meetings have generally been harm but today's session proved that ever cur today was not exactly a love feast. was not screne beneath the surface.

Commissioner General Greer received one or two severe shocks that may perhaps disturb some of the plans he has been laying the past few months. But the members of the commission had held a little caucus at the Lindell notel at noon with the result that a quiet little combination was effected, which all of the commissioner general's efforts or protests could not break. The commission held a brist session before dinner, and met again in the afternoon.

The architect's plans and specifications were accepted. A resolution effered by Mobier was adopted to the effect that proposals be invited for the construction of the Nebraska building, and that bids be advertised in THE OMAHA BEE, World-Herald, Lincoln Journal, Chicago News and Inter

Mr. Mobley then introduced the following resolution, which met with an emphatic protest from Commissioner General Green:

In Favor of a More Partisan Spirit, Resolved. That the commissioner general in the employment of such help as may be found necessary to masntain the Nebraska exhibit be requested to carry out as nearly as possible the nonpartisan spirit evidently intended by the legislature in the creation of this commission, by selecting such help in equal proportion from the three principal parties, republican, democratic and independent.

The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote, Mr. Greer's protest to the con-trary notwithstanding. Mr. Mobley the I introduced another set of resolutions, which also met with Mr. Greer's disapprobation They were as follows:

They were as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Nebraska Columbian commission that the duties of cetting up and maintaining the Nebraska exhibit at the World's fair should be performed as nearly as may be possible by the members of the commission, and the least possible amount of outside help commutible with a creditable exhibit be employed, and that the most strict economy of expenditure be adhered to in all departments to the end that the best possible exhibit may be made at the least possible expense; and with that end in view, he it further

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this commission that, in so far as it can be done, the duties of superintendents of various departments should be performed by members of the commission, in addition to their other duties as commissioners, both in getting up and maintaining the exhibit the limited appropriation for the purpose of making the exhibit requiring the strictest economy all along the line, and requiring that much work as well as responsibility shall rest upon the commission.

Resolved, That the time is already at hand

much work as well as responsibility shall rest upon the commission.

Resolved. That the time is already at hand when our best energy should be put forth in the way of auxiliary lo al commissions and in working analy a general interest in the exhibit as will be likely to make it both creditable and benefic at to the interests of the state of Nebraska, as well as a source of pride and gratification to all Nebraska citizens, and that we carnestly call upon all the patriotic people of the state to render that assistance without which, no matter how carnest our efforts may be, we must in a measure fail.

These resolutions were also adopted by a unanimous vote. Then the irrepressible mem-ber from Grand Island introduced the following, which was also adopted without a dis-

senting vote: Resolved. That we do not deem it either Resolved. That we do not deem it either necessary or advisable to enploy a superintendent of construction to look after the creation of the Nebraska building, but we consider two or three trips to Cheago by the architect to see that the work is being done ac ording to plans, specifications and details a sufficient safeguard in addition to the bonds of the contractors and that we recommend the saving of the expense that would be s ruetion.

A prief respite was then given the commissioner general, who had protested in vain against the resolutios which had deprived him of so much of his dower.

Commissioner Sawyer was given special supervision of the educational display, while Commissioner Mobley was appointed as press agent of the commission. To him was given the work of preparing articles for publication in state papers from time to time.

The above appointments were made in ac cordance with the resolution which was adapted, to the effect that assignment of specific duties to members of the commission in promoting separate branches of the ex-hibit, should be made at this meeting. Com-missioner General Guer then submitted a report covering his work from the time of

nis appointment last August. It was dated

January 1. Work Progressing Finely. In the report the work of the chief commissioner was carefully and minutely de-tailed. He told how he had corresponded with presidents and accretation of agricultural societies to to the end of getting people interested. He had also succeeded in inducng some twenty-five or thirty counties to order a grain case at \$50 to be used in exhib-iting at Chicago. He has collected a carload of grains and grasses, which are carefully boxed at the state fair grounds. In addition the entire corn exhibit has been procured and is now carefully wrapped and boxed.
The report was accepted, and the expense

not less than twenty-four feet long, and ship the same to Chicago, and directing him to apply to the authorities of the World's fair for sufficient space in each department for the Nebraska exhibit. The Apiary Association of Nebraska was notified that it could not be permitted to exhibit its product in the state building, and

oilt, which amounted to \$258, 15; was allowed. Motions were adopted directing the com-missioner general to obtain six large trees,

the commission adjourned until March 15. FOREIGN PENSIONERS.

Measures Looking to Striking Them from

the Government Pay Roll. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.-The bill by Mr. Newberry of Illinois, cutting off pensions to foreigners and nonresidents of the United States, is becoming a subject of international interest and threatens to become one of the most serious problems to be solved this session by the house committee on pensions. Dispatches state that in one provvince of Canada over 1,300 people will be affected by the proposed legislation, and General Newberry himself estimates that the foreign beneficiaries of the pension laws aggregate at least \$15,000. "My intention in introducing that bill," said dieneral Newberry to the Associated Press reporter, "is to do exactly what it proposes—that is, to prevent the payment of pensions money to people not citizens of residents of the United States. After the war foreigners of fortune and had served in its as sordiers of fortune and had served in its armies for some time took advantage of the liberal pension laws and returned to their native country, where they have since lived, rearing families on monies paid them by the United States. Their children will naturally be found in the ranks of the army of their country, whether it be in wars with the United States or other countries. It is not now their purpose to return to this country,

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