couraging, the membership roll of 5.634 showing an increase during the year of 1.885, distributed over forty states and territories,

with a few in Europe and Canada. Mrs. James S. Peck of Wisconsin replied

to the address of welcome. She expressed the hope that a broad sympathy, with intel-ligence, wise methods and harmony might

characterize the proceedings.
Then came the submission of the reports

of the national officers. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, the vice president in charge of organization, reported that there are now

twenty-six state regents, thirty honorary state regents and ninety-two organized chap-

hapter was instituted at Indianapolis.

The report of Mrs. A. Howard Clarks, the

corresponding secretary-general, urged upon

the society the great need of a historical li-brary, where records and valuable books of

the society could be kept, and asked for per-sonal donations thereto. Mrs. Donald Mc-Lean of New York donated to the library several historical works and expressed the

hope that the example of the Empire state

would be followed by other states.

The registrars' report, read by Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, said: "In view of the questions at issue in the present congress, it may be of interest to the members to learn that

of 1.693 applications for membership approved during the year, with the exception of fifty-

five, the claims are all based on lineal de

The report of Mrs. D. R. Barclay as busi

iess manager of the American Monthly Mag-

azine, showed that caper had not been as successful as had been hoped for, there being

a decrease in the circulation as compared

with last year.

A letter was read from Mrs. Cleveland

saying that she would receive the delegates

The report of Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, the corresponding secretary-general, contained a statement that apparently caused some sur-

prise to the patriotle women present. She said that during the year several hundred of

the rosettes of the society had been ordered. Unfortunately the manufacturers of this country had been unable to make the

rosettes, and it had been necessary to send to France for them. The result is that the

members of the society, which stands for all that is patriotic, are wearing resettes made

in a European country. Mrs. Clarke said this was unavoidable. Her sister members might feel some satisfaction in that their

custom had been given to a sister republic, which had stood by us in the days of trial

The difference between the two factions

of the society, the "ineals" and the "col-laterals," will come up for settlement during

recognized patriot, as a soldier, or sailor, or a civil officer or from the mother of such a

patriot. The members who are in favor of limiting the membership only to lineal descendants have submitted an amendment

to the constitution climinating the words 'or from the mother of such a patriot.'

This is likely to give rise to a lively dis-cussion when it comes up for consideration, NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Daughters of

the Revolution celebrated Washington's birthday by a banques at the residence of

Mrs. Charles F. Steve, president of the society in this city. Patriotic songs were sung and speeches are made by those

AS AMERICANS.

New Yorkers Patriotically Observe th

National Holiday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.-Washington's birth

day was celebrated here today by many of

the time-honored customs. Business houses

generally were closed. At sunrise the stars

and stripes were flung to the breeze at the

Battery by Christopher R. Forbes, great

grandson of John Van Arsdale of revolu-

tionary renown. A bust of Washington was

unveiled at the general postoffice in the

presence of the clerks. Wall street was

deserted today and all the public buildings

In Brooklyn the national, state and city

flags were displayed from the public build

ings. This was in striking contrast to the custom in former years, where foreign flags

were also profusely unfurled. At sunrise salute of 100 guns was fired by Grand Arm

veterans at Fort Greene. The Brooklys fremen, numbering 2,500, celebrated the day

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The leading fea-

ture of the day's celebration in Baltimore was the unveiling of the beautiful bronze

tablet marking the site of old Congres hall, Baltimore and Sharp streets. The tab

let was erected by citizens of this city through the efforts of the Maryland society

of the Sons of the American Revolution t

commemorate the spot where the continental

congress met in Baltimore on December 20.

The unveiling was preceded by a parade

in which a large number of military and civic organizations participated.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 23.-J. T. Smith, farmer who lives near White Church, Kan.

has a Washington relic which he prize

is a Masonic apron of satin trimmed in gold

which Washington wore at Masonic lodge meetings. Mr. Smith is a member of Dela-

ware lodge No. 96, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the apron has been

handed down from father to son for 10

ancestor who lived neighbor to the fathe

of his country. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Washington

birthday was celebrated by a large portion of the population of this city at the Mid

winter fair grounds. The weather was all that could be wished-warm, sunny and

TO PLEASE A DYING WOMAN.

Waldo Robinson, Marries the Ludy His Wife

Selected on Her Death Bed.

Telegram to The Bee.)-Waldo Robinson,

business man of Des Moines, Ia., and Miss

Emma Brown of this city were married last

night and left at once for Des Moines. Rob-

inson was married to a cousin of Presiden

Cleveland a number of years ago and went to

Battle Creek, Mich., to live. He was agen

for an implement firm and was transferred

to this city. One of his wife's most inti-

mate friends was Miss Brown. Later he moved to Des Moines, where Mrs. Robin-son was taken ill and died in October last. While sick she wrote to Miss Brown, urging

childern loved her almost as they loved their own mother, and that because of that fact and because she (the writer) loved and trusted her, she asked that she consent to take her place when she should die.

If I could only hear you whisper 'yes

the letter continued, "I would feel that in little ones and their father were safe."

Refore her death Mrs. Robinson told h-

husband of her desire to have him marry some one and asked him whom he would like

to marry.. He answered that he knew of none. She then told him what she had writ

ten and made him promise to grant the wish expressed in the letter. Mr. Robinson die

not appreciate the wisdom of her arrange

ments until just what the mother did not want began to result—the children were scattered. Mr. Robinson wrote a for-

mal letter to Miss Brown. Its reply was equally formal. Then Mr. Robinson came here. That was on December 5, and yester-day the wish of Mrs. Robinson was fulfilled.

