

KEPT IN REVERENCE

Anniversary of the Laying of the Corner Stone of the National Capitol.

WASHINGTON IN ITS HOLIDAY ATTIRE

Thousands Throng the Capitol Grounds to Witness the Ceremonies.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S STRONG TALK

His Short Speech One that Will Attract Much Attention.

APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE'S PATRIOTISM

Vice President Stevenson and Other Eloquent Speakers Make Ringing Speeches—Detailed Account of the Celebration—A Day to be Remembered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Another centennial anniversary, that of the laying of the corner stone of the national capitol, was commemorated this afternoon. One hundred years ago today George Washington, as worshipful master of Lodge 22 of Virginia, with Masonic rites laid the corner stone of the building which, by slow stages, for seventy-five years thereafter, grew into one of the most magnificent structures in the world.

The impressive ceremonies were held on a big platform extending out from the east front of the capitol into the spacious plaza. The stand was draped with bunting and formed an immense terrace, extending to the line of the second story of the main building.

Here and there were clusters of colored lamps, the columns were decorated with flags, the statues on each side of the entrance were festooned, while from the lantern of the dome floated the stars and stripes. In fact, the entire east front of the capitol was a maze of fluttering mass of bunting.

Long before 2 o'clock, the hour set for the beginning of the celebration, every vantage point overlooking the plaza was crowded with people, the porticoes of the senate and house wings, which were free to the public, were covered like pyramids with flags, the frieze of the main building was crowded with a black line of people, while some more venturesome had even climbed to the dome to watch the spectacle from that dizzy height.

The immense space on the plaza in front was a moving mass of surging, ebullient people, extending far out into the city streets. The landscape was flecked with colors. Cavalry with shining sabers and nodding plumes, red-coated artillerymen, blue lines of infantry, and the gleaming uniforms of the mounted police, all in motion, were moving panoramas during the exercises. Conspicuous in the scene was the Greenough statue of Washington, opposite the platform. It looked as if, from the shining clouds of the past, the father of his country was there to give his benediction and his blessing to the celebration of his birth.

Warmly Greeted the President. President Cleveland, accompanied by his cabinet, the speakers and the members of the committee on arrangements arrived early. Mr. Cleveland was instantly recognized and was greeted with a great cheer which he acknowledged by lifting his hat. The presidential party was followed by the members of the cabinet, the judges of the supreme court and other officials of the government. There was a conspicuous absence of the members of the diplomatic corps.

The program of the occasion started off without a hitch. The president's speech was followed by the reading of the declaration of independence. He stood with his glasses carefully held behind him, his left hand resting easily on the stand in front of him. He faced the vast audience with his head bowed to the breeze, the lock of hair which curls upon his forehead was lifted, and he greeted the people with the strong applause that greeted it gave a peculiar significance to his words.

Speaker Crisp and Justice Brown of the supreme court were the speakers who were retained from the use of notes. Mr. Wirt Henry, of Virginia, grandson of Patrick Henry, who was the first to give the address, was especially the case when he turned full and fair on the assembled house and senate and told them of the fathers of the constitution. He delivered a masterly, eloquent address, in which, in the course of a review of the evidences of our greatness, he said:

VICE PRESIDENTS: This day and this hour mark the close of a century of our national history. No ordinary event has called us together. Standing in the presence of this grand monument, we solemnly commemorate the laying of the corner stone of the national capitol.

The century rolls back and we stand in the presence of the grandest and most imposing structure ever reared by the hands of man. It is a monument to the wisdom of Washington, as grand master of Free and Accepted Masons, clothed in the symbolic garments of the renaissance order, wearing the apron and the sash beloved by the hands of the wife of the venerated Lafayette, impressively and in accordance with the time-honored usage of that order, laying his hands upon the corner stone of the future and permanent capitol of his country.

