MAINTAINED ITS POSITION.

odge this morning the Scottish rite contro-

versy was the business in hand. Wednesday

M. L. Temple of Osceola introduced a resolu-

tion calling for the repeal of chapter xxxvii

of the code. This chapter declares the Cer-

neau bodies to be illegal and demands that

greatly discouraged. Thir only course will be to submit or strengthen their ranks

Federal Prisoners Sentenced.

Rallroad Officers Elected,

Will Not Be a Candidate.

Des Moines, Ia., June 8.-[Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE.]-Colonel D. B. Hender-

son has written a letter to Hon. W. S. Ken-

worthy of Oskaloosa, in which he says he

can under no circumstances accept the re-

publican nomination for governor, being

Favor an Early Convention.

made semi-officially that the democratic

Death of a Prominent Iowa Citizen.

DES MOINES, In., June S .- [Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE. |-The death of Dr. J. E.

Hendricks occurred at his home in this city

this morning, where he has resided since

on this subject have attracted world wide

DRUGGISTS FINISH WORK

Annual Convention of the Nebraska Phar-

maceutical Association Concluded.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., June 8 .- [Special

Telegram to THE BRE.]-The state drug-

gists convention occupied today in reading papers of interest to pharmacists, hearing

reports of committees and passing resolu

The following officers were elected: Presi-

dent, C. R. Sherman, Omaha; vice presidents, T. G. Fricke, O. A. Brown, Plattsmouth; Edwin Barton, Hastings; H. H. Barth, Lincoln; J. T. Gerke, Seward; secretary, W. J. Heilman, Tecumsch; treasurer, Dr. Buckert

Hastings was selected as the place for the next meeting. G. J. Evans of Hastings, C. O. St. Martin of Wahoo and Henry Gering of Plattsmouth were recommended by the

association as members of the State Board

of Examiners. The visitors were tendered a grand ball this evening at the court house.

The meeting has been the most successful since the organization of the Pharmaceutical

association, and to James Reed and J. J.

Ex-Mayor Stevenson Injured

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., June 8. - [Special

Telegram to THE BEE. |-Ex-Mayor T. B.

Stevenson, while cutting limbs from a tree yesterday, fell and broke his right arm.

TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

Two Interesting Meetings Held Yesterday

at Chicago, Itl. CHICAGO, Ill., June 8.-The world's tem-

perance congress occupied two of the halls

at the Art institute today. In the Hall of

Columbus the Catholic temperance societies held sway. Archbishop Feehan made the

The Catholic Total Abstinence unions of

America was the subject of the first speech, prepared by Rev. Father Nolan of Philadel-

phia.

James F. Judge discussed the question of intemperance as related to crime.

The morning session ended with a paper on "Total Abstinence in the Education of Youth," by Prof. Thomas A. Quinland of Note: Dame university.

Youth, by Prof. Thomas A. Quinland of Notro Dame university. In the Hall of Washington the nonpartisan national Women's Christian Temperance union met. Mrs. Ellen Phinney, president of the association, presided. Papers were read by Mrs. Florence C. Porter of Win-throw, Me.; Mrs. H. M. Ingham of Cleve-land: Mrs. S. A. Burrish.

land; Mrs. S. A. Burrington of Belfast, Me.

Losing Its Members.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 8.—Since the death

of Father Heurici last December the male

membership of the Economite society has become so depleted that at a meeting today

it was found necessary to elect three women to the board of eiders.

Favor Free Trade with Canada

Sr. Louis, Mo., June 8 .- The national con-

vention of furniture manufacturers at to-

day's session adopted resolutions favoring free trade with Canada.

Movements of Ocean Steamers June 8.

At Southampton-Arrived-Fuerst Bis-marck, from New York.

At Baltimore-Arrived-Michigan, from

Teten, the local committee, great credit is

Dr. Buchert.

opening address:

ocratic state convention. It is under-

at Cedar Rapids.

wonderful development of this country, discovered by the daring navigator, Columbus, than that afforded by the short history of Nebraska. Within the lifetime of most of us here, the territory, bounded by its limits of today, was included in that almost unexplored and wholly unappreclated region set out on the maps of our country as the "Great American Desert," which was in the possession of wild benats and barbarous savages. With the discovery of gold in the west and of a new bible in the east, it soon became the path of the emigrant in quest of the yellow metal in California, and of the Mormon piligrim seeking a retreat in mountain fastness, where he could embrace a religion and more wives than were tolerated in the east. The tide of emigration which followed has in a few short years given Nebraska a population of 1,250,000 of people. The plow of the husbandman and nearly 6,000 miles of railway have effaced the trail of the savages. In the place occupied by the tepec, thriving cities, churches, schools and universities are found. As far as Nebraska is concerned the Indian, the buffalo, the overland mail coach, the pony express and cowboys are things of the past, to be read of in history or more profitably studied by a visit to the great Wild West show. VEBRASKA'S OWN DAY

rincess Eulalia Divides Time with the Antelope State at the Fair.

FATE BUILDING FORMALLY DEDICATED

mmissioner General Garneau Turns the Structure Over to the Executive.

OVERNOR CROUNSE'S BRIEF ADDRESS

e Cordially Invites the World to Come and Look at Our Homes.

Only Speaks of the Past.

Drowned Out by a Band,

the band of Prussian cuirassiers from the German village, all in spotless white uni-

forms, their white plumes waving prettily in the breeze, hove in sight. They had been sent by A. B. Schmid, the proprietor of the

village, to screenade the party on the platform, but there was some misunderstanding as to their place on the platform. On they came, the leader swinging his baton energetically and the wind instruments belehing forth

their compliments until the gubernatorial speech was drowned in the brassy din.

