## DEMOCRATS RUN RIOT

Lincoln Captured and in the hands of the Bourbon Hosts.

GREAT DAY AT THE STATE CAPITAL

Boyd's Return to Office Celebrated With

Pomp and Loud Acclaim. JOY'S CUP FULL TO OVERFLOWING

Thousands of Faithful Unterrified Cheer the Governor on his Way.

THE SAMOSETS OF OMAHA IN THE VAN

Thirty Years of Pent-Up Enthusiasm Breaks Loose in a Grand Hurrah, Shouts of Thanksgiving and Songs of Triumph.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 15 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Today was distinctively and characteristically democracy's day. It was the first time in the history of Nebraska's statchood that the bourbon hosts from the broad prairies of the state could assemble under the shadow of the capitol's dome and cheer lustily for a real live democratic governor who was sure to retain his seat. From the days when J. Sterling Morton affixed the words "acting governor" to official documents emanating from the territorial seat of government until Boyd took his seat, the democrats of Nebraska had not had the semblance of a shadow of a chaim a representative of their party carried the weight of gubernatorial dignity upon his shoulders. Morton's term was in the early days before the sixties. The unterrifled have waited over thirty years to celebrate the advent and sure-seating of a democratic governor, and today the pent-up enthusiasm of over a quarter of a century burst forth from thousands of leather-lunged patriots of the Jeffersonian school.

The day was everything that could have been desired, barring an unpleasant tendency of the mercury to seek seclasion in the basement story of the thermometer. The sun stone brightly, however, and overcoats, mufflers and enthusiasm kept the visitors

Celebrities Who Couldn't Come. Up to last evening it had been expected that the democratic governors from Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri would lend their presence to today's celebration. It was learned vesterday evening, however, that Governor Boies would not be here, and a telegram from Governor Peck received last night announced that he also would be unable to

The first delegation to arrive was the dem ocratic club from York, headed by the K. C. & O. band of twenty pieces, the men being handsomely uniformed in scarlet and wnite. The appearance of this delegation solidified the ripples of enthusiasm into a wave, and the temperature rose perceptibly.

Following a few moments later came the Johnson county delegation with two bands. The Cadet band of the State university also made its appearance on the streets and acted as escort band for incoming delegations that now began to arrive on trains but a few mo

Nebraska City came next with several hunered men in line. Otoe county's representa-Myes cheered and were cheered heartily as they marched to their quarters, preceded by

a military band. Omahans Enthusiastically Received.

At 11 o'clock the first division of the Omaha delegation arrived, and as the twelve crowded coach loads were emptied of their enthusiasm there was a resounding cheer from the hundreds who had assembled at the depot to welcome them.

Line was promptly formed and the march to the Lincoln hotel was taken up. The Second infantry band from Omaha led the way, followed by the Omaha guards. Then came the Samoset club, with Humphrey J. Movuthan, John A. Creighton and Buffalo Bill, guests of the club, in the lead. The last was the tion of the spectacular display, and the hundreds who lined the sidewalks fell over each other in their frantic efforts to keep alongside of the hero of a hundred sanguinary contests on the sawdust arena of every capital of the civilized world. No finer body of men have paraded the streets of Lincoln than the Samosets. It was under the command of Captain Pat Heaffey and Lieutenants An drew and John Moynthan.

Then came the members of the Jacksonian democratic club. Stephenson's tally-ho coaches, which had been brought down from Omana early this morning for the purpose. occupied a prominent place in the Omaha democrats' triumphal entry into the city o

The entire Omaha delegation crowded into the Hotel Lincoln, where the ranks were broken and everybody prepared to refresh themselves before the celebration of the

afternoon commenced. Given a Nonpartisan Welcome.

The decorations along the line of march were not profuse enough to confuse the eve. but what little was displayed was tasteful Most of the business houses, irrespective of the political affiliations of their proprietors, displayed the American flag, while the na tional colors floated from the hotels and pub lie buildings.

Early in the day the flagstaff surmounting the federal building swayed in the wind unprotected by the folds of flag or streamer, but later, when each successive train load of bourben celebrants added to the throngs, Postmaster Gere's republican sentiments were engulfed by the wave of democratic enthusiasm, and when the brawny Samosots and brave Jacksonians arrived from Omaha the national colors mounted proudly to the staffhead and waved a defiant nonpartisan welcome to the assembled hosts.

The green flag of Erin also added its color to the decorations and indicated the presence of many patriots who desired to distinctively honor the land that gave birt 1 to Governor

Governor Boyd did not make his appear ance to the crowd during the forenoon. He arrived from Omaba last evening and quietly attended to the regular duties of his office at the state house during the early part of the

Forming for the Parade.