William O. Hugnet Resigns.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 22 .- William

O. Hugart, president of the Grand Rapids

owing to ill health.

her to remember the loyalty of their c panionship while living here and that

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 22.—(Special

years. It came into the possession

highly and exhibits on rare occasions

by a parade.

springlike.

The Brooklyn

the session of the convention.

and need.

DAN SICKLES'

One-Legged General Heads a Successful Revolt in the House of Representatives.

ARRESTED BY THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Refusal to Recognize the Warrant or the Speaker Blocks the Business.

AMOS CUMMINGS GIVES ABLE ASSISTANCE

Tammany's Members Defy the Forces of the Assembled Cohorts of Democracy.

TOM REED HAS SOME QUIET AMUSEMENT

His Interjections Nettle Dockery, Who Held the Gavel-How the Members Celebrated the Birthday of Their Country's Father.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-Washington's birthday was ushered into the house of representatives with a series of dramatic incidents which may possibly culminate with legal proceedings against the sergeant-atarms for false imprisonment of members of congress. Sergeant-at-Arms Snow, acting by virtue of the general warrant of arrest issued last Monday, has been apprehending members wherever they could be found. The warrant contains the names of fifty-six congressmen. Mr. Snow began last night to arrest congressmen on the floor of the house on warrants charging them with absenting themselves on Monday. This was in accordance with a colloquy between Speaker Crisp and the sergeant-at-arms during the session yesterday. Mr. Snow asked if he was expected to arrest members on the floor. Mr. Crisp answered that the sergeant-at arms was expected to "execute the order."

This was accepted as meaning that arrests on the floor should be made, and Mr. Snow at once began to carry this idea into effect. He arrested seven congressmen as they sat in their seats. Deputies made as many more arrests. In each case the member was tapped on the shoulder and then told that he was released on parole to appear when required. This morning these arrests began and continued until interrupted by a stirring

Representative Cummings of New York came down the middle of the aisle of the house just as the session was about to open. Deputy Hill stepped up to him and notified him that under the warrant he had Mr. Cummings would be placed under arrest and his parole taken. The congressman flushed and took the matter seriously. He stepped back and in bitter lauguage de-nounced the effort to arrest him. He re-fused to recognize the validity of the war-

"I give you fair warning," said Mr. Cummings, "that if you touch me you act at

For a moment it looked as though there would be serious trouble, as Mr. Cumming plainly intimated that he intended to re-sent the slightest touch indicating arrest by the use of force. The deputy quickly withdrew, however, as the orders of the however, as the orders sergeant-at-arms were to avoid indignities to congressmen in every way possible. Mem-bers who were apprehended threaten to secure suitable redress and talk of legal proceedings for false imprisonment.

Sergeant-at-Arms Snow says: "The greatest care has been taken to avoid giv-"The

ing offense to members. My orders to deputies are to proceed with the greatest caution and deference. We do not arrest members as though they were tramps or common drunks. They are merely notified that their names are on the warrant and then the member is touched to make the

service effective."
PRAYER HARDLY MOVED 'EM. The house, which does not usually meet or Washington's birthday during the long ses-sion of congress, assembled today, owing to the tangle which has grown out of the fight over the Bland bill. Chaplain Bagby in his prayer, alluding to the anniversary of

e birth of Washington, said: "We thank Thee, O Lord, that when the men of this nation were few and feeble and sore oppressed. Thou didst raise up Thy servant Washington to be a witness, a com mander and leader for the people. We thank Thee, O Lord, for his fortitude and patience in war, for his wisdom and pru-dence in peace, and for all the rich heritage of freedom secured to us by his integrity and faithfulness. Grant, O Lord, that the example of his virtues may incite the minds of our rulers to a like patriotism and piety and may the memory of his counsel bind to gether the hearts of our people in a spiri

of unity and peace."

The prospects of securing a quorum were t as good as they were yesterday. Bland and his supporters were for the first time apparently disheartened, although Mr. Bland refused to accept a compromise which comtemplated the dropping of the second section of the bill (providing for the coinage of the remainder of the bullion and the retire ment of the Sherman treasury notes of the

After the reading of the journal Mr. Pence of Colorado, rising to a question of personal privilege, corrected newspaper statements to the effect that members of the populist mi-nority attended the democratic caucus on the He explained that the populists were entire sympathy with the resolution adopted by the caucus to the effect that it was the duty of the democrats of the house to attend the sessions of the house and transact business. (Laughter.) But he wanted i understood that the populists were not at tending democratic caucuses, and they would not if they could

A sensational scene followed. Cummings of New York arose and in a most vigorous manner denounced an at

tempt to arrest him this morning.
"This morning," said he, standing at hi seat immediately in front of the speaker chair, "at 11 o'clock, while on the floor o this house I was approached by an assist ant sergeant-at-arms and informed that I was under arrest. I refused to acknowledge service and told him and his bosses to the service and told him and his bosses to try and arrest me at their peril. I have been on the floor of this house," continued Mr. Cummings, "and day after day in com-mittee rooms three hours before the sergeant-at-arms has been in this capitel and been here for four hours after he has left I denounce this attempted arrest on Wash-Ington's birthday, as unbridled tyranny. (Republican applause.) In the name of the farcial session on this untional holiday and

A round of applause greeted the statement, but Mr. Deckery, who was in the chair, explained that Mr. Cumminga had been recognized only to make a personal explanation and Mr. Cummings thereupon withdrew his motion.