Governor Crounse ceased until the cuirassiers, drawn up before him, concluded their selections. When he had concluded

there was immense cheering and hat waving.

Furnas in Happy Mood.

The commissioner general then introduced ex-Governor Robert Furnas, who looked happy, with his face all smiles. The governor began with the confession that he was

utterly astounded about the exposition. Like

the little Methodist girl who wanted to thank

the Lord for her numerous good things, he

didn't know where to begin nor where to leave off. Like the Englishman who visited

Omaha and who was dazzled by the extent and beauties of Nebraska, he was "confus-ingly confounded." He referred to the accident that precluded the the attendance of Congressman Bryan, the

orator of the occasion, whose place he had been asked to fill. All Governor Furnas could say was: "Go and see it all yourself, learn it and treasure it up in your memory,

for you may learn more in a day than you could in a year's travel."

The speaker referred to the fact that the

tovernor had not knoken of the lack of suf-

height funds to make a great display, but he (Governor Furnas) should not leave the subject in the background. But if Nebraska was not too handsomely represented he yielded to no state in crea-

bion in his exultation over the natural products of Nebraska. There was Colonel Murphy here on the stand who had been in-

troducing our corn in Europe, for Nebraska had the credit of first introducing that

In conclusion the speaker said: "Come to our state and you will find more bushels of corn to the acre, and more pounds to the bushel; you will find the fattest cattle and the most lightly or the bushel;

the sweetest babies in creation." [Great

Read the Sod House Poem.

Then the little German band furnished an-

other contribution, left faced and moved

duced to read an original poem written for the occasion by Mrs. Kate McCleary of Hub-bell, Neb., who was also present on the platform. It is entitled "Nebraska,"

and deals in homely dialect with the vicis

situdes of an early day farmer who dwelt

with a family of eleven in a sod house. It caught the cheery crowd, and there was

At 11:50 a.m. the exercises were con-cluded, all but another selection *from the band. Colonel Cody, Governor Fur-nas and the party retired, while the band played, to Commissioner Garneau's

private office, and a toast to Nebraska was

Then Came the Parade.

As the clock in the tower of the Michigan

As the clock in the tower of the Michigan building tolled 12, the party entered their carriages and Colonel Cody proceeded to marshal the procession. First came the Wild West cowboy band on foot, twenty strong, and then a troop of fifty United States cavalrymen in flowing yellow plumes, forming the escort to the governor's party.

governor's party.

Following the troopers came two carriages. The first was Governor Crounse,

ex-Governor Furnas, Commissioner Garneau and Commissioner Mobley. In No. 2 were Major John M. Burke, aide-de-camp to Colonel

Cody and general manager of Buffalo Bill's WildWest. He, too, was prouder than on any

Wild West. He, too, was prouder than on any day he ever saw. Then there were Chief Ram-in-the-Face, Curiey, the sole Custer massacre survivor, and Lattle John Burke No-Neck, the Sioux boy who was picked up at the battle of Wounded Knee. No-Neck seemed to be enjoying himself hugely. After the carriages rode four Nebraska cowboys, handsome, eagle-eved, daring looking fellows they were and upon the beels of their

lows they were, and upon the heels of their bucking bronchos the most gorgeous, the most cosmopolitan, the most kaleidoscopic

aggregation that has yet or will ever parade within or without the gates of Jackson park.

The Sioux chiefs, their complexions height-ened by a display that discounted all the changing tints and resplendent hues of the

rainbow, their plumage more gorgeous than the peacock's tail; the Cossack cavalrymen, the troopers of France, of Germany, of Spain

and other nations: the flerce Bedouins, the Arabs on their fleet steeds of the desert, and soon through the long list of the foreign powers was the wonderful display continued.

All colors were carried along in the groups of countries to which they belonged. Here was a pageant that would have baffled even

the wondrous vocabulary of the circus press

Order of the Column.

The procession moved in the following

Columbiah Guards.
Cowboy Band.
Brigadier General Cody.
Detachment of Sixth United States
Cavalry.
Carriage Containing Governor Crounse, exGovernor Furnas, Commissioners
Garneau and Mobley.
Carriage Containing Major John M. Burke,
Chief Rain-in-the-Face, Custer SurvivorCurley and Johnny Burke-no-neck.
Nate Salsbury
Veteran Soldiers.
Cowboys.
One Hundred Sionx Indians, Chiefs Rocky
Bear, Young Jack Red Cloud, High
Bear, Standing Bear, No-Neck
and Other Famous
Warriors.
Main Body of Cowboys.
Miss Annie Oakley, Miss Bessie Farrell.
Cossacks from the Cancasus.
French Chasseurs.
Bedouin Arabs.
Mexican Vaqueros.
Spanish Rurallos.
English Lancers.
Bouth American Gauchos.
Band of Cowboys.
German Unians.
People along the entire line of march

People along the entire line of march noted repeatedly the trained precision with which every rider kept his alignment. The

spirited animals that have scarcely ever seen a railroad train seemed to enter into

the spirit of the day, and there was not a

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

flourishing homes; the prettiest w

cereal in the Orient.

laughter and applause.]

more applause.

Before the governor had spoken fifty words

Only Speaks of the Past.

To Colonel Cody, so much of whose life is conspicuously interwoven into the early history of our state, we are indebted for the presence of the band of Indians with us on this occasion. The sight of them emphasizes the contrast between the Nebraska of thirty years ago and the Nebraska of today.