The parade began to form soon after i o'clock under the direction of Will Love, marshal of the day, and his aides, T. L. Hell, C. W. Weckback, F. E. Thomas, C. I. Neal and C. L. Eaton, all of whom worked energetically to bring order out of

the confusion which for a time reigned supreme. The cotumn formed with the right resting on O street, facing east, the line extending north on Ninth street for several blocks. Before the signal gun sounded the various organizations were massed on the west, north and east sides of the government square, all eagerly waiting for the appearance of the first democratic governor ever elected since Nebraska joined the sisterhood

Cheered Boyd to the Echo,

The work of forming the line consumed more of the time than nad been anticipated, and it was not until shortly after 2 o'clock that Governor Boyd made his appearance on the balcony of the Hotel Lincoln and was greeted by deafening huzzas from the serried ranks of democracy that were massed on three sides of the square. Governor Boyu was accompanied by Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Bierbower, Miss Boyd, Miss Margaret Boyd, Dr. George L. Miller, Judge Wakeley, Charles Ogden, C. S. Montgomery, Euclid Martin and Julius Mever. The appearance of the distinguished guests was the signal for an outburst, and when the goverlifted his hat and bowed the crowds, the breaking waves enthusiasm dashed higher and higher until the air was rent with resounding cheers for Boyd and democracy. Never in the history of the state of Nebraska has

democracy thrown itself into one long con-tinued huzza as it did today. Order of the Column. The parade was one of the most imdemonstrations posing democratic witnesped in Nebraska. In point of numbers. perhaps, it has been exceeded, but taking the class of men represented, their position, professions and standing in their respective lointo consideration, the affair has

never been equaled. The following was the order followed in the oute to the state house:

The following was the order followed in the route to the state house:

Piatoon of Mounted Police.
Marshal of the Day and Aides.
Nebraska City Military Band.
Omaha Guards.
Company D. Nebraska National Guards.
Otoe County Democratic Ciubs.
Wilber Cornet Band.
Saine County Democracy.
Cuming County Clubs.
West Point Juvenile Band.
Dodge County Democracy.
Seward Cornet Band.
Saward County Democrats.
Regimental Band. Second Infantry. U. S. A.
Samoset Association of Omaha.
Carriage containing Governor Boyd, Hon.
George L. Miller. Hon. Charles Ogden
and Judge Walcioy.
Technisch Cornet Band.
Johnson County Democratic Clubs,
University Cadet Band.
Jacksonian Club of Omaha.
Douglas County Personal Rights League.
Taily-ho Coaches Containing Ladies of Governor Boyd's Suite and Personal
Friends.
K. C. & O. Band from York.
Jefferson Club of Lincoln.
Personal Rights League of Nebraska.
Osceola Cornet Band.
Polk County Democracy.
Irish-American Pike Men of Lincoln.

Features of the Parade. Nearly every organization in line carried a panner or transparency upon which its mem bers expressed their own particular sentiments in their own peculiar way. Among some of the notable sentiments recorded were noticed the following: "We are not Going to Leave Nebrasks-A Democratic Governor is Good Enough for

"I am Going to be Governor or Bust-Busted and Gone to Texas."
"Podge County's Cannon Booms for Boyd and Democracy,"
"Wymore—Our Ticket for '92—Boya,

Boies and Bryan."
"Cuming County—The Banner County for "Are you a Citizen! You Bet."

"We are Citizens and so is Governor Boyd." "Always Democrats-Dodge County's Majority for Boyd, 614."
"No Beebees or Babies in this Crowd-We

are all Democrats." Arriving at the capitol grounds the pro cession divided, one division passing around to the west and the other entering at the east. In a short time the crowds were massed at the south front of the capitol impatiently awaiting the appearance of the governor on the balcony above, which had been appropriately draped with the national colors. After several bands had assaulted the air with melody of various degrees of excellence, Adjutant General Vifquain lifted his hand for silence. He then said: "Fel-low citizens: Governor Boyd will address you in a moment. When he makes his ar pearance I want you to welcome him with a cheer. Let us have one of the old time democratic veits.'

The admonition was followed strictly to the letter and when the governor appeared leaning on the arm of Dr. George L. Miller he was greeted by a long drawn out cheer which did not cease for over two minutes. Mounting the broad stone parapet governor Boyd spoke as follows:

Governor Boyd's Talk.

Fellow Citizens-It affords me great pleasure to be permitted to make a personal acknowledgment to so large a number of my gratitude to the people of Nebraska who have restoration to my rights as a citizen and to the people their choice as an executive— rights and privileges of which I was tem-porarily deprived by the majority of a par-tisan supreme court—and believe me, I am deeply grateful to all participating in this magnificent demonstration. I am governor of Nebraska, put there by the sovereign will of the people, expressed by them through the ballot box, and vindicated by the highest tribunal in our glorious republic. The period of service remaining to me as executive is limited, but I hope in the few months remaining to be still able to do something vindicate the expression of your will. There are still grave questions of public moment to be dealt with, and I promise you here to ex-ercise every benerable effort in your behalf in meeting them.

Proud of His Citizenship.

I must confess, too, to a personal gratifica-tion to myself in the restoration to me of those rights which I esteem above office the power and privileges of an American cit-izen. I have never been a citizen of any other nation than the United States. I want no prouder distinction than to be known as a citizen of the foremost republic in the world. I have been subjected to the charles by "allen," hurled at me in partisan madness by political opponents, but I have never de-served it. During all the years of my man-heed from the pioneer days when I with world. I have been subjected to the epither hood, from the pioneer days when I with others began to lift Nebraska from a sparsely settled territory to the splendid achievement of its present statehood. I have ever had in mind the deepest convictions of the responsibilities of citizenship. I have ever tried to discharge the duties and requiroments of that citizenship to the honor nd credit of each, and I have acquitted myself. I believe, to my own satisfaction and

The suspense of the few months during which an attempt was made to spread a cloud of doubt upon my right to exercise the func-tions of that citizenship has been more se-vere upon me than any of you can fully appreciate, and when that suspense was lifted from me by the aimost unanimous dictum of the supreme court of the United States, greater joy and gratification was bestowed upon me than when the election returns prome your choice to effice within your leve that the in highest I believe that the incidents attendant upon this unprecedented controversy and its final result will have a farreaching effect upon our politics, and I think its effect will be beneficial to the cause of

democracy. A Triumph of Right.