The solemn ceremonies, which were conducted by Washington, not only in his office of grand master of Free Masons, but yet in the more august office of president of the United States, assuring him in the fitting observance of these impressive rites were representatives of the Masonic lodges of Virginia, of Maryland, while around him stood men whose honored names live with his in history, the men, who, on field and in the council, had added, first in the most difficult task of garnering, by wise legislation, the fruits of victory. Truly the century should not pass unnoted.

The seven years of colonial struggle for liberty had terminated in glorious victory. Independence had been achieved, the principles of confederation, binding the colonies together in a mere "league of friendship" had given place to the constitution of the United States—a that wonderful instrument, so aptly declared by Mr. Gladstone to be "the most valuable and precious gift of heaven to the human race."

Without a dissenting voice in the electoral college, the constitution was adopted. The popular branch of the congress consisted of 103 members. Thirty members constituted the senate. The first session of the congress was held successfully at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Trenton, and New York. In the presence of both houses of congress, the constitution was signed by all the members of the congress.

The exercises began with music by the Marine band. Then Bishop Park of Maryland offered a prayer, and a chorus of 1,500 voices sang "O Deum," after which Chairman Gardner delivered a brief address, touching the remarkable growth and development of the United States during the past hundred years, closing by introducing as chairman of the exercises "a worthy successor of Washington,

DISGUST AND DISCONTENT

Wearily Pilgrims from the Strip Express it in Every Word and Action.

GLAD TO AGAIN REACH CIVILIZATION

Thousands Arrive from the Strip and Tell Awful Stories of Hardship and Privation—Prairie Fires are Still Raging There.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 18.—The disappointed boomers who go neither claims nor town lots are returning. The trails through the Cherokee Strip are covered with them, and they form a regular procession on the road running beside the Santa Fe tracks. Here and there on the prairie are the wrecks of vehicles which started in the race—wagons and bargies with their wheels off and the carcasses of boomers wagons ragged and flapping in the wind. Dead horses are found every few miles, where their owners have left them to tramp on to further disappointment. There were at least ten men to every claim on the Strip. As a consequence there will be contests for the few town lots and a few Indian several murders committed on account of them.

Deaths by prairie fires are reported to be numerous. The Strip was swept again by hot winds today. The wind here reached a velocity of thirty-six miles an hour. It was laden with intense heat and sand and made life a burden. It caused the rapid spread of prairie fires and the reports of loss of life in the flames are expected to be numerous.

Nearly every town site in the Strip has a rival. One of the official county seats, on the Rock Island river, is the town of Wharton. The government refused to locate the site at the Rock Island station because an Indian allotment had been taken adjoining it. Now the Rock Island refuses to stop trains at the government site and is doing all it can to aid the rival town. The same condition of affairs exists on the Rock Island at Pond Creek. The government town of Perry is also being ignored by the Santa Fe. Trains stop at Wharton, two miles north, and at the private town of Perry, two miles south, but not at the government site. The infantile structure devoted to important public uses overlook the most useful and improving lesson of the world. We do not, as a rule, lay the foundation of our cities from which have sprung the splendid edifices whose grand proportions arouse the pride of every American citizen.

Loaded with Returning Boomers. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 18.—The retreat from the Cherokee Strip is still in full force. Each train which pulls into the union depot from the southwest brings hundreds of the disconsolate boomers, who, only a few days ago, went down to the Strip with hearts beating high and their minds filled with alluring pictures of wealth to be gained from town lots and quarter-sections. Their clothes are covered with the dust of the prairies, their faces are begrimed, but through the dirt can be seen disgust and discontent. Nearly all of them have portable camping outfits, and they are returning gladly to the homes which they left in such haste. One of the men who had been in the management of the registration booths and the mail race for land on last Saturday. He says, as ever, is a reaction on the government's management of the opening of the Strip.

Among those who returned today were Alexander and James Gillette, from Arkansas City. Alexander Gillette, disappointed from his horse on a valuable vacant claim, was the only one who came with a Winchester rifle. "We will play a game of checkers for this claim," said he. "I've jumped and I've won."

