to ascertain what the republicans would de-cide to do. This was, in fact, the intentions of the republicans and they drifted to the usual meeting place after supper, fully expecting that another conference would be expecting that another contented which held, but after informally talking over the situation with each other in the rotunda, the idea seemed to prevail that a conference was not necessary at this time and the members gradually drifted away again, while the independents gravitated back to the Lindell.

Allen is Strong.

That the situation is precarious as viewed from the republic n standpoint, admits of no dispute. The independents have in Judge Allen a candidate who will receive their solid support and the eleven democrats who voted for him today can probably be depended upon to do as well by him on Monday as they did on the last ballot taken. It is not probable that the five democrats who held out today will go to him on Monday, yet it is by no means impossible that one of them might yield to the powerful pressure that is being brought to bear, in which case the republicans would be forward to demand a call of the would be forced to demand a call of the

Right here it may be stated that Representative Casper placed a powerful weapon in the hands of the republicans when he inoduced that harmiess little resolution, alough, of course, he did not know it at the time. It was his intention to take such precaution as would prevent the republicans from taking snap judgment on their oppo-nents, as it seemed at one time they were likely to do.

Clarke of Douglas has been the only ab-

sentee, and it was stated yesterday that he would probably be here monday, but it is not at all likely that he will be here. His absence has not the slightest bearing on the republican situation, as sixty-six constitutes a majority while he is away, whereas it would require sixty-seven if he were here, so that the republicans have the same to gain from the outside in either event, but it is not so with the independents.

#### Their Weak Spot.

They stand in need of twelve democratic votes, while Clarke is away, but would need thirteen if he were in his seat. This is why they have been so anxious for the past two days to have him excused. As it now is, if they secure their sixty-six votes the proba-bilities are that the republicans would demand a call of the house, which would block mand a call of the house, which would block further proceedings until Clarke could be brought here, and which would at the same time put them to the necessity of scaring up another vote. It was stated yesterday that Senator Clarke was rapidly convalescing, but the information is given out tonight that he has said only become a very sick man he has suddenly become a very sick man again, and that his presence here during the earlier days of the week at least—is entirely out of the question. In view of the signifi-cance of this state of affairs there is little doubt that the independents will make a vigorous effort on Monday either to excuse the sick man or repeal the rule which pro-vides for a call of the house.

Anything May Happen. The danger in the situation lies in the fact that the opposition is so near the jumping off place that accidents are extremely liable to happen, and all the more so because of the great number of prominent boosters on the other side who are trying to crowd the

remaining vote over into the pool.

Several of the supposed leaders of Nebraska democracy who are anxious to curry favor with the coming national administration are fully convinced that the most effectual way of doing so would be to assist in perfecting a successful combination that would prevent the return of a republican to the United States senate. Ex-Governor Boyd is one of those who may be classed in this category and he is aided and abetted in his undertaking by Judge Charles Ogden of Omaha, who has been his right bower for some years past. It is stated on good authority that it was Judge Ogden who sent the telegrams to New York, which called forth telegraphic instructions this morning to every democratic member of the legisla-

### Orders from Headquarters.

Shortly after 9 o'clock each of the bourbon members received a telegram, of which the

members received a telegram, of which the following is a copy:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4., 9:20 a. m.—Hon.—House of Representatives: We hope you will vote for Judge Allen and save senate A. P. Gorman.

John G. Carlisle, Calvin S. Brick.

Shortly after the two bodies assembled in

joint convention telegraph messengers forced their way through the densely packed crowd and delivered to each democratic member telegram, which read as follows:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 12:20 p.
m.-Hon. — House of Representatives: We hope no democrat will act
with republicans on any question connected with senatorial contest. Our judgment that only one ballot should be taken each
day. We have no choice among democrats,
but think an anti-republican should be
chosen

A. P. Gorban,
JOHN G. CARLISLE.
CALVIN S. BRICE. CALVIN S. BRICE.

Not only were these telegrams held over the heads of democratic members, and worked for all they were worth, but the ex-governor took it upon himself to take the members into the office of Adjutant General Vifquain, on the lower floor of the state house, where they were carnestly harangued as to the wishes of the national democratic ders and their duty to their party result of the ballot shows, however, that it was labor lost, at least for the present.

Not a Happy Lot.

As might naturally be supposed, J. Ster ling Morton and his forces have been and still are doing their utmost to upset Boyd's Boyd, of course, is working to solidify himself with Cleveland, hoping for his reward through that channel, while Morton, on the other hand, having nothing to hope for from the administration, is setting his pins to capture the sen-atorship for himself. He it is who is coun-selling the democratic members to stank he selling the democratic members to stand by their colors, and die, if need be, in the ditch with a democratic candidate. He foresees in the election of an independent death to his senatorial ambition, with nothing else in sight after that has been permanently bur-Cn the other hand, Boyd can figure in a contingency at this time, and if it comes down to the actual consideration of a democrat in connection with the place he will trot Mr. Morton a very hot race for the

## YESTERDAY'S BALLOT.

Judge Allen Within One Vote of Being Elected Senator. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The house was packed almost to suffocation long before the time for calling the joint convention to order. Such a jam has not been seen in Representative hall since the memorable scenes attendant on the organization two years ago. It was generally understood that a senator would be elected and the crowd wanted to see the operation So densely packed were the galleries that one man who was unwilling to stand the crush longer clambered out over the heads and shoulders of the scores of people behind

The roll call showed the presence of all the members with the exception of Senator Clarke. Porter of Merrick moved that Clarke be excused, but Tefft amended with a motion to proceed to vote for a United States senator.

The chair said it was not necessary to vote on the motion and ordered the clerk to call the roll. But one ballot was taken and the result was as follows: ALLEN-65

THURSTON-61

MORTON-3

BOYD-2 This was but one short of the number necessary to elect the populist nominee, who received the solid support of the independents and democrats, with the exception of five-Babcock, North, Mattes, Sinclair and Withnell.