To you, Mr. Commissioner General, and your assistants, both male and female, the thanks of our people are due for the zeal and industry you have displayed in the work you have had in hand, and for the handsome manner in which it has been performed. The display you have arranged should be gratifying to our own citizens and attractive to the stranger. To these, in this, Nebraska's temporary home in the "White City," I extend a most cordial welcome, and I trust that all will carry away plensing recollections of the grandest exposition the world has ever seen or is likely to see again for centuries to come.

Drowned Out by a Band. ROCESSIONS AND THE PARTICIPANTS

uffalo Bill Adds His Great Show to the Pageant Which Delighted the Thousands Who Thronged the Way -A Thorough Success.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, Ill., une 8 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]according to the official program this was Princess day at the World's Columbian ex osition. And yet the truthful chronicle of distory must contain the record that still gore was it Nebraska day. The Infanta Culalia of Spain, Colonel William F. Cody and the state of Nebraska were the most alked about things around here today, and is still an open question whether Nebraska idn't take a great deal of the shine off the ifanta's coming. But it isn't nice to say hat, because the royal princess reviewed he Nebraska parade and sort of collaborated with the state commissioners in celebration. live her three cheers for that.

The Nebraska building and the exhibits I the state's bountiful resources are open to he world and everybody knows they are ere by this time. Commissioner General arneau turned the building over to Govrnor Crounse and the latter excepted. The eremonies and the parade were magnifient in the extreme. Nothing more could ave been done. The only real hitch was in he unavoidable delay of Congressman Bryan. he orator of the day, who was caught in an ecident to his train. But it turned out fter there was oratory enough and plenty f festivity. The exercises were held at ne state building shortly before noon.

Governor Lorenzo Crounse and staff ar ived in Chicago yesterday and came to the air in carriages this morning, and were met at the entrance by Hon. William F. Cody and his outfit of cowboys, Indians, soldiers and Mexicans, representing Nebraska in early days. Incoming trains for the past few days have been loaded with Nebraska people, and nearly 2,000 of them were here to meet Governor Crounse and escort him. With a Blare of Trumpets.

A band from the Wild West show on the front platform maintained the enthusiam among 15,000 people gathered in the space about the front of the building for half an hour. At 11:30 a greater blare of brass gave notice of the coming cavalcade, and n a few moments the gates of the Fifty-seventh street entrance were swung to and the biggest show on earth outside of the World's exposition grounds, preceded by the Wild West band, marched down the macadam walk and drew up in the square with no special regard to form exept to make a solid passage way, formed by the mounted warriors of every fighting nation under the sun, through which the

official party in carriages was to pass.
Soon after a familiar form in a white mekskin coat and cavalry boots, with flow ng iron gray hair and a handsome sombrere on his head, mounted on a prancing bay charger, galloped down the line, and as the creat concourse recognized the familiar orm of Colonel W. F. Cody it sent up a cell that went hurling through he avenues and down along the lagoons. Prouder than in the days of his proudt military achievement, Colonel Cody eautiful steed and raised his hat in defer ace to the plaudits and the waving lines of he admiring ladies.

Garnesu Turns Over the Building

A few moments later the governor and the ficial party were driven through the lines here were more cheers as they alighted at ie steps of the state building and moved up te stairway, while a dozen Columbian ards kept the surging crowd far enough After the strains of "America" had sub

ded Commissioner General Joseph Gar-eau took his place on the platform. In a w words he delivered the building to vernor Crounse, saying:

four Columbian home. We welcome you brough the open doors of a state whose ospitality is known as widely as the amous products of its fertile soil. [Turn-ig to the governor.] I desire, sir, to tender ou, as the representative of the great state f Nebraska, this hundsome building and all

Governor Crounse Felt Proud. The commissioner then introduced Gov

as I behold the splendors of this vast exnibition of human achievement from all
corners of the globe, it seems almost the
height of audacity for our young state to venture to take part. If Columbus had kindly
leiayed his discovery a few years, or if the
settlement of Nebraska had been started a
aquarter of a century earlier, at the pace she
has already set, I have no doubt she would
have stood high in rank among her
competitors. But time has not yet
ripened the fruits of her industry, nor has age
matured the creations of enterprise. But at
this time, in competition with the nations of
the old world with centuries behind them, or
in rivalry with some of her elder sisters of the
cast, Nebraska has not an extensive or varied
exhibit. Yet I am proud today to assist in
dedicating Nebraska's modest offering to the
World's Columbian exhibition because it symbolizes what Nebraska offers to the world itself.

Essentially an Agricultural State. rnor Crounse, who spoke as follows:

Essentially an Agricultural State.

Essentially an Agricultural State.

While Nebraska boasts of having one of the largest smelting and refining worse on the globe, has two of the six beet sugar factorics of the United States and has already set her streams to the music of the cotton spindles, yet it is essentially an agricultural state and we do not boast of great cities nor place on exhibition many products of the busy factorics. There is one industry, however, in which we excel. The whole population, including some of the best representatives from the old Pine state, the Empire, Keystone, Buckeye and other eastern states, together with the German, the Briton and Scandinavian, is engaged in it. It started something over a quarter of a century ago, and although its development has been steady and rapid it is even yet in its infancy. It began on the Missouri river, where the early settler was confronted by the descendant of the tribes who first greeted Columbus when he landed 400 years ago, and has extended to near the base of the Rocky mountains on the west and from Kansas on the south to the Dakotas on the north.

Where Home Builders Thrive.

Where Home Builders Thrive.

It is the industry of home building. We cannot place it on exhibition here. The developments which go to make up happy homes for a million and a quarter of prosperous peopie cannot be catalogued in books and arranged in display. These, with our beautiful landscapes and salubrious climate, invite inspection at home. Our fertile soil, which annually produces enough corn, wheat, oats and other grains, as well as beef and pork, to supply a kingdom, can only be suggested by a few shipments exhibited, leaving the imagination to picture the capability of the state to minister to the want of a hungry world when its full resources shall have been developed.