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Swept by Hot Winds. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 18.—Kansas and Oklahoma were swept by another hot wind today. The sky was obscured by clouds most of the day, but the temperature rose to 95 degrees in this city, and in various points in Kansas the thermometer recorded as high as 97 and 98 degrees. Late noon, already badly damaged by the long drought, has been badly burned, and all vegetation has been parched to a crisp. The wind reached a velocity, varying in localities, of from thirty-five to forty miles an hour. In the cities and towns slight damage is reported by the blowing in of windows and the destruction of signs and awnings.

Devastated by Prairie Fires. GETTYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 18.—A courier just in from the Pawnee reservation states that a terrific prairie fire is raging there and that hundreds of settlers have been compelled to abandon wagons, tents and outfits and flee for their lives on their horses. Several dead bodies have been found and it is feared that many will perish.

The boomers are returning today by hundreds, loaded with sore and sore, and there are lines of hundreds of them at the barbers' shops and bath rooms waiting their turn to get cleaned up.

SHARPSHOOTERS WILL OPE. Marksmen at Fort Sheridan Give an Exhibition of Their Skill. CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Preliminary to the record work of the United States army, marksmen at Fort Sheridan today were devoted to exhibition and experimental firing. The first event was an exercise in 1,300 yard shooting at bullseye targets. The wind blew too hard. The result was as follows: Out of a possible 50, Captain Frank D. Baldwin, Fifth infantry, 12; First Sergeant M. J. Murphy, company D, Thirtieth infantry, 10; and Sergeant O. W. Brown, company F, Fifteenth infantry, 8. This is the longest distance ever shot over by any competitor of the army.

In the skirmishing contest with moving targets the cavalry troop led the infantry by nearly 7 per cent in the general average. Their record was 16 hits—36 in the standing, 86 in the kneeling and 24 in the prone positions. The troop numbered twenty-four members, which gives a percentage of 32. There were thirty-nine marksmen in the infantry and they made 308 hits—61 in the standing, 21 in the prone and 18, in the kneeling positions, a total percentage of 26.

Tomorrow forenoon the record firing at known distances will begin. The presentation of medals and review of the troops at Fort Sheridan by Major General Nelson A. Miles will take place Wednesday, September 27.

Made an Assignment. DENVER, Colo., Sept. 18.—Crippen, Lawrence & Co. filed an assignment this afternoon. S. H. Standart is appointed trustee. The firm is one of the largest loan concerns in the city or in the west. They have done business running up into the millions. No state of assets or liabilities have been made for the reason that the firm found it impossible to do so. The assets will reach very nearly a million and the liabilities are thought to be much less. In order to protect their creditors each member of the firm made an assignment of his personal effects and property to Mr. Standart.

After an Ex-Banker. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 18.—Banker Charles H. Nichols, who has been under indictment for two years for fraud in connection with the failure of the Nichols bank at Twelfth street and Grand avenue three years ago, failed to appear in criminal court today. His bond was declared forfeited and an alias capias was issued for his arrest. He is now proprietor of the Arcade Lunch company, which has several eating houses in the city. An officer will go to Chicago after the ex-banker.

WILLIAM'S DANGEROUS TOY

Germany's Emperor Again Puts His Costly Plaything in Motion.

ARMY MANEUVERS ON A GRAND SCALE

Troops Massed at Guenz and Put Through a Perilous Performance—Many Troopers and Officers Are Injured in the Evolutions.