REED CHOKED OFF. There was a good deal of excitement on the floor and Mr. Reed tried to renew the motion, but the chair declared it was not in order, as he had previously recognized Mr. Bland. The latter wanted the privilege of making an explanation, but the loud demands for the regular order out him off end be for the regular order cut him off and he was obliged to submit his motion, which was to close general debate on the seigniorage bill next Saturday at 3 o'clock without explanation. The change in form in the motion indicated for the first time that Mr. Bland's faith in his ability to essecure a

quorum was waning and that he realized M'KINLEY ON WASHINGTON that if he was to win further, concessions to the oposition must be made. On his motion be demanded the previous question. Pending that motion Mr. Cummings again moved an adjournment in honor of the memory of Washington. On a rising vote the motion was lost—192 to 124.

Mr. Cummings demanded the yeas and

nays. The republicans and democratic opment—117 to 114. Upon the announcement Mr. Reed suggested that the sorgeant-at-arms bring to the bar such members as were under arrest. "We ought to have the regular jail delivery," he added amid

Before the sergeant-at-arms could bring the prisoners to the house bar, however, Mr. Hulick of Ohio, rising to a question of personal privilege, called attention to the fact that while he was absent by leave of the house granted February 28, he had received a letter of summons from Sergeant-at-Arms Snow, informing him that all leaves of absence had been revoked and that he (Snow) teld a warrant for his arrest, and asking if he would accept the telegram as service and return. Mr. Hulick explained that he had been absent attending the funeral of his colleague, Mr. Houck, and his leave of absence had been extended. He insisted that his name had been improperly incorporated in the warrant for arrests. He asked not that he be excused, but that his name be stricken from the warrant. He argued the question

at some length.

Mr. Bland moved that Mr. Hulick be discharged from custody. The statement of the gentleman from Ohio had shown that he was in no wise to be blamed for his ar-rest, as he was absent with leave, but he insisted that the house would be in an anomalous position if leaves of absence were granted until a quorum was broken and it then had no power to revoke such leaves of

Mr. Heard elicited a round of applause when he declared that common courtesy de manded that members absent with leave should first be notified of the revocation of such leaves before they were placed in the attitude of being in contempt of the house. Great excitement followed.

A dozen members were expressing their opinion on the justice of Mr. Hulick's arrest at the same time, when Mr. Sickles moved to adjourn. The sergeant-at-arms was called to clear the aisles and restore order.

Mr. Dockery, in the chair, ruled that the motion was not in order, as business had not intervened since the previous motion to adjourn had been voted down. A long discussion followed as to the propriety of the ruling. It was pointed out if the debate were not to be considered "business" in the language of the rule the house might be kept in session for months at a time. Mr. Dockery finally concluded to put the

motion as the easiest way out of the diffi-culty, although he refused to withdraw the ruling as an abstract proposition.

Again the motion to adjourn was defeated -107 to 138. Another sensational scene

Mr. Blair of New Hampshire asked unaninous consent that the clerk, in honor of the day, read to the house the farewell address of Washington. Mr. Pendleton objected. The chair then stated the question to be upon Mr. Blaud's demand for the previous question upon his motion to discharge Mr. Hulick from custody.

DAN SICKLES REBELS. As the house was dividing Mr. Sickles, democrat, of New York, standing on his crutches in the center aisle, was loudly calling for recognition, stating that he had a question of the highest personal privilege

o present. "I am informed," said he, "that I am under arrest, I demand to know by what authority.

Mr. Dockery, who was in the chair, de-clared that Mr. Sickles could not interrupt the proceedings while the house was dividheard and Mr. Terry, democrat, of Arkansas called him to order. The speaker pro tem ordered Mr. Sickles to take his seat, which he refused to do. "If I am under arrest I cannot be any worse

off if under contempt. I am under arrest now, sir, and in the custody of the sergeantat-arms. All this time Mr. Sickles had been stand-

ing and the clamor that he should be heard grew so irresistible that he was recog-"I am informed by the sergeant-at-arms

that I am under arrest. I desire to know if this is true?"
"If he is under arrest," interrupted Mr. Snodgrass of Tennessee, "he has no right to be heard."

"Oh, I am not convicted yet," replied Mr. "I still have the right to be heard. I desire to know for what reason I am under arrest. I ask that the report of the sergeant-at-arms be made now. "I suggest," interrupted Mr. Reed, "in the interest of the orderly conduct of business,

that the question of privilege to which the first disposed of." He went on to argue at some length that

this question, having been presented, took precedence over all other questions of privilege until disposed of, and Messrs. Springer, McMillin, Bland and Hopkins were drawn into the controversy, which at last became so confusing that by general acquiescence it was decided to hear the report of the sergeant-at-arms. The report is as fol-WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1894.-Hon

Charles A. Crisp, Speaker, etc.: Sir-I pre-sent herewith a detailed report of my further action under house warrant of Feb-Of the list of absentees returned to me by

ruary 19, 1894.

Of the list of absentees returned to me by the clerk the following are reported sick and unable to attend; Messrs, Boutelle, Crane, Dalzell, Hendrix and Scranton.

The following are excused by the house; Messrs, Gillette, Harris, Hines, Lockwood, Wright, Brostus and Northway.