Ro More a Desert. Where Home Bullders Thrive.

No More a Desert. There is no more striking illustration of the MUST CLOSE ON SUNDAYS

Decision of the United States Court in the World's Fair Case.

DIFFERENT VIEWS HELD BY THE JUDGES

Widely Different Positions Taken by Each, But Two Favor Closing the Gates-Judge Grosscup's Dissenting Opinion

-An Appeal Has Been Taken.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 8 .- Judges Woods and Jenkins of the federal bench ordered today that an injunction be issued restraining the officials of the World's fair from opening the gates of Jackson park on Sunday. Judge Grosscup dissented and in his finding recommended that the injunction be not granted.

For the first time, probably in the history of the United States district courts, a beach of three judges failed to arrive at a majority finding, each of the two judges who granted the injunction taking action on widely different grounds and the dissenting judge differing radically from both. Prominent lawyers and citizens crowded the federal court room today when Judges Woods, Jenkins and Grosscup filed slowly up to the bench. Judge Woods spoke first and said that the court would pass upon the motion for an injunction made by the United States against the World's Columbian Exposition company to compel it to close the gates on Sunday. He announced that his associates entertained different views on certain points and that each judge would formulate his ideas in an individual opinion.

FORT DODGE, In., June 8.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—In the United States court here Dell Hubbard of Estherville Judge Woods' Ontains. The jurist then read his own opinion, in which he concluded that Jackson park was lawfully devoted to exposition purposes, and that the injunction should be granted as prayed for. He found that the exposition pleaded guilty to the crime of counterfeiting and was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$750. William Crouse of Britt was found guilty of sending an obscene letter through the mails and was fined \$400. The fine was had been, in fact, turned over to the control of the federal government by the local cor-poration, and that its control was therefore suspended during good behavior. J. Pender-gast of Hampton was found guilty of selling as absolute as its control of the federal building in which he was speaking. He liquor without a government license. The offense was an aggravated one and Pendergast was sentenced to ninety days imprisonheld that the Sunday closing condition and the souvenir coin grant did not constitute a ment and to pay a fine of \$100. contract, and the Sunday rule having been passed by the directory and ap-proved by the national commission, the DES MOINES, Ia., June 8.—[Special Tele directory had no authority to reconsider it. He held that congress had a perfect right to withhold that portion of the souvenir coins gram to THE BEE.]-At a meeting of the board of directors of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad company the following officers were elected: President, C. N. Gilcers were elected: President, C. N. Gilmore; vice president, A. R. Flower; treasurer, W. G. Purdy; secretary, Carrol Wright.
A resolution was passed ordering a 2 per
cent dividend on the preferred stock.

The following officers were elected by the
Des Moines & Keokuk Railroad company:
H. A. Basling, Robert C. Geer and David
Dows, jr., as directors, and George T. Boggs
to fill the vacancy on the board caused by
the death of Mr. Riddle.

which it retained, and that the people had no right of entry into the park because they had handed the governance of entry over to the festeral authority when they voted the issue of \$5,000,000 bonds for the purpose of the exposition. He also held that congress did not limit the amount of money to be expended on the fair, but that the local corporation was liable for every dollar of it. He found that because the exposition had been tendered to and accepted by the government, therefore the government had a standing in equity. So far as the case before Judge Stein is concerned he held that it was no bar to the proceedings, because "it is madmissible to say that the government must in comity yield to the state court to take such control as would cover even the

existence of the enterprise. Judge Jenkins' Views.

Judge Jenkins, after reciting all the early history of the fair, took the ground that the government had only a qualified possession of the exposition, but said that the case did not hinge on that question. He held that the Sunday closing condition was not a ques-tion of creed or religious belief, but a matter of scientific research; that man required one day in the week for rest and this has been recognized by the He claimed that the resolutions of the directory to pay back the money re-ceived out of the souvenir appropriation was no tender at all and denied that the state court had any right whatever to take juris diction of the case brought for an injunction to compel the directory to open the fair on Sunday. He concluded by recomending that the injunction should issue.

Position Taken by Judge Grosscup. Judge Grosscup said that the commis-sioners had jurisdiction over the exhibits, the awarding of prizes and also a right to modify but not to make rules. He did not look upon the \$2,500,000 or any of the donaions as gifts, but as a contract between the United States and the local corporation.

If the commission had charge of the exposition as claimed, it was the first instance which he had ever known of the donor makng himself a donation. In his opinion the national government gave the me ourpose of protecting its national honor, and

n his opinion it was a contract for that pu By the act of March, 1893, the government decided to seize a portion of the donation and the act could be construed only as an un-justifiable withholding of the appropriation. by its terms the corporation was under no obligation to carry out its provision. The judge did not believe that the corporation judge did not believe that the corporation was to be held to have accepted the contract by its acceptance of the money. It did not know of the construction which was put upon the act and was not in a position to make an election. The plea of estoppel could not be maintained when the party who brought the plea was responsible for the acts that led up to the making of the piea. On these grounds he disagreed from the conclusions of the other judges.

Notice of Appeal Given.

Attorney Walker said that the defendant corporation desired to appeal from the de-cree. He asked that the court accept a bond to operate as a supersedas, the appeal to be heard in the appellate court. There was langer of a conflict of jurisdiction between the state and federal courts and this was all the more reason that an appeal should be granted.