GUENZ, Sept. 18.—The maneuvers of the German army began today in the presence of a most brilliant gathering of notable personages. The meeting is especially important and will be conducted on a more extensive scale than the recent great assembly of German troops at Metz, which was given extra significance by the presence of the Italian crown prince as the guest of Emperor William. In the exercises today all the latest devices in the art of warfare were put in use. These included the telephone, the field railway, the balloon ascension and bicycle, and very striking results were obtained. The principal exercises were held, the emperors of Austria and Germany, the duke of Connaught and the king of Saxony, watched the movements of the troops with the greatest interest. The forces were divided into two armies and a battle was fought on the same lines that would be followed in actual warfare. No knowledge was imparted as to the actual movements of the proposed method of attack by the other and the only information that could be learned of the intentions of the enemy was obtained by scouts. The only order the commanders of the respective bodies had was to meet the enemy, to guard their supplies and prevent surprises as they would in the case of contact with a real enemy.

The town of Guenz was captured today by the cavalry division of the southern army which advanced from Syria and met the division of the northern army's cavalry, consisting of 4,000 horses and three battalions, a few miles south of Guenz. The northern forces were at first successful, but were driven back by the infantry forces, which accompanied the southern division of cavalry. Twenty thousand soldiers of the southern army advanced through Guenz and occupied the village situated a mile north of town.

The engagement of the rival cavalry forces was a most brilliant one. The emperors and their party were delighted with the action of the horsemen. The battle lasted six hours and came to near real fighting to please the participants, but it was chiefly diverting to the spectators. Several serious accidents occurred to the cavalrymen in the course of the maneuvers, but a number of the officers and men were thrown from their horses and trampled upon.

PLOT TO KILL THE EMPEROR. Discovery of a Plan to Assassinate Francis Joseph and His Suite. VIENNA, Sept. 18.—Mazuchiarin, a newspaper published in Budapest, Hungary, gives the details of a plot to kill Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary. The story is to the effect that a Rumanian had overheard two men discussing the plot. They were arranging to have the spikes removed from the rails at a certain point on the railway, so that the emperor would be thrown from the train when it was passing over the bridge. The conspirators would kill the emperor and suite. Having heard so much the boy became frightened, ran away and told his parents. After consultation they informed the police and an investigation developed the fact that the spikes had recently been loosened. Thereupon the road was carefully guarded and inspected throughout, and arrangements made to send a private engine in advance of every train.

The boy and his parents were arrested and held as witnesses. One theory of the plot is that it was suggested by the anti-Austrian preaching of local people of the village in Transylvania in which the boy and his parents reside, where most of the inhabitants are Rumanians oppressed by Magyars. Another theory is that it is the result of the recent agitation of the young Czechs, who have worked up an anti-German feeling and a desire for revolutionary ideas. The police are keeping the details secret. The full facts will probably never be known.

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BRAZIL REBELS HOLD THE KEY

President Peixoto Unable to Do Anything Without Foreign Aid.

President Peixoto Unable to Do Anything Without Foreign Aid. (Copyright 1893 by The Associated Press.)

There was much confusion and lack of discipline in the army though it was nominally faithful to President Peixoto. The rebel squadrons were attacking fortified positions on the coast and all the forts except Santa Cruz were either neutral or favorable to Admiral Mello. Ammunition and provisions for the Santa Cruz garrison had given out.

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CAME BACK WITHOUT SCOTT

County Attorney Murphy Returns to O'Neill Minus His Prisoner.

DEEP MYSTERY COVERS HIS MOVEMENTS

He Declined to Make Any Statement, but Secured Another Appropriation—Grand Jury Takes a Recess Without Making Any Report.

O'NEILL, Neb., Sept. 18.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—County Attorney Murphy has returned from Mexico, where he went for the purpose of escorting Barrett Scott back to the scenes of his earlier joys and later sorrows in Holt county. But Scott did not come back. Murphy took with him \$2,000 to reward the man who is said to have placed Scott under arrest in Mexico and \$800 for personal expenses. Whether or not he brought this sum back with him is the leading question here, and Murphy is very mum, refusing today to make a statement when called upon by the supervisors, although he states that Scott was taken away from him on habeas corpus. If this was the case it would look as though he had paid the reward to get possession.