The scene during the calling of the roll was intensely exciting. At no time were the two leading candidates more than three votes apart and the greater part of the time they were alternating with first one and then the other in the lead. As the call progressed it was apparent that all depended on Withnell, in whose hands lay the power to elect or defeat the independent nominee. When he firmly recorded his vote for Boyd, republicans and nocrats alike in all parts of the house On a motion to adjourn, the republicans

had the assistance of the five democrats named, with the exception of Sizelair, who voted against adjourning. Ames made the fifth democrat who voted to terminate the ession and the motion prevailed.

#### IN THE SENATE.

Committee Reports Occupy the Time-

Another Clerk Appointed. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 4.- [Special to THE Ben.]-In the senate this morning Senator Gray from the committee on banks and currency reported senate file No. 15, by Moore, providing for the depositing of funds in the hands of city treasurers in banks, with the recommendation that the substitute offered y the committee pass.

From the ways and means committee Sen

ator Dale reported Correll's bill, No. 121, providing for the payment of outstanding road district warrants, with the recommendation that it be passed as amended. The same committee recommended the passage of Campbell's bill, 102, defining the terms of "land" and "real" property for the purpose of taxation. Also the passage of the joint solution memorializing congress to pass a

bili providing for free bimetallic coinage.

From the committee on constitutional amendments Senator Stewart reported. Jensen's bill, house roll 112, for the recount of the votes on the constitutional amendments with the recommendation that it go to the general file. The committee on revenue and taxation, through Senator Stewart; also recommended the indefinite postponement of senate file No. 2, by Everett, to regu-late the receiving of taxes and the giving of tax receipts by county treasurers.

#### Appointed Another Clerk.

Senator Harris offered a resolution providng for the appointment of a messenger for he judiciary committee room. Senator Dale made a vigorous protest, claiming that there was no necessity for a mossenger for that or any other room. He sserted that the senate already had more elp than it is using.

help than it is using.

The resolution was amended so as to require one of the pages to perform the required service when occasion required and passed in spite of Senator Dale's magnanimous offer to perform the duties himself On motion of Senator Pope a clerk was

voted for the committee on miscellaneous corporations, fish culture and charities. Senate file, No. 163, by McDonald was then introduced and read for the first time after which the senate adjourned to go into joint convention. The senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

Earnest Consideration of Appropriations for State Institutions Continued.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 4. - Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The morning session of the house was devoted to bills on third reading and several were passed. After the convention the house adjourned until 3 o'clock to resume consideration of the appropriation When the house reassembled at 3 o'clock

eighty-three members answered to their names. Van Duyn was excused until Mon-day at 10 o'clock, and the house went into committee of the whole on the general ap-propriation bill with Jensen in the chair.

The appropriations for the Hospital for the Insane at Lincoln were agreed to in com-mittee. So were the items in the appropriation for the Girls Industrial home at Geneva. The ways and means committee did not es-

cape so easily when the Asylum for the Incape so castly when the Asylum for the Insane at Hastings was reached. Griffith moved to raise the appropriation for furniture and bedding from \$1,000 to \$3,000. He claimed that two years ago the sum of \$2,000 was appropriated for this item, and then there were but 102 patients. Now there are 366 patients. He wanted to ask the gentlemen if it was right and fair. Sedeman said the superintendent always

Soderman said the superintendent always asked three times as much money as they actually needed. Casper quoted the prices on husk mat-tresses, sheets and comforters and asserted that the appropriation of \$3,000 would furnish 500 new beds, or two beds for every in-

Elder offered an amendment to the amendment, making the amount \$2,000. Both amendments were lost.

Some Interesting Conversation. Griffith then offered an amendment raising the appropriation for board and clothing from \$67,000 to \$75,000. He quoted from the report of the superintendent to show that the week, and that two years ago there were 162

patients in the institution, whereas at the present time there were 366. Schelp attacked the figures quoted and declared that they were incorrect, and this brought forth the retort from Burns that the

figures were made by good democratic au-Then the house jumped onto the amendment in a dozen places at once. Dobson de-clared that the patients could be kept for less than \$4.62 per week

"Yes, if you run the asylum like the rebels run Andersonville," retorted Kyner. Dorson came back at the Douglas county patriot with the assertion that it might ost \$4.62 a week when the republicans duplicated the vouchers.

Casper quoted the economical recommend

ation of Governors Boyd and Crounse, and Burns declared that Governor Crounse was no better than any man on the floor, and having never visited the institutions, did not know what he was talking about.

## Not in the Grass Business.

The amendment was lost. Then the house for the Insane at Norfolk. The only man who had an amendment was Luikart, who wanted \$500 additional to start a lawn and plant shade trees. He did not get it, in spite of the fact that Elder declared it the duty of the independents to make two blades of grass where but one grew before. He wanted to stand up for Nebraska, if it did cost the state \$500 to raise grass on a sand hill. Dobson raised a laugh by deciaring that Elder was the kind of man who would raise

grass on a rock pile if he could make the state pay the expense.

Cooley got in a left hander by asking if they could raise Elders on the sand hill at Norfolk, and the Clay county statesman turned the laugh by saying he thought they ould-they used to raise them on top of the Cumberland mountains.

A strong effort was made to pass the appropriation for the state penitentiary until fter the investigating committee had made ts report; but it didn't go and the item was adopted as reported by the ways and means

The recommendations of the committee for the Institution for the Blind at Nebraska City and the Boys Industrial school at Kear-ney were adopted and the committee rose The house then adjourned until 10 o'clock

## PERS NAL PARAGRAPHS.

Charles J. Loomis returned on Friday from Jacksonville, Ill., where he was called by the death of his father.