As the representative of that cause, myself and those most nearly concerned in resisting the efforts of our opponents to commit a great wrong have been guided throughout by the determination to abide absolutely within the law, to act conservatively in all measures taken, with a view to upholding the honor and credit of our party and of the fair fame and credit of our party and of the fair fame of the state. It is not alone democracy which has been vindicated, but the principles of

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

## ITS EFFECT ON THE FARMERS

Congress Has Ordered an Investigation of the Workings of the McKinley Bill.

DENOUNCED AS A PIECE OF BUNCOMBE

Kligore, of Texas so Expresses Himself-A Few Acrimonious Remarks by Members of the House-Yesterday's Work In Senate and House,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15 .- The house today was called to order by Clerk Kerr, who read a communication from the speaker designating Mr. McMillin as speaker protem. Speaker Crisp's absence was in obedience to his physician's advice. He suffered from a severe headache vesterday and thought it advisable to remain at his hotel today. There s nothing serious in his indisposition and he hopes to be able to wield the gavel tomorrow. The house of representatives of the Fiftysecond congress has decreed that the first investigation into the operations of the Mc-Kinley law shall be conducted by the committee on agriculture. This arrangement has the informal sanction of the democrats of the ways and means committee, as the inquiry of Chairman Hatch and his committee is to be directed particularly to the effect the high tariff has had upon the agricultural in-

erests of the country.

It is understood that later on the committee on manufactures will be authorized to con-duct an inquiry as to the effect of the tariff law on the manufacturers and skilled wage workers, and thus, in the end, reports will be made on the various phases of the new law by as many different committees.

After some formal business Mr. Hatch of

Missouri brought the tariff question to the front by moving the suspension of the rules and the adopting of a resolution requesting the committee on agriculture to report the effect upon agriculture of the present tarlff

Bynum of Indian demanded a second and the request of Mr. Hatch that a second be considered as ordered was objected to by Mr. Kilgore of Texas, Mr. Kilgore and Mr. Hatch were appointed tellers, and reported the vote as 122 to 2.

Offered as a Piece of Buncombe. The republicans did not vote, but no one raised the point of "No quorum," and Mr. Kilgore was recognized to oppose the resolution, but declined to avail himself of the recognition, stating that he was not opposed to it, although he believed that it was origi nally offered as a piece of buncombe.

Mr. Funston of Kansas, however, raised

his voice in opposition. If he believed that there could be a fair and impartial investigaion of the effects of the present tariff law on the agricultural interests he would be in favor of it. It could hardly be expected, however, that an investigation of this char

nowever, that an investigation of this character could be made without being made upon a party basis.

Mr. Funston, while commenting upon the prosperity of the furmers, was frequently interrupted by Mr. Livingston and Mr. Watson of Georgia, but he refused to yield, only remarking that they had told the farmers the contrary because they would not have been ejected had they told the truth nave been elected had they told the truth. He had no objection to an investigation if it were a fair one. The republicans courted an investigation. That party had no fear of its record. It had no applogies to make. But why this investigation? Why did not the democrats bring a bill to repeal the McKinley act? They dared not do it. No such bill would come from the committee on ways and He understood that the chairman of that committee would report a bill to re-move the duty on wool, one of the products of the farm. The only enemy the farmer had was the democratic party. Why did not the committee report a bill repealing the present tariff law? Because it was afraid of the question. Because it did not want to touch the subject until after the next election. It contented itself with condemning the Me-Kinley bill. Whenever there was a cold blast from the north, whenever there was a drouth, whenever the grasshoppers destroved the farmer's crops, the democrats put their hands in their pockets and said:
"It is the McKinley bill."

Boies of Iowa Quoted.

Mr. Dolliver hoped that if the investigation were ordered the committee would send for the present chief magistrate of Iowa, who in his annual message said: "At no time in the history of Iowa has her people been blessed with more prosperity than they now

enjoy."
Mr. Lewis of Mississippi expressed the opinion that from the role Farmer Funston acted in the tragedy he was better equipped as a witness in court than as one to ere as to what was for the benefit of the reat farming interests of the country. When the gentleman spoke of the prosperity of the farmer he was either profoundly norant of the effect of the McKinley bill he wilfully and deliberately misrepresented

Mr. Livingston in a two-minute speed took issue with Mr. Funston as to the of the tariff law upon the farmer. "The gen tieman from Kansas seemed to be affect of justice. He (Mr. Livingston) supposed that the committee on agriculture was an honest body, and the imputation that the gentleman made that it cannot be depended upon to make an honest report was not justifiable. The farmers would be heard on this floor, if not now, in the next congress, and the gen-tleman from Kansas could take due notice." Mr. Butler of Iowa expressed his delight at hearing his colleague (Mr. Dolliver) the words of the grandest governor ever had.