The following have been reported to me as arrested and are present in the house; Hons, Richard Adams, Jr., F. E. Beltzhoover, J. M. Clancy, H. A. Coffeen, C. M. Cooper, A. J. Cummings (who refuses arrest), J. T. Dunn (who protests), C. J. Erdman, M. D. Harter, G. F. Krebbs, T. M. Mahon, William McAleer, G. W. Murray, M. Mutchler, J. B. Reilly, W. Rush, D. E. Sickles, D. W. Hulick, A. C. McDowell, A. N. Johnson, E. M. Woomer.

It is but just to say that these honorable members, when notified by wire or otherwise, voluntarily came to the house and responded to their names on roll calls, but the positive order of the house warrant, directed to arrest them "wherever they may be found," left me no alternative but to execute the order.

The following have not been found: R. H. Clarke, John C. Houck, T. L. Johnson, C. A. Russel, W. J. White, J. D. Hicks, J. C. Hutchinson.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted. Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representa

"I demand a separate trial," said Mr. Sickles after the reading of the report was concluded. A dozen members were clamoring for recognition. Others were pushing and crowding in the aisle, paying not the slight-est heed to the continuous gavel pounding

of the speaker pro tem. "This is the house of representatives,"
finally shouted Mr. Dockery, "not a beer
garden." (Laughter and applause.) "The
gentleman will have a sevarate trial if he desires it, but the rules must be observed. The gentleman will take his seat."

"I always obey orders," said Mr. Sickles When order was restored Mr. Johnson of Indiana attempted to interfect a question of privilege. He said he wanted to say when where and by whom he was arrested, but the chair held that he would have ample opportunity to do this when he appeared before the bar of the house. It was then decided to call the prisoners in their order. ADAMS FIRST ARRAIGNED.

Adams of Pennsylvania, the succe of Mr. O'Nelll, was the first called. He appeared very indignant. He was asked to give his excuse for being absent without

'I was in the state of Pennsylvania," he stated, "exercising the highest duty of citizenship—voting for a member of this house. (Republican applause.) Partly by my efforts we were able to roll up 177,000 majority for Galusha A. Grow. (Renewed applause.) The moment I received summons

(Continued on Second Page.)

Ohio's Famous Governor Extols the Virtues of the First President.

AMERICAN EDUCATION IS NEEDED NOW

Young Men Must Be Taught of Our Institutions-Bryan of Nebraska on Patriotism-Other Observations of the Holiday.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22 .- An audience of 6,000 people greeted Governor McKinley of Ohio at the great Auditorium this afternoon, where he delivered an address in commemoration of Washington's birthday. The exercises were under the auspices of the Union League club. Governor McKinley's address was an eloquent tribute to the memory of the father of this country.

Governor McKinley carefully traced at great length the life of Washington, and in closing said that in many things the first president was far beyond his age, and especially in his views as to the value and importance of education to popular government. He perceived that real liberty must rest on the basis of popular education. Washington had the true American spirit of love for our free institutions and for our schools and colleges, and everything he said or did was in encouragement of that spirit. In a letter dated January 24, 1795, he said: "It was always a source of serious reflection and sincere regret to me that the youth of the United States should be sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education. Although there are doubtless many under these circumstances who escape the dangers of contracting principles unfavorable to our form of government, yet we ought to deprecate the hazard attending the ardent and susceptible mind from being too strongly and too early prepossessed in favor of other political systems before they are capable of appreciating our own."

"Now," said Governor McKinley, "I fear that the hazard which Washington deprecated ninety-nine years ago still exists, and even now there are those of our countrymen who, failing to appreciate our own, are too strongly prepossessed in favor of other polit-ical systems and have not escaped the dangers of 'contracting principles unfavorable to republican government.' " The great banquet hall of the Union League

club was filled tonight at the annual gather-ing of the club members on the evening of Washington's birthday. The hall was tastefully hung with the national colors and a profusion of bunting was gracefully draped around the pictures of Washington and other revolutionary heros. Governor McKinley of Ohio, who had delivered the oration upon Washington at the Auditorium during the afternoon, was the honored guest of the evening, and his remarks after the cigars were lighted were received with great applause. Nothing in any of the speeches was given a political tingethe night was given over to eulogies of Washington as a man and praise of his achievments as soldier and statesman. Besides the speech of Governor Mc-Kinley, who was let off easy because of his afternoon effort, Bishop Fowler of Minnesota spoke on "Washington as a Providential Man;" Representative W. J. Bryan of Nebraska on "Justice, the Pillar of Govern-ment;" John S. Wise, ex-congressman from Virginia, on "Washington, the Mightiest Name on Earth," and Luther Laffin Mills of Chicago on "Washington's Farewell Address.

BRYAN ON PATRIOTISM.

Mr. Bryan said in part: "Patriotism is described as love of country, and is everywhere recognized as the highest civic virtue. Some have regarded t as a sentimental attachment to native or adopted land; some have called it devotion to the flag; and still others have seen in it the higher selfishness which purchases permanent advantage with temporary self-de-But whatever may be its essence or the form of its expression, patriotism has

and orator. "In this land of ours the call to duty is an important when it comes in the still, small voice as when sounded from the cannon mouth. Does it not require as much devo-tion to discharge with constant and con-scientious care the daily tasks of the citizen as it does to carry a musket? Does it hot require as much self-sacrifice to enlist all of no's property for taxation as it does to enlist in the army? Does it not require as much fortitude to place civil duty above private business and the common weal above party advantage as it does to command a