John T. Lawson, superintendent of the Rockwell & Rupel company of Chicago, is in Judge A. M. Post of the supreme beach,

anied by his wife and daughter, through the city last evening enroute to Chicago. 

toria, Ore.; James N. Kimball, Ogden; M. Wolfe and wife, Denver; Helen F. Barnes, W. P. Watson, Lincoln; F. F. Hammond and J. W. Love, Fremont; M. F. Miller, Cedar Rapids; J. S. Byers, Aurora; F. Baughman, Davenport, Ia,
New York, Feb. 4.—[Special Telegram to
Tile Bge.]—Omaha: J. R. Webster, Plaza;
F. E. Flint, St. Denis: Lieutenant R. B.
Watkins, Ninth United States cavalry of

Fort Robinson, Neh., left Windsor hotel to

call on steamship Fulda of North German Lloyd line for Genoa. Paul W. Horbach of Omaha left the Hoffman house to sail on the steamship Furt-Bismawk of the Hamburg American Packet linefor Genoa. American Packet linefor Genoa.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 4.— [Special Telegram to
The Bee.]—Nebraska arrivals: Brevoort—
J. W. Stration, Wahoo; S. M. Sabin, Omaha;
J. A. Odbert, Lincoln. Grand Pacific—A. E.
Dickinson, South Omaha. Great Northern
—C. W. Mount, H. T. Cady, D. V. Sholes,
Omaha. Lehand—E. C. Bartlett, Omaha.
Richelieu—J. M. Colhoun, Omaha. Victoria
—C. R. Elliott, Omaha. Auditorium, F. -C. B. Elliott, Omaha. Auditorium-F. Duerer, Council Bluffs; F. W. Little, Lin-coln. Wellington-George W. Mills, Omaha. Palmer—M. Gould, Omaha. Tremont—Mr. and Mrs. L. P. James, Frank O'Hara, Omaha. Sherman—John Howard and wife,

## BUSINESS AND A BANQUET

Last Day's Session of the National Live Stock Exchange Devoted to Both.

QUARANTINE AND INSPECTION DISCUSSED

Several Changes Made in the Constitution and By-Laws-Uncle terry Rusk is Highly Commended-Delegates at a Banquet.

The members of the National Live Stock exchange at their session yesterday morning resumed the discussion of matters affecting their business and which were being talked over when the session adjourned Friday evening. When President Thompson rapped for order at 10 o'clock every delegate was present, and the South Omaha exchange was well crowded with visitors. Delegates from Chicago, Peoria and Sioux City occupied the right side of the hall, those from Kansas City, St. Louis and South Omaha the left. Before taking up the regular order of business the delegates expressed their thanks to the representative of the B. & M. railroad for the courteous treatment received and referred in complimentary terms to the hospitality shown them by the local exchanges. The further discussion of the liability of commission men in the sale of stock, which had been the subject of the talk Friday evening, was, on motion of Mr. Rosenbaum, dispensed with and the matter referred to the executive committee.

### Delegates Discuss Actinimucosis.

The exchange then took up the discussion n lumpy jaw cattle and Frank Cooper of Kansas City spoke at some length on the question. It was a complicated one, in his opinion, and it often brought about conflicts with city authorities. The true solution of the question would be to have an inspector at each scale, who should be invested with city authority as well as that of the exchange, which would have the effect of making a definite settlement between buyer and seller. Also to edu-cate the people as to what "lumpy jaw" really is, to the end that owners of stock be not robbed because of false notions or ig-norance as to what is healthy food. These, in his opinion, were the two questions to be H. P. Child of Kansas City read from Dr.

Solomon's report that out of eighty-five head of cattle supposed to be afflicted with lumpy aw sixty-three were cured.
A number of delegates took part in the discussion, all favoring radical changes in the manner of inspection. Mr. Rogers of Kansas City wanted a uniform mode of inspection which would enable western yards to send a certificate of inspection with cattle forwarded to Chicago or other markets further east, so that cattle forwarded as sound cannot be subjected to condemnation a week later, thus delaying settlement between buyer and seller. South Omaha delegates aired their views and the question was called for, but Wood of Chicago would not have it and was cheered when he stated that so far as commission men are concerned their responsibility will. cease when they quit vieing with each other in selling big law steers and sneaking them away without letting the inspector know it

Colonel Savage on Experiments. Colonel Savage then made the speech of the session, showing an intimate knowledge of the subject and detailing experiments which he has carried on for ten years, show-ing conclusively that the disease is not contagious. He called attention to one noted case in particular of a cow with a lump as big as a wooden bucket, which has been with other cattle for the past seven years without inoculating them. Colonel Savage made an earnest plea for some action which would induce the appointment of inspectors who understand their business and who would not simply try to make a showing of earning their salaries. The question was

earning their sataries. The question was finally put and carried to refer the question to the executive committee.

The question of opening the Cherokee strip and other Indian lands to settlement resulted in a committee of three, consisting of J. R. Stoller, C. G. Bridgeford and M. P. Buel to draft a resolution expressing the views of the meeting and report as soon as views of the meeting and report as soon as

## Pay for Dead Animals

The question of prices paid for dead animais by rendering companies brought out a lively discussion, as it is one of the most vexed questions at all stock yards.

H. B. Steck of Chicago, was called upon to open the discussion, but declined on the round that he was elected to do duty at the anquet and not to pass upon dead animals. Messrs. Nash of Chicago, Cooper of Kansas City, and Tambiyn of Chicago, tackled the question and succeeded in having it referred to the executive committee Upon the announcement of J. A. Hake that special tables were waiting the delegates in

he dining room of the Exchange hotel, the schange adjourned to 12:30.