Tomorrow morning was set for hearing Walker on the motion. President Higginbotham declined to express any opinion at present, as did also

Director General Dayis,
President Palmer of the national commis-sion said: "I don't think there is anything to be said now. No doubt the openers will ap-peal. The decision, I admit, is a surprise." Vice President DeYoung of the national commission, said: 'The opinion is a sur-prise to me. The government could make no law affecting Sunday closing in the state of Illinois, and in recognition of that fact made a contract prohibiting opening on the Sunday contingent on a money loan. It broke its part of the contract, and by the common rule of business when one member to a contract breaks his part the other member has the right to do likewise.

State Encampment Closed CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., June 8.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic completed its business this evening with the installation of the new officers. N. C. Nash of Canton is the new commander. Reports of old officers show the organization to be in good condition. DeSmet was selected as the place for holding the next annual encampment. Commander-in-Chief Weissert went east

this morning. K. P. Grand Lodge Adjourns. CHAMBERIAIN, S. D., June 8.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The grand lodge Knights of Pythias of South Dakota completed its annual session and the delegates returned home this morning. A. E. Whitting of Henry was elected grand chancellor and W. E. Tipton of Armour as representative to the supreme loage.

Prison Congress Elects Officers. CHICAGO, DL., June 8 .- The following officers were elected at today's session of the prison congress: President, General R. Brinkerhood; vice presidents, W. F. M. Round, C. E. Felton, J. Pope and J. D. Sims. St. Paul was fixed upon as the place for the next

annual meeting, the time being left to a HELD UP THE WRONG TRAIN

Iowa Masonie Grand Lodge Settles the Bandits in Iowa Stop the Local Instead of Scottish Bite Controversy.

DAVENFORT, Ia., June 8.—[Special Telegram to The Bre.]—In the lowa grand the Through Burlington Express.

DEED WORTHY OF POKE WELLS' PROWESS

Three Masked Men Board the Train at Nodaway and Take Possession of the Baggage Car-Suspects Arrested at Creston and Corning.

neau codies to be illegal and demands that all good and true Massons stay out of them. Mr. Temple's resolution was referred to the committee on jurisprudence. This morning this committee reported in favor of the retention of the offending chapter and adversely to the resolution. CRESTON, Ia., June 8 .- [Special Telegram rersely to the resolution.

The matter was 'debated for an hour, Mr. The matter was 'debated for an hour, Mr. Temple opening for thirty minutes and Judge A. R. Dewey of Washington, and Judge C. T. Granger of Waukon, replying. The arguments and pleas were warmly pressed. At the conclusion the motion to adopt the report was taken up and carried, ayes, 786; nays, 429; majority in favor of the grand lodge, 357. to THE BEE.]-As train No. 12 pulled out of Nodaway on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway last night between 12 and 1 o'clock, three men jumped on the front platform of the baggage car and climbed from there to the engine, and when a mile east from the station compelled the engineer to grand lodge, 357.

By this action the Iowa grand lodge mainstop his train, and with the threat to kill them if they disobeyed forced the fireman to tains the stand it has always taken on the Scottish rite bodies that have been forced go back to the end of the baggage and express car and cut the car loose from the rest of the train.

Scottish rite bodies that have been forced into its jurisdiction. The adherents of those bodies came to this communication determined to make a desperate fight to overturn the attitude of the grand lodge in that matter, but the latter won by a majority so large that the Cerneau men are greatly discouraged. This only course will They then learned from the baggageman that this was only a local, and after a hurried inventory of the car fled to the woods north of the track. be to submit or strengthen their ranks sufficiently to win the next time they make a fight. This afternoon the grand officers elect were installed by Grand Master Phelps and the grand lodge adjourned till next June at Coder Panids

Were After No. 6. The roboers undoubtedly thought they were stopping No. 6, a through train. They made no attempt to go through coaches. Thursday is usually transfer day for the big overland express business, and Thursday night trains are usually expected to have quite a snug sum of money in the express car. The robbers were evidently aware of this. The messenger on No. 6 is said to have had \$10,000 in his iron box.

The robbers were all armed, one of them carrying a rifle and the other two revolvers. Engineer Simmons and Conductor Holderness give the description of the men as follows: All of medium height and wore old clothes; all wore masks; one man had red whiskers and the other two black mustaches. Two men who came to the city on No. 10 at noon today from the west are being shadowed and are suspected of being two of the robbers.

Arrested a Suspect.

CORNING, Ia., June 8.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Detectives Rhinehart and Ballou of Creston arrested a man at this place at 3:35 this afternaon, answering the description of one of the robbers who held up No. 12 near No laway last night. He is a leavy set man, dark complexion, and has a black, stubby mustache. He is a tramp barber, and had secured work in a shop in this city. The other two of the gang have been apprehended and are lodged in jail at

CLEANED OUT THE EXPRESS CAR. Bold Bandits in Illinois Get Away with Big

Boodle. St. Louis, Mo., June 8 .- St. Louis has still another train robbery to the credit or discredit, of its immediate vicinity. At 9:30 tonight six men held up and robbed the physically unable on account of his wounds received in the army to make the canvass that would be required. He says he also feels that the arena of debate in congress is more agreeable for him and that he can there better serve the state. Mobile & Ohio southbound passenger which left St. Louis at 8:30. The robbery took place at Forest Lawn, a small station in Illinois between East St. Louis and the same locality as that in which a robbery was attempted a couple of weeks ago. Several DES MOINES, Ia., June 8. -[Special Teleshots were exchanged, but it is not thought gram to THE BEE.]—Announcement has been anyone was hurt. The passengers were badly frightened, but not molested. All the noney in the express car. was taken, but it

state central committee will meet in Des is not known how much there was.