Mr. Dolliver suggested that the present governor was once a republican.

Mr. Butler retoried that everybody ought o improve as he grew older.

Mr. Simpson Rises to Remark. Mr. Simpson of Kansas spoke of the de-pression of the farming industry in his state, Referring to the burning of corn as fuel in his state, he said that by the light of that corn fire the farmers read the story of the republican party, and that was the reason that the alliance had carried the state at the Mr. Hatch made a one-minute speech in

support of the resolution, and bore testimony to the fairness and impartiality of the com mittee on agriculture in dealing with questions of this character. The resolution was then adopted withou

Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio, from the committee on muitary affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to establish lineal promotion in the army,
motion in the army,
Mary a short discussion (the opposition After a short discussion (the opposition being ied by Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky) the motion was agreed to and the bill

The bill provides that all promotions in the several lines of artillery, cavalry and in-fantry, up to the grade of colonel, shall be by seniority in the next lower grade according to the original entry into the regular service as a commissioned officer.

Failed to Secure a Quorum. Mr. Mansar of Missouri, from the com-mitted on territories, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill extending the laws of Missouri relative to mines and mining over

Indian Territory.
Mr. Culperson demanded a second and he and Mr. Mansur were appointed tellers. The vote progressed but slowly, the members on the democratic side being listless and strolling from their seats in squads of two or turee, and the republicans being indifferent and not taking the trouble to vote, willing to leave with the democrate the responsibility of securing a quorum. But this they failed to secure, the vote standing 124 to 17, and on motion of Mr. Tracey of New York the house

IN THE SENATE.

Recent Admission of Immigrants with Typhus Fever to Be Investigated. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15 .- In the sen ate the bill appropriating \$15,000,000 for the

the passes to the mouth of the Illinois river was reported and placed on the cliendar.
A concurrent resolution, instructing the committee on immigration and the house committee to investigate the recent admission into the port of New York of Russian immi grants infected with Typhus fever, was introduced by Mr. Chandler and was passed after a discussion by him condemning the course of the commissioner of immigration in permitting these immigrants to land in contravention of law.

OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1892.

Mr. Chandler said these immigrants had been admitted in contravention and disobe-dience of law and had been distributed from one end of the eastern states to the other, perhaps to infect those communities with typhus fever. They had (in his judgment) been admitted when they should have been excluded by the immigrant commissioner in the performance of a strict and imperative duty under the statute of the United States. The resolution was passed and goes to the

house for its action on it. Dry Dock on the Gulf. On motion of Mr. Gibson of Louisiana the senate bill appropriating \$350,000 for a dry dock on the government reservation near Al-giers, La. (and limiting the entire cost to

\$850,000), was taken from the calendar and passed, Mr. Manderson, from the committee on military affairs, reported back adversely four bills for the increase of the infantry and artillery branches of the army, and reported in lieu thereof a bill to organize the cavairy and infautry branches of the army and to

increase their efficiency. It was placed on

the calendar.
The recommendation from the Treasury department for the urgent deficiency appro priations for the current fiscal year was pre ented by the vice president and was referred to the committee on appropriations.

The senate then resumed consideration of the bill providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, the pending question being on Mr. Gorman's amendment to strike out the seccorman's amendment to strike out the sec-tion creating the office of superintendent of public documents. After a long discussion the section was modified by a provision that public documents are to be supplied to sena-tors and representatives by the superintendents of the floiding rooms of the two houses, and the bill was reported to the senate and passed—yeas, 41; nays, 6 (Messrs, Bates, Berry, Chilton, Coke, George and Vance).

The house bill to amend the bill authoriz ing the construction of a railway, wagon and oot bridge at Burlington, la., was reported

After a brief executive session the senate Mexico's World's Fair Commission. Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.-The Mexican government has appointed its commission to assist in the work of preparing its representation at the World's Columbian ex-

and placed on the calendar.

position. It is a very able one, the members being selected especially for that particular part of the work intrusted to their charge and they will take a personal and professional pride in making the best possible display. The commission has formally organized and the work will be vigorously pushed.

PASSED A NUMBER OF BILLS.

What Was Accomplished by the Iowa Legislators Today, DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 15.-In the house this morning the judicary committee reported favorably on bills to exempt life insurance funds from taxation; to govern building and loan associations and punish the crime of sodomy; also a number of legalizing acts.
Bills were introduced to compet the attendance of children at schools.

The bill was passed-raising the limit of bonded county indebtedness. It was done to help Cherokee county got even with the world after the results of the big flood there

last year. resolution was introduced recommending that the World's fair committee make its estimates for exhibits on a total appropria tion of \$100,000.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Columbian commission for an itemized state-ment of the expenditures of the funds approprinted by the last legislature. Bills were passed as follows: To author ze the secretary of state to advertise fer bids o furnish state stationery; to change the

ime of county clerks making reports from ugust to November.
A bill was introduced to give cities of the first class power to establish a health depart

In the senate, petitions were presented asking for a revision of the revenue laws, the election of United State senators by the peo ple, the establishment of employment agen commissioner and the retention of the prohibition law. Bills were passed as follows: Authorizing

the Board of Supervisors to raise the assess ment from 3 to 5 mills; to provide a fund for caring for indigent soldiers and sailors.

WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Fob. 15. The area of high barometer, attended by

fair and continued seasonable weather, now overlies the central valleys, its center or highest pressure being in Wisconsin. Tem perature is moderating west and south of the Missouri river, while cold weather continues in the upper Mississippi valley and the upper lake regions. With the exception of light spitting snow in the northern part of this n the mountain regions have shifted southerly, and another storm or area of low barometer is approaching the extreme north vest. This will cause cising temperature luring the next few days. eastern Nebraska-Warmer, fair

weather and southerly winds during Tues-For Omaha and vicinity—Warmer, fair weather during Tuesday and Wednesday. Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—For Nebraska Warmer, south winds and fair Tuesday; warmer, with increasing cloudiness and probably light snows Wednesday. For the Dakotas - Warmer, south winds and increasing cloudiness, procably fol-

lowed by light snows.
For Kansas and Colorado—Warmer, south winds and generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.
For Minnesota - Warmer, south winds and fair Tuesday.

Missouri and Iows-Warmer, south winds and fair Tuesday; generally fair weather Wednesday with lagressing cloudi-ness and warmer in Iowa.

MOBBED BY RELIGIOUS PANATICS. Maltreatment of a Protestant Congregation in Greece.

ATHENS, Feb. 15 .- During the service at the Protestant church at the Pircus (the port of Athens) yesterday, a mob made an attack upon the building. The mob forced their way to the interior of the building and

severely maltreated the ministers and the audience. They stole everything of value in the church and then set are to it. Before the flames could be extinguished the interior of the church was destroyed. Most of the members of the mob remained in the vicinity ortance to cotton growers, and its provisions re familiar to the public watching the building burn. The soldiers, after they had subdued the fire, turned their attention to the authors of the vandalism and they succeeded in arresting many of them. It is believed that the prisoners will be severely punished.

James G. Fair Makes a Will. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15,-An evening paper says ex-Senator James G. Pair, today made a will, bequeathing \$500,000 to charity. Two hundred thousand goes to the Catholic orphan asylum in memory of his late wife, \$200,000 to the Protestant orphan asylum of this city and \$100,000 to the Hebrew orphan

Nebraska's Death Roll. FRIEND, Neb., Feb. 15 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-John C. Sullivan, a farmer residing north of town, nied very suddenly last night. He had been feeling unusually well up to a short time previous to his death and no improvement of the Mississippi river from | cause is given therefor.

## CHICAGO SPECULATORS HEARD

They Protest Against the Passage of the Anti-Option Bill.

THREE FREE TRADE MEASURES READY

Free Wool, Free Cotton Ties and Free Bind-

Ing Twine Bills Will be Reported-Other

Important Matters Considered in Committee-Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15 .- The Chicago Board of Trade had a hearing before the house committee on agriculture today on the anti-option bill, and through its president, Charles W. Hamill, opposed the passage of the bill on the ground that it probibited dealings in "futures." The system of future deliveries, Hamill said, grew up in response to demand from the agriculturists for

a continuous open market which would be impossible without future buying and selling. He believed the sale of futures was in the interest of the producer. Specutating, in his opinion, and a tendency to settle values. If men were prohibited from buying for future delivery the great stimulus to buying was taken away. In answer to a query Hamill admitted that sometimes speculation forced prices down; but he believed this was generally only temporary and that in the aggregate it sustained prices. "Put" or "call" was not tolerated by the Board of Trade. It was purely a gambling transaction and the board would welcome anything that prohibited it.

In answer to Mr. Hatch, Mr. Hamili said there was a settling room in the Board of Trade building in which puts and calls were frequently bought and sold from 1:15 o'clock, the time the exchange closed, until 4 o'clock No record was kept of these transactions In his opinion these dealings had no appre clable effect on prices in the corn market. Legitimate Sale of Futures.

Mr. Hatch said that all the members of the committee admitted there was such a thing as legitimate sale of futures. He asked Mr. Hamill to define a legitimate sale.

Mr. Hamill said the law of Illinois and the courts had defined the difference. The Board of Trade required an actual delivery in every casewnot a personal delivery, involving cart ing of wheat from one warehouse to another, but a delivery of a warehouse receipt on which the wheat could be obtained. The sale was made on actual wheat, and that sale could be duplicated indefinitely, just a \$5 bill could be passed from hand to hand. The sale was a negotiable contract.

To Mr. Hatch, Mr. Hamili said that a dup lication of contracts would not have any effect whatever upon the "visible supply." This future dealing kept up prices because the short seller was the anxious buyer, and the producer had him as well as the miller and he exporter to sell to. He believed this influence of the bulls more than counteracted the excess of sales, over actual product. He knew of hardly any "bear" who had made money, but could name a number of bulls

Farmers Demand the Passage of the Bill. Referring to Mr. Hamill's statement that griculturists had first demanded "future" calings, Mr. Hatch called attention to the fact that there was an undroken line or agricultural organizations demanding the

ressage of the bill.
To Mr. Moses, Mr. Hamili said the 1/2 of a cent commission was liable to break both sides to the deal, and that the speculator was his own worst enemy. The millers he said. in conclusion, would like the bill passed be cause it would give them a monopoly and enable them to buy on their own terms S. W. Allerton and Mr. Morton of the Chi-

cago also opposed the bill.