The roll was called promptly at 12:30, for the closing session and business was pushed right along by President Thompson, who is

#### conceded by all the delegates to be a chain-Some Resolutions Adopted.

The committee on opening the Cherokee Strip and other Indian lands to settlement reported a resolution urging congress to take compt and diligent action in the matter and the same was adopted. The matter of tel phone and telegraph messages was tabled. The question of the employment of travel-ng solicitors was taken up, resulting in the

adoption of the following resolution: Resolved, That we hereby recommend that all posalties and restrictions now enforced against hiring traveling solicitors by local exchanges, constituent bodies hereof be re-moved, except that all traveling solicitors shall be registered and be paid a stipulated salary

Yeas and Nay& The next subject for discussion was "In corporated Commission Companies Shall Not. on and After January 1, 1894, Issue Any Stock to Any One Except to Their Officers and Employes Resident at the Market Point of Business, and All Such Stock So Issued on and After Such Date Shall Be Re-It was promptly tabled on motion of

S. Gosney of South Omaha. Joseph Rosenbaum of Chicago introduced the subject of "Reciprocity" by reading a paper on the subject. Speeches were made by Charles Nash of Chicago and others in favor of the division of commissions when consignments are forwarded from one mar-ket to another. At the close of the discussion Mr. Rosenbaum, at the request of the president, adopted the following resolution

resident, adopted the following resolution covering the question.

Resolved, That this exchange recommend to the different local exchanges, members of this body, the abrogating of their rules governing the division of commissions, so as to permit the division of commissions with members of other exchanges, members hereof, on shipments of live stock by, to, or on account of them. Adopted.

## Discussing Proposed Rules.

The report of the committee on rules was, by request, read by Secretary Baker. An amendment of section 3 of the rules provided for changing the basis of representation to read, "three delegates from each exchange and one for each fifty members and fraction over twenty-five." Agreed to. over twenty-five." Agreed to.

The committee further recommended that sections 1, 2 and 4 of the by-laws be transferred to the rules, and the same was

Section 3 of the by-laws, which reads as follows: "Any provision of these rules and by-laws may be rescinded or amended, or a new provision may be added thereto majority vote at any regular meeting of this exchange, or at any special meeting called for that purpose," received an addition of the following clause: "Or may be temporarily suspended, except as to quorum, at any meeting of the exchange, by unanimous con sent of the delegates present and voting."

The recommendation of the committee that

the following additions to the rules be adopted received the unanimous support of the exchange:

Questions or resolutions, except those which involve points of order of refer to matters of courtesy, can be submitted only by the constituent bodies of this exchange or by the executive committee; and when any constituent body shall desire to present a subject for the consideration of the exchange it shall do so in a written paper, to be placed in the hands of the secretary at least twenty days previous to the annual or special meeting at which it is to be considered; provided, however, that any

audicet not thus aubmitted may be considered and acted upon by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present of the delegates present of the delegates present of the laws of this exchange may after a formal complaint thereof in writing, on a vote of two-thirds of all the delegates of the other hodies represented thorein, be expelled; but it shall not be exchanged from the payment of assessments levindifor the years current.

Any constituent, body may withdraw from membership in the exchange on submitting a formal request to that effect as any meeting of the exchange or of the executive committee, and on full payment of dues.

Complimenting Secretary Rusk.

Complimenting Secretary Rusk. Payne of Kanass City offered this resolu-

Whereas, The dive stock interests of the country have been greatly benefited by the system of sanitany and inspection laws put in operation by the secretary of agriculture, then Jeremiah Rusk; therefore be it.

Resolved, That we tender him our hearty thanks and recommend that his successor continue in the same line.

An amounted by Colone: Savage that the secretary be instructed to engross copies of the resolution and mail one to Secretary Rusk and one to his successor at the proper time was adopted. The secretary of the National exchange was instructed to send to each local exchange a copy of the proceedings of this meeting in full, and to each of the local exchanges, members of the national body, with

An amendment by Colonel Savage that the

the recommendation that they act upon the changes suggested.
Charles Nash of Chicago announced that John A. Creighton had extended an invitation to the delegates, to go in carriages to be furnished by him at any time wanted, to visit the hospital established by Mr. Creighon. The invitation was accepted with a rote of thanks and the visit was made on the arrival of the delegates in Omaha. Mr. Cooper of Kansas City then offered

Resolved. That this exchange recommend of the various local exchanges that they so mend their rules as to compet the arbitration of differences arising between members.

Adopted.

was moved by Hake of Omaha and carried that when adjournment is taken it be to meet at the Paxton cafe at 7:30 tonight. Moved by Secretary Baker that the thanks of the delegates be tendered the B. & M. raffroad company and to its local agent W. B. Check, for courtesies extended. A rising vote was called for, and all stood up. Final Windup.

A short session of the National exchange was held at the Paxton cafe at 8 o'clock, immediately after the adjournment of the executive committee, for considering a few questions overlooked in former sessions. Parsons of Sionx City wanted the National exchange to establish a bureau of informa-tion whereby the experience of men long in the business might be Imparted to individ-uals seeking information as to feeding and raising cattle and of live stock statistics. On motion it was so ordered.

Cooper of Kansas City wanted to hear a discussion of the resolution passed at the afternoon session looking to arbitration of commercial differences between members of exchanges and offered the following resolu-

Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting that the local exchanges should provide means for the settlement of differences between indi-vidual members of local exchanges by arbitra-

Colonel Savage was really glad his friend Copper had introduced the resolution, as it tended directly in the line of his argument yesterday with reference to powers of the National exchange, and which Mr. Cooper so strenuously opposed. He hoped the resolution would be adopted. Stoller, Beggs and McCoy spoke on the resolution, which was adopted. A. E. Beggs of Kansas City inquired as to

salaries of bificers. President Thompson explained that the secretary was the only salaried officer, approved by the executive committee at the Kansas City meeting.

Moved by C' G, Bridgeford that when we adjourn we do so to meet at Kansas City at the call of the president. Carried. Moved by Ab Waggoner of Omaha that the convention adjourn, and the members re-paired to the banquet hall.

# BANQUET IN THE EVENING.

Fitting Close of the Two Days Session of Pleasant Memory.