The following additional particulars are Moines between the 12th and 14th inst. to learned regarding the robbers: The six robbers broke open the express car with hatchets and axes. The messenger was badly beaten up by two of them before he would open the safe. Ten thousand dollars in cash was secured. While fix the time and place of holding the next stood now that there will be no opposition to Des Moines. The members of the state central committee who have been interviewed in regard to the matter all favor an two were stowing away this money the other four were exchanging shots with several passengers who had opened fire on them. Neither robbers nor passengers were hurt. The robbery took place at Forest Lawn station, where the at Forest Lawn station, where the train made a regular stop. For boldness and audacity the robbery is almost unpre-cedented. About midnight the following telegram was received at the Four Courts by 1866. He was known as one of the foremost mathematicians of the age and his writings

telegram was received at the Four Courts by Assistant Chief Reedy:

MURITHIVSBORO, III., June 8.—Chief of Police, St. Louis: Mobile & Ohio train No. 5 was held up and the express car robbed at Forest Lawn, five miles south of East St. Louis, at 2:10 p. m., by six men. One of the men had a new hatchet and while breaking the window of the express car cut his hand and it was bleeding. One of the men was from 20 to 30 years old and 135 to 145 pounds in weight. One wore a drab suit and was called Bob. One had his coat wrong side out. The one who covered the express messenger wore chin whiskers and a black moustache. The one who covered the engineer had a drab hat and was five feet six inches in height. The other was six feet tail, 150 to 175 pounds in weight, dark face, long nose. Six in job.

A. W. CLABE, Superintendent.

FIRE RECORD.

Destruction of the Villemarie Convent Near Montreal—Other Blazes.

MONTREAL, June 8.-The magnificent Villemarie convent at Notre Dame de Grace, two miles north of Montreal, the largest establishment of its kind in America, was almost totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The total loss will amount to more than \$1,000,000, with insurance of but \$100. 000. The fire started in that portion of the convent known as the mother house, and is supposed to have caught from a small stove which plumbers were using while at work in the upper floor and which was left burning while the men were at dinner. The mother house was occupied by Congrega-tional nuns one of the leading orders in America and is the place where all novices are prepared for future religious duties. There were about 250 novices, together with There were about 250 novices, together with a large number of sisters and servants in the mother house at the time the fire was discovered, all of whom were compelled to make a hasty departure. The convent school, which from its historic associations, was the most prized portion of the group of buildings and which contained nearly 350 parishs at the times the contained nearly 300 pupils at the time the fire was discovered, was saved after heroic work by the Montreal fire department. When the fire was at its height the dome of the mother house fell with a terrible crash, carrying everything down with it. Chief Benoit of the Montreal fire brigade, who was working in close proximity to the walls, was almost suffocated by the smoke and was re-moved in a fainting condition. Fireman moved in a fainting condition. Fireman Durfoind was badly hurt by being hit with flying bricks and was taken to the hospital, where it is thought he will die.

Cincago, Ill., June 8.—The building occu-ied by the Johnson-Lands company, dealers in broom corn and broom makers' supplies in Kinzie street, and O. S. Thorpe, dealer in imported fish, and James Thompson, dealer in tents, twine and cordage, destroyed by fire today, entailing a loss of \$65,000. Dan Foley, a porter employed in the building, perished in the flames.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 8 .- A special to the Tribune from Fargo says: At a meeting of insurance men this morning the estimated loss on insured property was placed at \$2,800,000, and \$500,000 more on property in the residence districts uninsured. Rates have been high and little of the property is insured for over one-third. Rebuilding has already commenced, and gangs of men were at work this morning clearing away the debris. Mayor Smith presided at a public meeting held this morning and a subscription was started for the relief of the homeless

Only one life is known to be lost so far,

PRESSED FOR MONEY. Rumors that the Thurber-Whyland Company is Hard Pressed. NEW YORK, June 8 .- A rumor was current in this city today that the Thurber-Whyland company, the well known wholesale grocery

that of an unknown man in the Chapin block. In the residence districts burned nothing was saved, and contributions of old clothing, etc., would doubtless be most ac-

house of this city, has failed. This afternoon a dispatch to the same effect was received from Chicago and the wheat in this city and Chicago was affected by it. At the store of the Thurber-Whyland company this afternoon the following statement was made by F. B. Thurber, president of the company, in reply to the questions of a re-

There is no truth whatever in the report that the Thurber-Whyland company have failed. We have met every note and every bill when due, and shall continue to do so."

From another source it was learned that the Thurber-Whyland company had been pressed for money for some little time, and that it had to appeal to its banks for assistance. This morning an arrangement was consummated by the six banks interested by which the company was placed in possession of sufficient money to carry it along for six weeks, even if it does not collect a dollar in he meantime.

The company, it was said, was doing a business of \$1,000,000 a month and there was not the slightest fear that it would be allowed to suspend. Some of the firm's paper was offered for sale today at 7 per cent, but it was said to be only one or two pieces for \$5,000 or \$10,000 and had been given out a week or more ago.

Moody Morrill's Liabilities, Boston, Mass., June 8.—The latest obtainable information is to the effect that Moody Morrill's liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$355,000, not including strictly personal accounts, the amounts of which are not

To offset this, there is real estate assessed at \$209,000, but this is encumbered with mortgages. Mr. Merrill was also assessed on \$55,000 of personal property which, it is supposed, has been largely given as col-lateral for loans negotiated within the last few months.