After speaking of the various evils threatening our republic. Representative Bryan continued: "If we were asked to name the greatest danger which threatens our political life as a nation, what danger would we point out? Not protection or free trade -a patriotic people will rid themselves of both, if bad; not a gold, a silver or a paper standard-a patriotic people will settle the money question according to the best in-terests of all; not extravagance or stinginess in appropriations—a patriotic people will support their government with sufficient liberality and will, in time, check unnecessary expenditures; nor state sovereignty or centralization of power. The danger lies the lack of interest in the political

destinies of the country.
"The duty of the citizen does not end when he contributes his proportion of the taxes collected by the government; it does not end when he goes to the polls and chooses be tween the candidates nominated; his full duty requires attendance upon conventions mass meetings, caucuses and primaries where opinion finds expression and politices are initiate. No age has faced graver problems tha those which now press upon us for solution No generation ever enjoyed greater oppor-tunities for intelligent, heroic devotion to the country's good. It is as important for us fathers to secure them and, as we meet about this board to do homage to him whose sword achieved our independence and whose wisdom guided the footsteps of the infan republic, I can propose no more appropriate sentiment than this: 'The United States, secure in peace or in war, when the people so act, at all times, in all places and under all circumstances, that each is worthy of that noblest of all names—an American citizen."

Numerous other speeches were made by guests and members of the club.

FROM SIRES WHO CONQUERED.

Daughters of the American Rev lution Open Their Convention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.-The association of Daughters of the American Revolution began its third continental congress at the Church of Our Father in this city today. The congress is to last for three days and will be presided over by Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, the president-general of the society.

The national flag and the national shield has been used with excellent effect in the decorations of the galleries and the platform from which the addresses were made was banked with palms and other plants. The picture of Mrs. Harrison, who was a former officer of the society, was on the platform covered with an American flag. The officers of the society are: President-general, Mrs. Stevenson; Mrs. Ella Walworth, vice presient, in charge of cream anti n; Mrs. Eugen Washington, recording secretary-general Mrs. A. Howard Clarke, corresponding secre tary-general: Mrs. Margaret Dickins, treas-urer-general; Mrs. Charles J. Johnson and Mrs. Rosa M. Smith, registrars-general; Mrs. Henry Blount, historian-general, Mrs. E. T. Bullock, chaplain-general, and Mrs. Mary

Desha, surgeon-general. After the assemblage was called to order Mrs. Bullock offered prayer and then the Marine band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. Stevenson in a formal ad-dress of welcome reviewed the patriotic work of the men of the revolution. To the CONCLUDED AMID CHEERS

Daughters of the American Revolution the greatest interest, Mrs. Stevenson said, con-tered about the woman's congress held dur-Resolutions Denouncing Hoke Smith Close the Grand Army Encampment. ing the World's fair. The increase and progress of the society had been most en-

HIS APPOINTMENT AN INSULT TO VETERANS

Sons of Veterans Denied Full Membership in the Parent Organization-Several Important Resolutions Adopted by the Veterans.

LINCOLN, Feb. 22 .- (Special Telegram to The Bec.)-The seventcenth annual encampment of the Nebraska department of the ters, showing a large increase over last year. The last chapter was completed yes-terday, when the Caroline Scott Harrison Grand Army of the Republic closed its sea sion tonight by a public installation of the newly elected department officers. Colonel Russell of Schuyler was unanimously selected as the installing officer. The officers installed tonight were elected today and are as follows:

Commander, Church Howe of South Auburn senior vice commander, C. E. Adams of Su perfor; Junior vice commander, John Barnes of Albion; medical director, William Banwell of Albion; chaplain, Dr. G. W. Matin e Kearney.
Of these officers the first three were

elected without opposition. Church Howe was placed in nomination by Major T. S. Clarkson of Omaha. Several delegates started to second the nomination, but Commander Church secured the floor and in brief speech seconded Howe's nomination in behalf of the members of the Grand Army in Nebraska. The rules were suspended and for the first time in the history of the Grand Army department in Ne-braska a department commander against whom there had not been a single opposing candidate was elected by acclamation. For senior vice commander C. E. Adams was placed in nomination by C. J. Dilworth of Hastings, and as there were no other candidates. didates be was also elected by acclamation, Barnes of Albion was nominated by C. Wesley Tucker of Cherokee county. He

was also elected by acclamation.

The council of administration was next elected, as follows: J. H. Culver, Minden J. A. Ehrhardt, Stanton; G. E. Whitman, Oxford; Robert La Fountain, Kearney, and

Lockner of Omaha.
The delegates to the national encampmen are: C. H. Gould and J. J. Garner of Lin-coln; John Reese, Broken Bow; J. F. Diener, Syracuse; J. T. Sumny, West Point; W. S. Askwith and T. L. Hull, Omaha; J. W. Laferty, Wisner, and James Bender, Fairmont.

committee to which had been referred Commander Church's annual report submitted the following, which was adopted: SONS OF VETERANS EXCLUDED. The society is now open to all "accepta-ble" descendants from men who rendered loyal aid to the cause of independence as a

SONS OF VETERANS ENCLUDED.

Your committee, to whom was referred the report of the department commander, beg leave to report that the department commander has shown a most intense interest in the affairs of the order, and has labored faithfully for its good. We commend the sentiments of the report to the careful attention of every camrade.

Upon the recommendation to admit the Sons of Veterans to full membership in our order your committee believe that the Grand Army of the Republic is a band of brave and loyal men who went forth at their country's call to preserve the union. It is the only organization whose membership must of necessity be limited, and it is fitting that the great organization should die with its last member.