The closing scenes of the convention of the National Live Stock exchange will linger with pleasant recollections in the memory of those present at the banquet last evening, which fittingly brought to an end the two days session of the body. Old Father Time will continue his devastating work for a long time to come ere the enjoyable occasion will be forgotten. With the true spirit for which she is noted. Omaha and Omaha's citizens threw open their arms and their hearts and gave the delegates a welcome that will often be recalled for the sake of "auld lang syne." Hospitality and good fellowship, the reigning characteristics of the treatment of visitors in the Gateway City, were uppermost, and throughout the ime devoted to the more sybstantial wants of the delegates they were shown on every

At the adjournment sine die of the exchange the members and invited guests, num pering altogether 185, filed into the big dining hall of the Paxton and took the seats as signed them. The Musical Union orchestra ad been stationed in an alcove off the dining hall. As the banqueters came in the strains of the familiar Scotch ballad, "Auld Lang Syne," were wafted across the flower laden tables. These were arranged with the table at which were seated the special guests, in the east end of the hall, four

others running southward. Flowers in Profusion.

The table decorations were beautiful in heir simplicity and the air was filled with their simplicity and the air was lined with the fragrance of the numerous bouquets of marechal neil, jacquemenots and la France roses, placed at frequent intervals on the tables. Smilax was gracefully twined in and about the table decorations, the whole havdelightful effect.

At the tables reserved for those respond mg to the toasts were His Honor Mayor Bemis, Mayor Walters of South Omaha, Colonel W. H. Thompson, president of the Chicago exchange; D. S. Parkhurst, presi-dent South Omaha exchange; H. J. Broder-ick, secretray St. Louis exchange; Treasurer L. B. Doud of Chicago of the national body Richard Nash of Chicago, G. M. Hiteacock, Frank Cooper of Kansas City, Manager A C. Foster of the Swift Packing company, H Child, assistant general manager Kansas City stock yards, and Colonel E. P. Savage of the South Omnha exchange, who resided as toast master. Before beginning he menu Mr. John D. Creighton was duced and warmly welcomed the delegates to Omaha. The menu, while not elaborate,

dainty perfection of the chef and a credit in its preparation to his cuisine abilities.

was as follows: MENU. Blue Points on Half Shell. Consorting Princesse. Celery. Olives Baked White Fish.
Dauphine Potatoes.
Filet of Seef, Larded.
Masheu Potatoes.
French Peas.
Claret. eet Breads, Bitta a.
Apperagus.
Snipe on Toast.
Lertuce, Barcarole.
Champagne. Sweet Breads, with Mushrooms.

Tonsts and Responses. The menu gone through, Colonel Savage, in few well chosen wards, introduced Mayor Bemis, who, in response to the toast, "Omaha, the Gate City of the West, with Her Hearts and Gates Open to All," said: "Although South Omaha is a separate municipality, yet we of Omaha feel a great interest in our sister city and the industries she has built up. We recognize the impor-tance of your meeting and can safely say that Omaha will soon occupy second place and eventually first place among the pack-

Neapolitan Ice Cream. Assorted Cake.

Coffee.

Crackers.

Cheese.

The mayor's prophesy was greeted with cheers. He continued: "I see I have struck a popular chord and created a feeling which ote resulted: Saunders, 24; Clark, 18; reminds me of an incident which occured to me while on a visit to Kansas City som years ago. I met a citizen there who seemed to be well posted and asked him what the popu-lation of his city was. He replied promptly, a half a million, sir, a half a million. Oh, a half a million, sir, a half a million. Oh, I replied, I did not know it was so near up to Omaha in respect to population, as we only have 600,000." ment.

Mayor Walters' Remarks.

The toastmaster announced the toast, South Omaha, the Magic City of the West a City Which, in 1892, Did Four Times as

Much Business as Any City of Like Popula-tion on the Face of the Globe," and called upon Mr. John Walters, mayor of South Omaha, to respond. Mayor Walters did so in a happy manner, eliciting prolonged ap-plause. He closed his remarks by giving the credit for the prosperity of the city to the commission men, who have spent many thousands of dollars in developing the city. President W. H. Thompson of Chicago was called upon to respond to the toast, "The National Live Stock Exchange," which he did in a brief speech, replete with facts of history of the organization and outlining its mission. He told of its being assailed as a trust, which the public now knows was a false accusation. Its object is to right existing wrongs. The local exchanges have a great deal of hard work before them if they do this, and they should put their best men at the helm. The largest transactions known to trade are made in the live stock business, which indicates the importance of the work expected to be accomplished. His remarks chicked applause. Mr. Jules Lum-hard favored the assembly with a vocal se-

Talked of Packing Industries. Our Packing Industries" was reponded to A. C. Foster, general manager for Swift Co., South Omaha. After a few introduc-

tory remarks Mr. Foster said:
"I came here five years ago in company
with a man by the name of Swift—maybe ome of you have heard of him. The freight lepot was an old broken down freight car on a side track and the only packing house was a small frame building alongside the track and run by the G. H. Hammond company. Today the packing houses can handle from 10, 000 to 12,000 hogs and 4,500 cattle a day and if it keeps on growing at that rate for two years longer it will be the leading packing

L. B. Doud of Chicago was introduced as the veteran banker to answer to the toast,
"Our Bankers," and said "a part of a ban-ker's education is the lesson he must learn to not talk, and I will therefore say but litle. The most reliable set of men on earth, and those with whom bankers would rather do business, are the live stock men."