On the other hand, it is stated that Cunningham, the New Mexico sheriff, demands \$300 for Scott's release, but, however this may be, the county supervisors in session today appropriated an extra \$1,000 to be paid to that already appropriated to aid in effecting Scott's release. The total amount now appropriated, including that already spent under the head of expenses, amounts to \$4,400.

Mr. Murphy was absent from O'Neill only seven days; that would allow him a lay-over of but one day in Mexico, as it takes six days to make the trip. Scott's friends do not seem to care where he is apprehended or not, while his enemies will have no stone unturned in their effort to capture him, providing the county's credit holds out and warrants can be sold to raise the money.

Frank Campbell, the county's authorized agent in the matter, has been down in that country, but what he is doing is a mystery. In fact, a pair of mystery hands over the whole affair. The grand jury has adjourned after two weeks deliberation without making any public statement. Its investigations were confined mostly to the Scott affair. The jury meets again on the 25th instant.

WORLD'S FAIR ATTRACTIONS. Sunday Attendance Becoming Greater—Ireland's Day. CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The question of extending the fair until January 1 came up for discussion at the meeting of the directors this week. They will also consider the question of reducing the number of days to 25 cents. There is much opposition to extending the fair beyond the time fixed by congress.

The Sunday attendance at the fair is increasing. Yesterday's attendance is deemed encouraging, and it is believed the number of visitors will be larger than ever.

The Irish are determined to make their day, which is the last of next week, a record-breaking one. The grand jury has adjourned after two weeks deliberation without making any public statement. Its investigations were confined mostly to the Scott affair. The jury meets again on the 25th instant.

READY FOR A RIOT. Hot Headed Men Whose Patience Was Pat on a Test. There can be no riot at Twenty-fourth and Blondo streets yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and if cool heads and wise counsel had not prevailed violence would have been resorted to. The trouble arose from the fact that several hundred of the unemployed of the city were gathered at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Blondo streets, and because they were not, some of the hot-headed and more desperate ones wanted to show their strength by attacking the police.

When the council sold \$10,000 the other day for the use of the street commissioner in putting the unpaved streets in pair and to make a contract for the idle men and teams, the idea went abroad that every man without work was to be innocently put to death. The council had an idea of putting Saturday morning not less than 600 men showed up for work, a large number of them with teams. Of this number the fact that the council had recently been loosened. Thereupon the road was carefully guarded and inspected throughout, and arrangements made to send a private engine in advance of every train.

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SWIFT BEEF COMPANY OF CHICAGO

Beefmen Ample to the Supply

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—A case of cholera was discovered here today.

NEBRASKA'S GOVERNOR ROASTS HIS OPPOSED PAN-AMERICAN BIRMINGHAM CLUB

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 18.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Governor Lincoln received a letter from the secretary of the Pan-American Birminghame association asking him to send delegates to a congress to be held at St. Louis on October 3. The governor this evening transmitted to the secretary of the high sounding association a somewhat caustic reply in which his opinion of the proposed congress was expressed in no uncertain language. He said:

STATE OF NEBRASKA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 18, 1893. Mr. Lincoln: I received a letter from you transmitting the circular reporting the formation of the Pan-American Birminghame association, calling a convention of the members of the association to be held at St. Louis on October 3. I have also your letter of more recent date, expressing an anxiety that this state be represented there and asking if it is my purpose to appoint such delegates.

I can see why a silver producing state like Colorado should advocate the free coinage of silver. But I can see no reason why any other state should do so. The only reason I can see why any other state should do so is that they are all alike, but it is my duty to advise you that I shall appoint none, nor do anything to put this state in the attitude of evening sympathy with the free coinage of silver. I am, however, very desirous to possess the convention. The call for the convention is a circular reporting the formation of the association, calling a convention of the members of the association to be held at St. Louis on October 3. I have also your letter of more recent date, expressing an anxiety that this state be represented there and asking if it is my purpose to appoint such delegates.

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