We cordially endorse the sentiments of the commander, expressing our love for and devetion to these, our heirs, who must take up and carry on the great cause when we from the ravages of time must leave it. We extend to them as a separate organization our hearty support and godspeed; but we from the ravages of time must leave it.

We extend to them as a separate organization our hearty support and godspeed; but as constitutional requirements of our order are honorable discharge from service in the war of the rebellion from April, 1861, to April, 1865, we cannot approve the recommendation of the report.

Thanking the commander in your behalf for the splendid service rendered we offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to procure a suitable badge for presentation to the retiring department commander as evidence of our appreciation of his great service.

T. S. CLARKSON,

A. V. COLE,

S. H. MORRISON,

JOSEPH TEETERS,

S. J. ALEXANDER.

One of the pleasant features of the day's

One of the pleasant features of the day session was the presentation to C. J. Dil-worth of Hastings, the post department commander's badge. The presentation speech was eloquently made by Russell of Schuyler. The badge is a variation of the regulation Grand Army badge, the star being encrusted with diamonds and surrounded by a laurel wreath of solid gold. It also bore General Dilworth's corps emblem, an acorp

of solid gold. The general made an elo-quent and feeling response.

A committee consisting of C. H. Gere, Church Howe and J. H. McClay submitted a report advocating the use of text books in common schools inculcating patriotic sentiments and true loyalty. The adjutant general and quartermaster general both came in for commendatory reports for the excellency of the past year's work.

The following resolution, presented by A V. Cole of Juniata, was adopted with a chee

V. Cole of Juniata, was adopted with a cheer that shook the building:
Whereas, The Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Nebraska has at all times been loyal to this government and to its executive officers, and we expect to remain loyal, but at this time we do most respectfully protest; therefore be it.
Resolved, That we consider the appointment of Hoke Smith as secretary of the interior an insult to the union soldiers and a direct slap in the face of every soldier who fought for the union.
A resolution giving the thanks of the en-

A resolution giving the thanks of the en-campment to the members of Farragut and Appomattox posts of Lincoln, to the drum corps, the veterans quartet and the committee on arrangements, was offered by Com-rade Lee and adopted. After naming Hast ings as the meeting place for the next encampment the business of the present ses-sion was completed and the encampment

adjourned sine die. The public installation of the newly elected officers took place at the state capitol this evening. Commander Howe named as his staff officers the following: Assistant adjutant general, A. H. Trimble of Lincoln assistant quartermaster general, E. M. Shav of Talmage; assistant inspector general, S. S. D. Davis of Wilbur; judge advocate general T. F. Powers of Chadron; chief musterin officer, A. H. Brown of Hastings; senior aide de-camp, G. H. Jewett of Arlington. MAJOR HOWE'S MILITARY RECORD.

Major Church Howe enlisted as a private the first regiment that answered President Lincoln's first call for men. April 16, 1861, "The Old Massachusetts Sixth," and was with that regiment in the Baltimore riot, April 19, 1861. He was afterwards promoted to quartermaster sergeant, and remained with the "Old Sixth" at Washington, Baltimore and Relay House, Md. until August 1, 1861, when he was commissioned by Governor Andrews first Heutenant and quartermaster, Fifteenth Massachusetts volunteers. January 8, 1863, commissioned captain, Fifteenth Massachuseits volunteers. March 13.₄1865, breveted major United States volunteers. November 2, 1361, detached from regiment and assigned to duty as ordnance officer, staff of General Charles P. Stone, commanding corps of observation at Poolesviiie, Md. February 2, 1862, assigned o duty as senior aide-de-camp to General ohn Sedgwick, commanding the Second division. Second corps. Army of the Potoma campaign, and into the Maryland campaign where, at Antietam, September 17, he wa wounded, November 2, 1862, assigned t duty on staff of Major General Sloom commanding Twelfth corps, Army of the Potomac, and made provost marshal of northern Maryland and West Virginia, head-quarters at Harper's Ferry. December 27 1862, was again assigned as senlor aide-de camp to Major General John Sedgwick, commanding Ninth corps and Sixth corps re

Among the battles in which Major Howe took part were those of Ball's Bluff, siege of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mill, Peach road since 1873, has resigned Orchard, Savage Station, Charles City Cross

Road, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Flint Hill, Second Bull Run and Antictam. General Sedgwick, in his official reports of the buttles of Fair Oaks and Antictam, makes special mention of Major Howe's gallant conduct. In February, 1893, Major Howe was elected senior vice commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Nebraska. Major Howe joined the Grand Army of the Republic in 1866, becoming a member of the Goorge H. Ward pest, No. 10, at Worcester, Mass., and has continued an active member of the organization ever since, being at the present time a member of Carley post, No. 173, at Auburn, Neb.

Kansas G. A. R. Organizations. NEWTON, Kan., Feb. 22.-This was the busiest day with all the organizations connected with the Grand Army. The reports of officers and committees were discussed, very little of which is of public interest. The very little of which is of public litterest. The new council of administration is J. B. Cook of Chetopa, J. R. Baird of Spearville, G. M. Stratton of Clay Center, J. R. Griffith of Emperia and S. S. Peterson of Kansas City. The delegates-at-large are A. W. Smith of McPherson, D. R. Anthony of Leavenworth, H. A. Allen of Russell and G. W. Weed of Topeka, with W. P. Shockley of Fort Scott, E. B. Jones of Holton, J. Shoup or Abilene and Ben Fagan of Ellsworth as alternates The Sons of Veterans today completed the organization of the first regiment of the military branch of their organization.