Response of John S. Knox. "We live in a time of strange and peculiar ustoms," said Mr. John S. Knox in respond

customs," said Mr. John S. Knox in responding to the toast, "The Railroads, the Part They Take in the Concentration and Distribution of Our Meat Products," which followed. "In former days we sent to our national and state legislative bodies men well versed in the arts of law and lawmaking, while now we elect farmers and merchants and in this goodly state of Nebraska and county of Douglas, a live stock or rather a stock yards man has been thought worthy to bear the sent original mantle." He worthy to bear the senatorial mantle." He referred to the railroads as the path finders and home makers for millions of the sturdy sons of America, opening up the means of making the desert plains blossom as the rose and ing the desert plains blossom as the rose and groan with fruitfulness. The gigantic stock yards of today would be impossible without our railroads. But for them the live stock industry would still be in its infancy. If our railways were not alive to our interests would it have been possible to accomplish what is now a daily resurrence at every reading center on the occurrence at every packing center on the Missouri river! On any given Friday after-noon a steer can be rounded up from the plains on which he may be grazing loaded on a fast stock train and Saturday morning he is on the market and sold. Only a triffe more than a week from a live steer on a western farm to the stomachs of the eastern wise men. The relations between carrier and shipper are so blending that striking at one you strike at both. Every solution of the railway problem tried for twenty-five years has failed. Why? Because there has been an attempt to stifle the natural laws of com-

In closing Mr. Knox expressed the hope that the differences between carrier and shipper would blend and both unite in a harus effort.

monious effort.

T. J. Maheney, attorney for the South Omaha exchange, replied to the toast, "Anti-Option;" Richard Nash, Chicago, "Our Commission Men;" G. M. Hitchcock, "The Food of Greatness;" H. P. Childs, "The Stock Yards and its Office;" C. W. Baker, "Chicago Live Stock Exchange;" Frank Cooper, "Kansas City Exchange;" M. J. Broderick, "St. Louis Exchange;" M. J. Broderick, "St. Louis Exchange;" T. S. Ingerson, "Sioux City Exchange;" E. J. Cashian, "Peoria Exchange;" Judge Brush of Colorado, "Live Stock Shipments." This closed the list of toasts and responses.

Committees in Charge.

Committees in Charge.

The committees having the affair in charge were:
Arrangements—D. S. Parkhurst, chairman;
W. B. Bell, W. I. Stephen, R. Gilchrest, William
Underwood, George Burke, D. B. Olney,
LeRoy Hough, J. G. Martin, E. M. Richardson,
Colonol E. P. Savage, J. E. Byers, W. B. Cheek,
Reception—A. Waggoner, D. B. Olney, E. M.
Richardson, D. L. Campbell, A. C. Smith,
Banquet—J. B. Blanchard, J. E. Byers, J. A.
Hake, Lee Rothschild, W. E. Wood.
Committee on Tousts—Colonel E. P. Savage,
W. B. Cheek, Thomas B. McPherson, J. G.
Martin, M. R. Murphy.
This morning the Chicago delegation leave
over the Milwaukee in a special under the over the Milwaukee in a special under the personal supervision of Colonel E. S. Feeley, assistant general freight agent. The train

#### will leave at 11:30. SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

Wyoming Democrats Fail to Get the Support

of the Populists. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 4.-The senatorial situation tonight is still complicated and the outcome is uncertain. The almost solid vote of the democrats today for A. L. New failed to bring the populists to his support, and as no candidate can be elected without their votes, New's chances are considered to be one. Early this morning the New forces succeeded in getting Russell, the republican member from Uinta county, to leave the ity, so that but twenty-four votes were enty, so that but twenty-four votes were necessary to elect, but this move did not bene-fit him any, as the populists voted solidly for William Brown, their own candidate. The course of the democrats will now be to put up each day one of their men and give and a united vote until a name is reached acceptable to the populists. One of the many rumors regarding the situation is that the only democrat whom the populists will vote for is John Charles Thompson, who has not been an avowed candidate and who has received but one democratic to the control of the cont aim a united vote until a name is reached received but one democratic vote to the

The rejection of Russell causes great un easiness among the republicans, especially as one or two of the republicans are said to be willing to absent themselves in order to

Casey Withdraws.

elect a democrat. BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 4.—On the withdrawal of General Casey from the race the republicans held a caucus today, but adjourned for the joint session without having

ade a nomination.
The thirtieth caucus ballot was taken Kingman received seventeen votes, the high-est for any this morning. The thirty-fifth joint ballot was: Shortridge, 37; Ordway, 12; Worst, 5; Palmer, 6; Kingman, 5; Ander-son, 10; Smith, 1; Hogart, 5; Waist 3;

Walsh, L Ady Willing to Quit. TOPERA, Kan., Feb. 4.—The Kansas republicans are losing in their contest against Senator-elect Martin, and Mr. Ady, whose claims for the seat are regarded by the republicans as the only ground of contest, is reported to be willing to drop the matter. but will submit it to the judgment of the state central committee, in whose hands he has placed his case. The committee will take decided action in the matter on Mon-

Adjourned the Hearing. AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 4.-A special to the Chronicle from Aiken, S. C., says: The

Port Royal road now leased by the Central road of Georgia and the annulment of its lease has been adjourned to Charleston for next Saturday. Michigan's Election Law. LANSING, Mich., Feb. 4.—Governor Rich

hearing of the petition for a receiver for the

has signed the bill repealing the Miner election law. How Montana Voted. HELENA, Mont., Feb. 4.—The senatorial

Dickson, 10. Coal at the World's Fair. SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 4.—The coal monunent prepared for exhibition at the World's fair by the Lehigh Valley Coal company, has been completed and is now awaiting ship-

Jumped from a Fifth Story Window. NEW YORK, Feb. 4 .- J. W. Lauterbach, an importer, suicided this morning by jumping from the fifth story window of his hotel. Business troubles caused the act.

ONE NIGHT AT RESCUE HALL

Experience of a Reporter at a Welcome Meeting for the Homeless.

SEARCHING PRAYER OF A TRUE WOMAN

Special Plea for the Men Who Had Deserted Wives and Bables to Live with Thieves and Thugs-All Comers Cared For Allke.