Only a Small Deficiency. NEW YORK, June 8,-Superintendent of Banks Preston made public the statement of the affairs of the Canal Street bank this afternoon. It showed the bank's condition to be much more favorable than depositors anticipated and restored confidence among n. The assets are \$503,907; the liabili-\$529,315. There is a deficiency of

Two More Failures MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.-T. H. Brown & Co., carriage manufacturers, assigned today. The liabilities are put at \$75,000 and assets at double that amount.

Bostos, Mass., June 8.—J. B. Kendall, real estate, has gone into insolvency; liabilies \$270,446, and assets much less. Bank Officials Out on Bail.

Кокомо, lad, June 8.-The court today fixed the bonds of Governor Chase, John W. Paris and L. S. Walker, the indicted Greentown bank officers at \$3,000 each, which they The trial is not expected until Octoper, though Chase made a demand for trial at once.

FROM THE CHINESE MINISTER.

He Writes a Letter to a St. Louis Gentleman on the Geary Act. Louisville, Ky., June 8.-In view of the recent statement that the Chinese ambassador at Washington had assured Secretary of State Gresham that the government of the former would enter no protest against the carrying out by the latter of the provisions of the Geary Chinese exclusion act, the following letter from Tsui Kno Yen to Colonel Blanton Duncan of this city, written last Monday and received this morning, is of national, not to say of international interest:

Chinese, Legation, Washington, D. C., June 5, 1893.—Mr. Blanton Duncan: Dean six—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your kind letter of the 2d instant enclosing a copy of your letter to the secretary of state. Hon. W. Q. Gresham, in reference to the Geary act, which you condemn as unjust and inequitable. I appreciate your kindness very much, more especially the justice and friendship which you and the majority of your people desire to show to the Chinese.

Chinese.

By the cablegram lately received from my government I am instructed to protest strongly against the enforcement of the act and adopt a firm attitude in the adjustment and settlement of the pending difficulties. However, I am glad to be able to say that the present administration is not pushing matters to extremes, but still has regard for the maintenance of mutual friendship, and is endeavoring to observe the treaty stipulations of the two nations. There is now no alternative left to me but to wait for the final development of the pending question. Very respectfully TSUI KNO YEN, Per Ho Sen Gee.

SENATOR TELLER ON SILVER.

He Thinks Its Use as Money Should Not Be Restricted.

DENVER, Colo., June 8 .- Senator Teller, in a lengthy letter which will appear in the Rocky Mountain News tomorrow, takes strong ground against President Cleveland's statement to the Associated press that an extra session of congress is necessary to repeal the Sherman law. The senator says

"The use of silver as money is a question in which all workingmen and all producers of every kind are especially interested. It is a fight for commercial and financial independence, for progress, prosperity, freedom and happiness of ninety-nine one-hundredths of the race, and its importance overshadows and dwarfs all other questions presented for the consideration of mankind. It is not a fight against weaklings, it is a fight against organized wealth, against those who contro by their wealth the administration, the press, and, in some cases, the pulpit, and the unthinking and ignorant mass of men who will sell their birthright for a present mess

of pottage."
Senator Teller holds that the existing financial stringency does not arise from the silver law now in force, but rather from the policy of the great monetary institutions of the world toward the systematic enhance ment of the value of gold in relation to all products. He points out that while storms rage in England, Australia, Germany and the Netherlands bimetallic France is serenely prosperous.

EAILED TO ARBITRATE.

Kansas Coal Miners Not Able to Settle Their Difficulties. PITTSBURG, Kan., June 8.—The operators of

the coal mines in this district and representatives of the striking miners held an executive consultation for four hours last night, but failed to reach a conclusion and adjourned to meet Monday. Both sides are stubborn, but there is no bitterness.

The meeting was presided over by Colonel E. Brown of the Midway Coal company as chairman and J. M. Lacey, secretary and treasurer of the Western Mine Workers association, was selected as secretary. association, was selected as secretary. After a general discussion, M. L. Walters, president of the district association, and J. M. Lacey, secretary and treasurer, with Cor Keihler, John McLoughlin and C. Berkey were elected as a committee to arbitrate. The Kansas and Texas Coal company was not represented, its officers refusing to recognize the miners association

The miners seem as determined now as ever. W. M. Howells, member of the national board, is now in Colorado, and P. H. Penna, vice president, John McBride, na-President, and James Crawford will President Walters in Rich Hill Saturday to be ready to call out the miners of Missouri if the strike is not settled Monday. The miners are strengthened by the Osage and Leavenworth miners voting to stop work until the matter is settled.

M'KINLEY WILL LEAD THEM

Ohio Republicans Renominated Him by Acclamation for Governor.

HE ACCEPTS IN A RINGING SPEECH

Principles that Have Hitherto Led the Party to Victory Will Again Be the Rallying Cry in the Campaign -Other Nominations.

COLUMBUS, O., June S .- With superb elopience, Governor McKinley today received the laurels of success, a presage, perhaps, of higher honors to come. The great protectionist was in magnificent form, and in accepting the renomination as the republican candidate for governor of Ohio, virtually outlined a declaration of principles by which he may be judged as a candidate for the presidency. There were signs of political peace among the sometimes clashing elements composing the convention. The permaneut chairmanship, after much sharp skirmishing, has been relinquished without bitterness to a pronounced adherent of Mo-Kinley's alleged enemies, while the chairmanship of the new state central committee fell in similar fashion to an undoubted admirer of the great protectionist.

After the convention had been opened by prayer, Permanent Chairman H. M. Daugherty was introduced, and made a speech of acceptance and thanks on behalf of the young republicans of the state.

Then Came the Climax.

The climax of the convention rapidly aproached. The duke of Veragua entered the hall amid loud applause and was given a seat of honor in a box. He was accompanied by the duchess and other members of the party.