TO PROTECT THE INDIANS. Chicago Minister Will Investigate the

Manner of Furnishing Supplies. CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—(Special Telegram to The Ree 1-Rev. William G. Clarke of the Campbell Park Presbyterian church proposes to investigate the distribution of supplies among the Indians, for which the United States government is paying out large sums of money. Dr. Clarke, in addition to his duties as pastor, is secretary of the People's institute, and is a public spirited man. has been informed that the goods for which Uncle Sam pays seldom reach their destina tion; that rascally agents and politicians gothe long end of the money and the Indians have to be content with the balance, represented by unpalatable food and worthless

ommodities The matter took form at a regular prayer meeting at the Campbell Park church to night. Dr. Clarke read to his flock a letter from Miss Emma C. Sickles, vice president of the Indian Land Adjustment league, of which William Lloyd Garrison is president, A portion of this letter is as follows

"It may surprise you to learn that I am convinced, after studying the Indian problem among scientists, among congressmen it both houses, among Indians in many tribes and in the judiciary, that the snears of politicians are too true when they say that the worst enemies of Indians are found among the churches and so-called philanthropists This is borne out by the fact that a minister of the gospel as Indian commissioner com-pelled the exclusion of progressive Indians from the World's fair and prevented the co-operation of the Indian Rights associa

"The Indians were never in a more des perate or pitiable condition than today, when the legalized robbers are coercing the civilized Indians from their homes, where they have built schools and estab-lished towns. Throughout the Indian territory they are repudiating the Christian religion and becoming avowed iniidels or lapsing into their old metods,"

lapsing into their old metods,

Miss Sickles was present and made a
brief address, in which she said:

The
Indian problem is not among the Indians.
It is among the white people. There are
less than 300,000 Indians. During my last trip to Pine Ridge, in 1891, anxious people in London wrote to their friends in New York asking if they were not afraid of selves. It was very hard for them to realize that all this commotion was made by fifty Indians. These Indians stirred up the misunderstanding with the whites. The grievances used by these Indians as a cover for their insur rection were the infamous methods of fulfilling contracts and the encouragement the received by incompetent and cowardly of ficials, who, while being guilty of wrongs and robberies in collusion with Washington officials kept the progressive Indians in the back ground. Many tribes are being lit erally pauperized by methods used in pay-ing them for their lands, which consists in the annual issuing of supplies through contract system which is continued through the greed which it gratifies and takes from Indian all ambition to work. contracts are being let in this city for supplies for the Sioux Indians. It is a practical opportunity to follow this contract in its methods of fulfillment. See what is called for by the contract and what is actually delivered to the Indians."

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

Enthusiastic Gathering of the Faithful Hosts at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 22 - President James H. Harkness called the convention of the republican league of clubs of Missouri to order at the Grand opera house a few minutes after II o'clock this forence Judge W. D. Hubbard of this city delivered the address of welcome, which was ele

the address of welcome, which was eloquently responded to by President Harkness. Mention of McKinley's name and protection was loudly eheered.

After the appointment of committees the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

About 2,000 delegates, representing nearly 800 clubs, have reported. Among the most prominent members present are: Chauncey I. Filley of St. Louis, Major Bittinger of St. Joseph and J. H. Bothwell, chairman of the republican state committee.

The convention reassembled at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and after the reading of letters and telegrams of regret from J. J. Ingalls and Major William Warner, Hon, C. I. Filley addressed the convention. The committees next made their reports. The resolutions adopted endorsed the republican policy of protection and condemned the democrats. A resolution was also adopted sending congratulations to Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania on his victory.

At the night session an address was delegated by Hon I. K. Cabbison of Konsas At the night session an address was de-livered by Hon, J. K. Cubbison of Kansas

MAY SAVE MERANE.

Gravesend's Boss Sees a Ray of Hope from Albany. BROOKLYN, Feb. 22.-A dispatch in ar evening paper from Albany says John Y. McKane is safe, and unless something unforseen happens he is saved from a felon's cell for many months to come, and per haps will never be required to wear the

haps will never be required to wear the prison garb. The dispatch goes on to say Judge Fursmen of Troy has consented to issue a certificate of reasonable doubt, provided such a certificate is not issued by Judge Cullen of Brocklyn, Judge Cullen has not as yet heard any arguments on the motion, which is now before him, and will not in any likelihood be in a position to give a decision for a week.

The dispatch for this reason says all information about the action of Judge Fursmen of Troy is jealously guarded by the McKaneites at Albany.

This story created a stir among McKaneites at Albany.

This story created a stir among McKaneites at Albany.

The dispatch sin Brooklyn, and all claim they expected something of the kind, because Justice Newton is a fusiler and has been at Albany for several days past.

The dispatch also said the plea to be made Judge Fursmen is that the McKaneiury was tampered with while out of the jury box, and that the jury rendered its verdict upon public sentiment rather than upon the testimony presented. The dispatch could not be confirmed in this city.

Combination of Vaudeville Theaters.

of nine vaudeville theaters was formed i

TO BURN HER ALIVE

Fiendish Vagabond Tries First to Outrage and Then to Murder Mrs. Rothschild.

FOLLOWED HER REFUSAL TO FEED HIM

Forced Her Into a Closet and Set Hei Clothing on Pire.

HAD DRENCHED HER WITH KEROSENE OIL

He Then Made His Escape from the House Unseen by Any One.