Three Free Trade Bills. The ways and means committee will re-The ways and means committee port three tariff bills to the house during the present week. This much was determined upon at the meeting of the democratic majority today, and the measures to be reported are the Springer free wool bill. he Bryan free binding twine bill and turner bill placing cotton ties, cotton bagging and machinery for making the same

The provisions of the Springer bill as as finally amended and approved by the democratic members of the committee have been published.

Mr. Springer, in exclanation of his bill, said: "It will be seen that all wools and hair of the camel and other like animals, and all waste matter, are put upon the free list and waste advanced by manufacturers beyond the condition of scoured wool; shodds and mungo are taxed 25 per cent.

The second section of the bill relates to the duties on wool in the goods, carpets, etc. and

the provision of its former section are not to take effect until the first day of January, Where It Differs from the McKinley Act.

The rates on woolen and worsted yarns are fixed for all values at 35 per cent ad valorem Under the McKinley act the rates upon thes per pound and ad valorem are equivalent to from 103 to 125 percentum. The rates on woolen and worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics, etc., are fixed at 40 per cent ad valorem. Blankets, hats of wool and flannels for underwear are reduced from 30 to 25 and from 35 to 30 and from 40 to 35 per cent ad Under the McKinley act the rates are from 7g to 110 per cent. On woolens and children's dress goods. etc., having a cotton warp, the rates are fixed at 35 per cent. Under the McKinley act they are over 88 per cent ad valorem On women's and children's dress goods with woolen warp, the rates are fixed at 40 per cent. The equivalent rates in the McKinle act would be from 90 to 110 per cent. Ready made clothing for men, and cloaks, dolmans, ackets and ready made clothing for women

are fixed at 45 per cent.
"It will be seen," continued Mr. Springer,
"that by this bill the rates are the lowest upon goods which will be used by the masses of the people, and highest upon high priced goods worn by the more wealthy classes. The reverse of this was true under the Mc Kinley act, which, by reason of the specific duties, caused the highest rates to e placed duties, caused the highest rates to e placed upon the cheapest goods. Under the Mc-Kinley act the rates upon cheaper articles of goods worn by the masses of the people are prohibitory, and hence the home product is without competition, except among the hom manufacturers. The passage of this bill will largely reduce the prices of woolen goods and hus increase their consumption."

Cotton Ties and Binding Twine. The biff of Representative Turner of leorgia, placing cotton ties, cotton bagging machinery for manufacturing the same, etc., upon the free list, is considered of great im-

The free binding twine bill which the democrats of the committee have also de cided to report, is very brief, and merely provides that "from and after its passage all binding twine manufufactured in whole or in part from thistle or tampeco fibre, jute, manilla, sisal grass or sunn, shail, when im-

ported, be exempt from duty." In regard to the binding twine bill, Mr Bryan said to an Associated Press reporter "The subject matter of these bills was under discussion during the last congress. The tariff bill of that congress, as it passed the house, fixed a rate of 114 cents per pound on binding twine. The senate finance com-mittee to which the bill was referred retion that the duty be fixed at 114 cents per pound. All the democratic senators voted excepting one, and all favored the amendment, while a number of republican senators voted with the democrats. Senators Allison and Wilson of Iowa, Plumb of Kansas, Paddock of Nebraska, Washburn and Davis of Minnesota, Moody of South Dakota

and Mitchell of Orsgon are so recorded. The vote stood 34 to 24 in favor of the amendment. In conference, however, the present duty of seven tenths of 1 percent per pound was agreed upon. The only justification, thorefore, for a tariff of oven seven-tenths of 1 per cent is that it is the duty of the government to so adjust the revenue laws as 1 prohibit importations and this percent. prohibit importations and this principle aside from the indefensible unconstitutions grounds would, it carried out, destroy al revenues and compel us to raise the ne

sary expenses of gouernment in some other way. Consamption of Binding Twine.

"Five thousand tons of twine were manufactured and consumed in the United States in 1890. If, as is probable, the seven tenths of a cent is added to the price because of this protection, then the item cost the farmers of the United States \$700,000 and brought no revenue to the government. thirty-nve cordage and binding twine fac thirty-five cordage and binding twine fac-tories in the United States, twenty-nine of which are owned and controlled by the trust of the National Cordage company of New York. The twenty-nine in the trust produce 60 per cent of the Jotal output. It's my opinion that the bill will pass the house by a large majority, and I do not believe the senators who favored it before will dare to oppose it this time. If they do they will find it very difficult to defend their course to the farmers. The president will hardly yeto the farmers. The president will hardly veto the bill if it reaches him, however much he may be opposed to changing the existing tariff law. If the senate sees the wisdom of modifying the present law, it may be per-suaded to accept other measures which will be presented to it. The bill, I think, will be reported early this week in company with several other measures which are about

There Will be a Fight for Precedence.

It is probable that there will be an interesting struggle between the tariff bills and the Bland free coinage silver bill for prece-cedence in the order of consideration in the house. In fact, the struggle has already begun. The contest is conducted in a very able manner, and is merely a matter of argu ment as to whether or not party policy re-quires the silver bill to precede of to follow one or more of the tariff bills. The silver men have urged through Chairman Bland and others that the way to prevent the silver question from being made unduly prominen is to take it up and pass it promptly. With the silver bill out of the way, public attention would be concentrated on the tariff bills and by keeping that question before the public steadily, its prominence would be much greater than if silver bits were sandwiched in between them. In this view they are supported by a very considerable number of men who are in favor of making the tariff question paramount to the silver issue, and of this class of members, some of them are on the ways and means committee itself. The progress of the contest will be watched with great interest.