"Poor naked wretches, whereso'er you are. That bide the pelting of the pittless storm. How shall your homeless heads and unfed sides. Your looped and windowed raggedness defend You From seasons such as these?"

Words are weak instruments with which to depict the awfulness of absolute poverty in winter time. It must be seen, at least, to be fully comprehended. Object lessons of the most striking character may be taken these bitter cold nights at Rescue ball, formerly known as the Peoples theater, on ower Douglas street, where hundreds of the someless and shiftless specimens of the race gather for physical protection and moral re formation

Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening a re

porter for Tue Bez dropped into the hall

and took a seat in the midst of as tough and

wretched a looking lot of men as could be gathered up in a day's search about the town. The religious meeting of the evening was in progress, Rev. A. W. Clark, secretary and general superintendent of the Rescue Itall association, was addressing the congregation. There were fully 200 people in the house, many of whom were respectable and humane folks who had to the hall to lend gone helping hand. After the talk of twenty min utes, in which the secretary took occasion to present the redeeming power of practical Christianity, the congregation sang "Wash Me and I Shall be Whiter than Snow." In the mind of a casual observer there arose a doubt as to the possibility of one washing being sufficient to make some of the men present resemble "the beautiful" to any great or striking extent, and the spiritual meaning of the song had to be held firmly in mind to keep back a smile. And after all why should one smile at the wretchedness of his fellow men, even though it be of their own choosing?

When the song was finished there came a eason of testimonials. A dozen or more of those recently reformed told of their downfall, of their wanderings over the face of the earth, living upon husks, hog fodder, as it were, and of their reformation since coming to Rescue hall. A series of fervent prayers followed. They were prayers that came from carnest hearts, prayers that pricked the fountains of sorrow and brought showers of sympathy from the eyes of those who understood them. In the midst of this season of devotion and of pleading for mercy and help from the throne of grace, a woman raised ner voice. What a prayer was that! She pleaded for the recreant fathers under the sound of her voice who had left wives and families to the merciless care of the cold world and had gone away to become the companion of tramps and drunkards and thieves. The heart of the suppli cator seemed to tremble in unison with ips, and as the reporter, almost ashamed to ift his eyes upon the scene at such a time, looked about the room he observed a score of middle-nged men bowing tear washed faces toward the floor. One old, gray haired man in the audience seemed especially moved in this respect. Kneeling in the aisle with his chin resting on his rough and dirty hand, he gazed through falling tears at the seat opposite to him. But he did not see the objects before him. He was

One Woman's Timely Prayer.

looking inward, backward at the "dark and grained spots" in his career.

Doubtless he could see the little family circle from which he had wandered. He could see the wan face of that loving wife he had so cruelly forsaken. He could hear the pitiful cry of his children as they pleaded with a helpless mother for food and clothing, and then his wretched eyes turned inward again upon his own black and dastardly career. Every lineament of his face seemed say, "The way of the transgressor is hard.

## Trying to Shake Their Sins.

When the prayer was ended the secretary asked all who wanted to begin life over and make men of themselves to come forward and take the front row of seats. A score of sin-scorched men arose and accepted the invitation. The gray haired man in the aisle was among the number. Several fervent prayers were offered for those who had resolved to make one more heroic effort to become men. The secretary promised that the association would help them along as others had been helped, and when the meeting came to a neiped, and when the meeting came to a close there were many in the house, who had gone there simply to get in out of the biting cold, who wore a serious and firm resolve upon their haggard faces. They had faced about and would try once more to reflect the image of their Maker, although, like coins long buried in the sordid clay, very little trace of the original imprint and image

## ould be recognized.

Tucked Away for the Night. It was bed time. Those who came to as-sist in the devotional meeting began to depart for their homes, while the homeless huddled about the two big stoves that threw out a warm and genial glow of comfort for all who might crowd about them. The elements know not what it is to be partial. warmth of the glowing embers, the radiant beauty of the sun and the nipping, eager breath of winter seek to comfort or to incon-

venience the saint and sinner alike.

"We have about sixty comfortable beds." said Secretary Clark to the reporter, "and men who are willing to work are given the preference. Others, who simply come in here to pass the night, are permitted to sit or lie about the stoves, but we do not intend but we do not intend furnish beds for willful loafers.

The beds were soon all filled and something like 100 ragged and homeless wretches took the most comfortable positions they could find around the stoves and sought rest and sleep

#### for the night. Known to the Police Officers.

The reporter had requested Detectives Hudson and Hayes to accompany him to the hall for the purpose of identifying the dead beats and thugs that might be imposing upon the and thurs that might be imposing upon the generosity of the Rescue Hall association under the guise of deservingly poor men.

"Three-feurths of those fellows huddled about the stoves are hobes of the worst stripe," remarked Detective Hudson after looking the gang over carefully. He then

looking the gang over carefully. He then proceeded to give the reporter the names and the local record of at least a score of the most shiftless looking thugs in the crowd. Furtive and significant glances were cast by the crowd of "hobos" at the detectives and the reporter as the investigation proceeded.
"Dey's after some of us, boys," remarked one of the gang who thought he would let the "fly cops" know that he was up to their

There is a chap," said Detective Hayes, "that wouldn't do a lick of work if be got double pay for it. It beats me the way these preachers can be taken in by these seoundrels. Two-thirds of these fellows

"That's a fact," said Detective Hudson

That's a fact, said force this winter because they have heard of this place. One of the gang told me the other day that he had come down from Dakota because a pai had written him that Omaha was a boss place to stay this winter."

would be run out of town if it were not for

Will Let No Deserving Poor Suffer.