At this juncture Colonel Robert Nevins, in an eloquent address, nominated McKinley for governor. It was seconded by a dozen others and the nomination was made by acclamation. While waiting for the committee to bring McKinley in, Lieutenant Governor Harris was renominated by acclamation. Then McKinley entered amid an outburst of cheers, and taking the platform delivered an address of acceptance. In opening

Governor McKinley Accepts.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Conven-tion: I accept the nomination which you have unanimously tendered me and I thank you for it. It is an honor to have it thus offered; it is a dury to accept it. I might jus-tify myself in declining the honor; I could not in declining the dury.

The honors I have already had, with the one you have just bestowed only increase my

in declining the duty.

The homors I have already had, with the one you have just bestowed only increase my sense of obligation to the republicans of Ohio and make their summons my pleasure and duty. I think I know the labor and responsibility which your action of today imposes upon me and which I would under ordinary circumstances gladly avoid, but which, under existing conditions and because of your unanimous call, I gratefully and with due approciation assume.

Republicanism will have a severe test in Ohio this year. This state is the covoted field of the opposition. They will center here, but with unity, harmony and courage our party will triumph over all. We do not wait for the enemy to form their line and challenge us to contest. We challenge them early upon every issue and upon every line of controversy, state or national, which divides us. One day we learn that the enemy wants to give us battle upon state affairs; then, upon national issues. We invite them before the bar of public judgment for discussion upon both and shall permit them to run away from neither.

The republican party has been in control of the executive and legislative departments of the state government since January, 1892, and is, therefore, accountable for legislation and administration since. and is, therefore, accountable for legislation and administration since.

A brief review of the conduct of Ohio state affairs during the last eighteen months was given by the speaker. Turning from exclu-sive matters, Governor McKinley said:

Cleveland's Failure with the Surplus.

Cleveland's Fallure with the Surplus.

The national administration has done nothing thus for, except to create in the minds of business men a deep distrust. The financial situation, which for the most part has prevailed since the 4th of March, has not improved, nor has the financial stringency been relieved by anything the national administration has said or done. It has announced no policy, suggested no relief, and given no sign of its disposition or ability to restore confidence, stop the outflow of gold to foreign countries and the contraction which has taken place at home. The \$100,000,000 of gold reserve, which Mr. Cleveland in his first administration set apart as a sacred fund to redeem the greenbacks and which sum he dedicated to that purpose and no other, has been the first, singularly enough, sacred fund to redeem the greenbacks and which sum he dedicated to that purpose and no other, has been the first, singularly enough, to encroach upon it—the first to drop below the hundred million line which he himself had established as the only one of safety. He announced in 1885 that this sum of \$100,000,000 was a trust fund for the redemption of the greenbacks of the government. Prior to that time it had been carried in the statement as another cash balance in the treasury, available for the payment of any obligation of the government. Mr. Cleveland fixed that sum below which the government should not so in honor and good faith, thus creating in the minds of the people the feeling that this was the danger line and that to cross it meant financial disaster and the violation of piedged faith. When he was compelled to cross it, as he has been several times since the 4th of March, is it to be wondered at that serious apprehension and insecurity everywhere prevail? Mr. Cleveland's course has justified the alarm. He put up the danger signal and the country took note of it and was naturally mistrustful and disturbed.

Discouraging Outlook.

Discouraging Outlook.

Discouraging Outlook.

The democratic victory of 1892 has not been able to bring the better times promised. It has not been able to maintain the good times which were enjoyed everywhere in this country on the day of the victory. Business failures have increased, banks have suspended, money is harder to borrow, and borrowers are commelled to pay higher interest for their loans than for many, many years. Evverish uncertainty prevails in every financial and business circle. Labor every financial and business circle. Labor and capital are in doubt about the future. This has been our condition for months, and no change for the better is at this moment apparent.

It may be said that the new administration is not responsible for the condition that is upon us. It is so asserted, and will be again, that this condition ought not to be chargeable to it, because the administration has done nothing to produce it and can do nothing to prevent it. I concede you that if nothing can be done by the administration or congress to relieve the situation, then the administration should not be held accountable. But is this true? If today the president should officially and authoritatively announce that there would be no change in the industrial legislation of the country, and that the financial situation would be met and solved upon that standard of financial honor and national good faith which has guided the republican party since its installation to power is 1861, confidence would at once come bags, and national good faith which has guided the republican party since its installation to power in 1861, confidence would at once come back, would it not? Does anyhody doubt it? Security would displace alarm; faith in the future—so indispensable to easy money and good times—would be restored; gold would stay at home, and money would go from its hiding place into the great avenues of business where it belongs.

No Help from the Administration.

If it is true, as the administration bodity proclaims, that our financial distress is occasioned by the silver purchase law, which requires the government to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month and issue treasury notes therefor, then why does not the administration convene congress and repeal that law? Mr. Cleveland vainly sought its repeal before his inauguration, but we have heard little from him in that direction since. With the congress democratic in both branches, elected by the same constitution to convene congress, he issues no call and takes no steps to repeal the law which he believes is the cause of our disturbed business condition. Believing he knows the cause of the trouble, he makes no effort to remove it; and in this is his responsibility, and from it he cannot escape. Three months have gone by—the country wating and suffering—and congress is unconvened; and it assembling in extraordinary ession is now as doubtful as it was three months ago. What he is doing we do not know. He has no time for officescekers, that is certain. He has closed the doors of his official household in their faces; that is succeptible of proof. He will not see them. If he is giving attention to the business condition of the country—which we sincerely hope he is—he is to be commended. But he should not lose sight.

No Help from the Administration.