Reciprocity With Canada.

Sir John Thompson, Hon. George E. Foster and Hon. Mackenzie Powell, the Canadian commissioners, in their negotiations with Secretary Blaine and General John W. Fos ter, representing the United States, for reciprocal trade relations between the countries this afternoon and left here this evening for the Dominion capital. The State de partment officials refuse to make known the result of the conference, but it is believed that the visitors were unsuccessful in their mission because of their alleged failure to satisfy the representatives of this government that they are authorized to make a commercial treaty entirely independent of the direct interests of Great Britain. The position of the Canadians, so it is under-stood, was that a treaty will be concluded on this basis:

this basis:

First—A renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, with the modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries.

Second—A reconsideration of the treaty of 1888 with respect to the Atlantic fisheries and the aim of securing the free admiss on into the United States markets of Canadian fishery products, in return for facilities to be granted our fishermen to buy bait and supplies and trans-ship their cargoes to Canada. If such privileges to be mutual.

Third—The protection of mackerel and other fisheries on the Atlantic ocean and inland waters also.

and waters also.
Fourth - The relaxation of the seaboard ousting laws of the two countries, and, Fifth-Of the coasting laws and, Fifth-Of the coasting laws and inland waters dividing Canada from the United Sixth -- Mutual salvage and saving of Seventh-Arrangements for setting the boundaries between Canada and Alaska.

It is probable that the minutes of the conference will be made public by the Canada commissioners when they reach Canada, Utah's Claim for Admission. senate committee on territories

listened again this morning to arguments by adherents of the bill to provide a local form of government for Utah and to allow the ole to elect their own officials. Mr. Richards of Ogden, who addressed the committee Saturday, spoke again this morning in favor of the bill, prevacing his renarks with an expression of statements he had made last Saturday which he said were made through luadver-tence and without any intention of casting reflection upon Senators Ramsay and Pad-Richards said he esteemed both of them as honorable men who had conscien tiously performed their official duties and he deeply regretted their names had been used and an injustice had been done them. Mr. Richards quoted during his remarks from the utterances of the president of the Mor-mon church to show that polygamy was per-

manently abandoned in good faith, and that the Mormons disclaimed any right to dictate in political matters.

Bering Sea Commissioners. The Bering sea joint commission continued its sessions today and made considerable progress in its work. There were no new developments in regard to the arbitration

reaty an the modus viuendi.

Geary's anti-Chinese bill, to absolutely the coming United States, was today ordered favorably reported the house by a majority of the house foreign affairs committee. Odds and Ends.

The house committee on election of presi dent and vice president and representatives in congress today agreed to report the bili leaving the election of senators to the people and conferring exclusive power on state legislatures to fix the time, place and manner o

The rresident today sent to the senate the

following nominations: Postmasters: Wis-consin-E. D. Coe, Whitewater. Iowa-Samuel F. Cole, Polla; Joseph H. Reynolds; Harlan. The treasury department today purchased 428,000 ounces of silver at from \$0.9050 to

Hill in the Lead. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15 .- Of the 384 dele gates to be selected to attend the democratic state convention 276 delegates are out of New York and Kings county. At the head ovarters of Senator Hill at the Delavar house it was given out tonight that 123 delegates outside of New York and Kings county had already been selected, of whom 120 are for Senator Hill. The remaining delegates will be elected on various days this week The delegates from Albany county will elected Saturday.

Syracuse Pastorate Closed,

Synacuse, Neb., Feb. 15 .- [Special to Tur BEE. |-Rev. F. G. McHenry closed his pastorate of the Congregational church here today, his resignation having been accepted by the church during the past week. He will move to Vincent, Kan., where he has a farm and will rest from church labors for a year.

English Bankers and Iside Mortgages. London, Feb. 15.-Michael Davitt, in speech at Middleton, said it was not generally known that Irish properties were mortgaged to English bankers and others to the extent of £160,000,000. He announced that he would not run for Parliament again before the general election.

Rothschild's Gift to a Hospital. VIENNA, Feb. 15.-Baron Albert Roths child has donated \$50,000 toward building a consumption hospital in this city.

## COLUMBUS WILL ENTERTAIN

Nebraska Veterans and Women's Relief

Corps Will Meet Tomorrow.

M FOR ALL WILL BE FURNISHED ations That the Entire City Will Take 't in Honoring the Visitors-Pleasnt Arrangements to Accommodate

the Members Completed.