This information was at once given to Sec-etary Clark, who thanked the officers and This information was at once given to Secretary Clark, who thanked the officers and the reporter for their assistance in spotting the undeserving, and then said:

"We have known all along that we would be the victims of imposition at the hands of a lot of these dead beats, but we can not let the deserving poor suffer on that account. It is better, we think, to put up with the imposition of a good many than to allow one deserving man or woman to suffer. And after all, these deadbeats do not cost us much. We aim to give beds to those only who are willing to work and the loafers simply get a place here on the floor where they can keep out of the cold. And there is another thing that must be borne in mind. It is possible for every one of these men to be reclaimed from the error of their ways. Every once in a while we get hold of the toughest of them and straighten them rightup. Since the opening of this hall we have seen a dozen instances of men who seemed helplessly depraved and sunken arising out of their wretchedness and becoming respectable. From a police officer's point of view i can see how it appears to be wrong to shelter these apparently worthloss men, but from a Christian and humane strandpoint I believe the worthiess men, but from a Christian and humane standpoint I believe the ultimate good that will result from the effort will far outweigh the seeming cyil. It is the law of nature that the innocent must suffer, to some extent, with the coulty but while we with the guilty, but while we are enduring the imposition of these filthy loafers we are

helping many a poor follow to get on his feet and start life over again, not only for his own benefit but for the good of destitute wives and children." "I guess you are right." said the officer.

### FROM FRYING PAN TO FIRE.

New Action Liable to Be Taken with Refer ence to Mr. Pullman's Case. The Pullman Palace Car company will in time probably become convinced that the city of Omaha is a foe in legal battle not to be despised. When Sir George's company

be despised. When Sir George's company undertook the difficult task of shirking personal taxes due the city, the gates were thrown open and in all probability the city will profit greatly by reason thereof.

City Attorney Connell believes that the city can collect the delinquent taxes from the company for the years of 1886, '87, '88 and '89, and can also recover for the subseand '89, and can also recover for the subsequent years. In view of the fact that the company is so determined to beat the city out of what is justly due, Mr. Connell favors a reassessment upon the Pullman property for the years of 1890, '91 and '92. The attorney will call the council's attention to the fact that he is of the opinion that a reassessment can be ordered and several thousand dollars in taxes can be recovered by the city. He will prepare a resolution setting forth these facts and have it introduced next

these facts and have it introduced next Tuesday evening.

The assessment levied against the Pullman company for the years of 1890-91 and '92 amounted to but about \$140, as taken from the books of the county. The assessment was the pro rata amount belonging to the county of Douglas as returned by the State county of Douglas as returned by the State
Board of Equalization in compliance with the
disbursing law of 1889. Previous to that
time the county had made the full assessment and the taxes were paid to both the
city and county. Under the new law, with
the state making the levy, the amount which
has failen to the city has been very insignificent, as compared with former varies. eant, as compared with former years.

In Mr. Connell's opinion the law of 1889 was not intended to apply to cities and he does not think the courts would so interpret it. If his opinion is the correct one the council will have the power to order a reasessment for those years and the Pullman company will be compelled to pay them. In case the reassessment is made the city the case the reassessment is made the city treasury will be richer by at least \$10,000, a fact that would not be deplored even if it was taken from the coffers of an oppressed corporation like Sir George Pullman would have the courts believe his palace car com

pany is.
When the city commenced proceedings to collect the delinquent taxes the company quickly noted the fact that the taxes for the years since 1889 were not included in the amount the city sought to recover. A hasty visit was paid to the city treasurer and the small amount in taxes sequent years were paid by the pany. The money was received ing the absence of Treasurer pany. by his deputy and the receipt issued, was Mr. Connell's intention to leave assessment for those years out of the dis-pute and bring them up for settlement at a future time. The parsimonious action of the company in resisting the payment of the other taxes has nettled the city attorney. who now proposes to give the company litiga-tion until it calls enough. The amount paid in taxes for the years subsequent to the year of 1889 will be returned by the treasurer to the company at Mr. Connell's suggestion On Monday the case now pending in the

### federal court will be argued by Mr. Connell and the Pullman company's attorney. RALEY IN COURT.

Preliminary Hearing of the Druggist Charged with Arson. The preliminary examination of Howard Raley, charged with arson and miding and abetting a crime, commenced in police court yesterday afternoon. Several relatives of the

defendant were present and the prisoner was represented by two attorneys. Detective J. M. Vaughn was the first witness and he said that he was positive that the fire did not originate from the stove. He had visited the store immediately after roll call on the morning of the fire and ex-amined the premises carefully. He was unable to find any traces of fire near the stove, the greater part of the conflagration having evidently been in the rear of the room, fully ifteen feet from the stove.
Chief Galligan testified to the same opinion and a number of other witnesses.

were called who testified to nothing in par-W. Farnam Smith was called and testified that A. J. Hansoom was the owner of the property and that he was the agent. Will ess said that he rented the store to Raic who gave him the name of E. V. Raicy. A letter from Crete to Mr. Smith was offered in evidence and it was shown that the letter was written on the same kind of paper as that the negroes had in their possession, and that the handwriting was similar. The contents of the letter were not important, as it merely referred to payment of the insur-

Charles Calloway, the man who fired the store, came next and told his story again. He said that Raley had promised him \$50 and a suit of clothes if he would do the job. He was to have started the fire on last Mon-day night, but he became frightened and put it off. Tuesday night he worked his put it off. Tuesday night he worked his nerve up to the point, and sweeping the rubbish up in a pile, dropped lighted matches into the mass and then tipped over the stove. Witness canimed that Raley wanted him to use powder and gave him \$1 to buy the explosive, but he was afraid of powder and decided not to use it.

On cross-examination he said that Chief Detective Haze had advised him to confess, promising that if he did he would get justice. Furthermore the witness stated that he was not gotting any pay for acting as

he was not getting any pay for acting as anitor of the store, but had been directed by Raley to say that he was getting \$15a month one asked him. The rest of Calloway's testimony was unimportant and has already been published in Tue Bee. At the conclusion of this testi mony the case was continued until 2:30 p. m