IT WAS THE BRUTE'S SECOND VISIT Woman Runs Into the Yard and Neighbors

Hurry to Her Help-She Was Terribly Burned and May Die-Some Conflicting Opinions.

Mrs. Freda Rothschild says she was made the victim of a most dastardly assault at the hands of a tramp at her home, 446 South Twenty-fourth avenue, yesterday. Arson and attempted murder were added to the man's crime, which was the result of a refusal of Mrs. Rothschild to give her assailant something to cat.

The story, as told by Mrs. Rethschild, is that at 10:30 o'clock she was working about the kitchen when a trampish looking individual suddenly appeared, coming from her cellar, and asked her to give him something to eat. She replied that she had nothing for him, and asked him how he chanced to be in the cellar. The man refused to offer any explanation of his presence, and repeated his demand for food. Mrs. Rothschild again refused this request, when the man immediately assaulted her. He caught up a cup of coal oil, which he threw over the woman's clothing, and then caught her and forced her into a closet and set fire to

her clothing. The door was then closed and held shut for a few minutes. Her clothing burned rapidly, but she managed by throwing herself against the door to break the catch and get out into the yard. By this time her dress was all ablaze.

FRIENDS RUN TO HELP. A cry of alarm was given and neighbors hastened to her assistance. The woman was wrapped in blankets and a preparation applied to her hands, breast and face.

Investigation showed that the woman's face suffered most and is quite badly burned. At first it was thought that her eyesight had been entirely destroyed, but physicians are of the opinion that her eyes will be saved, though her face will be scarred for life. When the detectives talked with Mrs. Rothschild she was conscious and said that the person who assaulted her was a tramp, but the police do not believe that statement, as it was apparent that both the injured

woman and her neighbors were trying to conceal something from the officers. Detective Haze says that the woman has been separated from her husband for some time and they have an idea that he had something to do with the trouble. From the looks of the room the police were led to believe that there had been a row of some no one seemed to know.

Whenever Mrs. Rothschild started to tell the detectives anything some of the neigh-bors surrounding her bed would caution her to keep her mouth closed and say nothing, as no publicity was desired. Mrs. Rothschild made an attempt to de-scribe her assailant, but was so frequently interrupted by "friends" that all the police

know is that he was a tall man with a blonde mustache. A search was made by the police for such a person, but of course no one was found that would answer the description well enough to warrant an arrest The fire department was called out by the

blaze in the house. The fire was extinguished with but little damage to the house NO ONE SAW THE TRAMP. Several women who were in the house attending the sick woman came out and

volunteered the information that Mrs. Rothschild had said that on Tuesday last a tramp passed by the house and exposed his person, but several neighbors deny this and say that no such individual as described had been seen in the neighborhood. The more the detectives listened to the talk of those about the place the more the mystery Finally the police became satisfied that

the trame was a myth, and that a colored gentleman was conscaled in the wood pile. This thought of the detectives was considerably strengthened by the repeated requests of the relatives to "keep the matter way from the -- reporters."

While the police were looking around the yard they noticed that the house had only two doors, a front and a rear entrance. Mrs. Rothschild has been in the habit of keeping the doors locked at all times, as she

is alone a great deal, and just how a person could gain admittance without her consent is a mystery. All of the windows were examined but no tracks in the snow were found near any of these openings. Just before the police left a man came up and said that a person answering the description given by Mrs. Rothschild had appeared at a house on Farqam street and asked for food. This clue was chased down but appeared to be without foundation.
Some persons are inclined to think that

Mrs. Rothschild was filling lamps or using gasoline and that in some way her clothing caught fire and she in her fright ran into the At any rate the investigation so far falls to prove the appearance of any man about the premises during the past few days.

WHAT NEIGHBORS SAY, A tour of the neighborhood developed very little concerning the affair. E. E. Caughey, little concerning the affair. E. E. Caughey, who lives directly across the street, was attracted by the woman's screams when she ran out into the yard, and he hastened to her relief. With snow he succeeded in putting out the blaze, and, with another neighbor who had arrived, they carried Mrs. Rothachild into the house. Caughey says that all the woman said concerning the affair was that a tramp did it, and then fainted away. Concerning the man, neither Caughey nor any of the neighbors remember having seen any person like the one described, either yesterday or at any time, in the neighbor-hood. The houses in this vicinity are very close together and are all occupied by fam-llies, who say they have never seen any stranger answering the description given by

Mrs. Rothschild in that vicinity, and where the individual could have gone without any one seeing bim is a mystery.

Concerning the previous visit of the mysterious individual, Mr. Caughey's little girl terious individual, Mr. Caughey's little girl says that when Mrs. Rothschild came out of the house screaming and said that a tramp had appeared at her door and insulted her she was out in the yard across the street playing, but that she saw no one run-ning away from the house or hanging around there but she heard some one scream. She Pittsburg yesterday, the object being to protect the public and managers from poor performers and worse dramas. The theaters represented were the Auditorium and Monumental of Baltimore. Lyceum of Washington, Star of Cleveland, People's of Cincinnati, Empire of Indianapohe, Buckingham and Grand opera house of Louisville, Standard of St. Louis, and the Academy of Music, Pittsburg.

The manager, Harry Williams of the Academy of Music, Pittsburg.

The manager, Harry Williams of the Academy of Music, Pittsburg.

The manager interior will business. He explained that the pool would divide the profits. There is no intention of squeezing the companies or salaries of performers. The only desire is to protect the theaters and public from bad performances.