UMBUS, Neb., Feb. 15- Special to Tut The Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief Corps encampments of Nebraska will meet in this city Wednesday All arrangements for the reception and care of the delegates have been made, and there will be no trouble experienced by the visit ing soldiers in obtaining quarters. The Woman's Relief Corps has completed a canvass of the resident portion of the city and

has succeeded in obtaining homes for all the lady delegates free of charge. At least 250 corps' delegates will be here and if the weather is fine this number may be largely augmented. The delegates to the Grand Army encampment will all find good quarters. Each of the five hotels are making extensive preparations for the care of the delegates, and the restaurants and eating houses are also making suitable preparations for the large crowd that will be here. Be-sides all this, the Grand Army post of this

city has prepared sleeping apartments for many large number of their comrades. The detail of guards selected is as follows: Officer of the guard, Comrade Morrow: guards, Comerades Clark, Dodds, Rice, Welch and Bean, The council of administration, having in charge the arrangements for charge the arrangements for the encamp-ment, will probably arrive tonicht, and will hold a session at the Meridan hotel, which is Grand Army headquarters, tomorrow, Everything is in readiness for a successful encampment and appearances now indicate the largest gathering of the kind ever neld in Nebruska. Especial interest is feit in the encampment by reason of the talk about changing the place of holding the reunion from Grand Island to some other town, and also because of the unusual number of candidates for state commander, all of whom are working hard to secure the prize. Depart-ment Commander of Nebraska Teeter, with his staff, will arrive from Luncoln this evening or tomorrow, and a large number of dele-gates are looked for tomorrow. The Women's Relief Corps has selected a reception com-mittee which will meet all trains, greet all arriving delegates and escort them to their arriving delegates and escort them to their homes. This committee can be distinguished by the new arrivals by the yellow badges that will be worn by each member of the committee.

Worthless Mortgages Used.

HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 15 .- | Special Telegram to THE BRE. |-Charles Greenlove was arrested today on a warrant sworn out by F. L. O'Shauganessy, who charges that Greenlove obtained goods to the amount of \$500 from the complainant by giving him a lot of worthless mortgages as part payment. Greenlove gave \$500 bail and his pretiminary examination was continued by the county

juage.

Taking the "Shot" at Hastings. HASTINGS, Nob., Feb. 15.-|Special Telegram to THE BEE !- The Hastings Bichloride of gold institute filed articles of incore poration with the county clerk today. The capital stock of the new institute is placed at \$25,000. R. F. Stewart is president, C. R. Barnes secretary, W. A. Chapman, treasurer, George Hollingsworth manager and F. W. Rose resident physician. The new in-

stitute starts out today with eleven patients. Took a Dose of Morphine. FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 15.- | Special Tele gram to THE BRE. |-At about 10:30 o'clock Billy Williams, alias Billy Witson, took a dose of twenty grains of morphine at Anderson's boarding house. The doctor was called and gave him on emetic which dislodged the poison. He shortly recovered. Wilson has become violently infatuated with one of the painted fairies of the "bad land" and the course of their love not running smoothly he

sought to emigrate. Church and Parsonage Burned, FREMONT, Neb., Feb. 15 .- | Special Telec gram to THE BEE. |- The Catholic church and parsonage in Ridgeley township werd entirely destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock. The church and parsonage were adjacent and the fire caught from the chimney of the latter. Nobody was present at the time and all the contents went The total loss is estimated to be

between \$4,000 and \$5,000. Gage County Litigators. BEATRICE Neb., Feb. 15 .- [Special Teles gram to THE BEE. |-The February term of district court for Gage county convened today with Judge Babcock on the bench, in the new court house. There are 225 civil and ten criminal cases docketed for trial.

the rest.

auditorium.

Live Stock Breeders to Meet. BEATRICE, Nob., Feb. 15 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Preparations have been oncluded for the annual meeting of the Improved Live Stock Breeders' association of Nebraska, which convenes in this city tomorrow for a three days' session. Tomora row afternoon's program contemplates an address of welcome by Mayor Fogg, response by President Billings. In the evening, fotowing the president's address and committee reports, Prof. Ingersoll of the State univerity will deliuer an address on the "More Proctical Methods of Education for the Farmer." The meetings will be neld in the

They Want Another Bonus. WEEPING WATER, Neb., Feb. 15. - | Special o THE BEE. ]-The citizens of this place are at present greatly stirred up and justly indignant over the rumor that the Nobie Sewing Machine & Manufacturing company plant that was located here three piant that was located here three years ago at a great expense to the citizens, was going to be moved to another point for the purpose of raising another bonus. The factory has for several years been closed on a chattel mortgage bid in by the company. Weeping mortgage bid in by the company. Weeping Water people have invested many thousands of dollars in this factory and will no doubt invest many more before they will permit its romoval, as the company guaranteed to run the same for twenty years if the citizens would erect the building and donate thirty acres of land, which they did. From present indications and the broad assertions of many

will be taken. There is strong hopes that a company at Lincoln will succeed in purchasing the plant, and if so they agree to resume Judge Hastings' First Appearance. WILBER, Neb., Feb. 15.—[Special Tele-gram to The BEE.]—District court convened this morning with Judge W. G. Hastings presiding. This is his first appearance in a judicial capacity. The docket contains 13: cases and it will take two weeks to dispose of

there will be a big suit before the machinery

Sold Nebraska City's Water Works. NEBRASKA CITY, Nob., Feb. 15 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- At the special master commissioner's sale of the Nebraska City Water and Light Works held at the court house today, E. Ellery Anderson, the cele-brated lawyer and politician of New York, purchased the plant for \$151,000.

Fire at Friend. FRIEND, Neb., Feb. 15 .- Special Teles gram to THE HEE. ]-A fire was started tonight at the residence of C. W. Druse, caused by the tipping over of a lamp in the kitchen. The flames were reduced by the fire company in short order. Most of the damage was to the sitched and furniture.