THE ST. Y. BERTHMANN STITE YOU

ments on the university grounds and other

ments on the university grounds and other equipment and facilities of instruction.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:
Section I. There shall be levied upon the presessed value of all taxable property in this state, for each year of the ensuings blennium, a tax of one-half of 1 mill on each and every dollar thereof, the proceeds of which levy shall constitute a special fund in the hands of the state treasurer, for the use and benefit of the University of Nebraska for new buildings already erceted, improvements of buildings already erceted, improvements of the university grounds and other equipment and facilities of instruction, to be expended by and under the direction of the board of regents of said university.

of said university.

Sec. 2. For the disbursement of the moneys hereby appropriated the board of regents of the University of Nebraska shall issue certificates, signed by its president and issue certificates, signed by its president and secretary. In the manner provided by an act of the legislature of the state of Nebraska approved February 23, 1875, and upon the presentation of such certificates the auditor of public accounts is hereby authorized and required to draw and issue his warrant upon the state treasurer for the amounts specified in such certificates and in favor of the parties therein named. Sec. 3. Whereas, an emergency now sxists, this sot shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

SENATORS DISCUSS RELIEF MEASURES.

Caldwell's Resolution Withdrawn and Substitute Referred-Woors's Appointments. LINCOLN, Jan. 8 .- (Special.) -- Immediately after the approval of the journal in the sonate this morning, Senator Caldwell withdrew the resolution he off-red yesterday afternoon relating to the extensi n of aid to the drouth sufferers. The resolution offered yesterday by the senator from Hall county was objected to periously in a number of quarters, because it obviously opened the way .for extravagant expenditures. After withdrawing the resolution, Senator Caldwell sent to the desk another resolution of similar purport, the pith

lowing: Resolved. That the authorities of the several counties in which suffering exists are hereby requested to relieve the same at once at the est of such counties for the next ten days, and that this legislature will pass laws legalizing such action.

Senator Caldwell moved the suspension of the rules and the adoption of his resolution. Date of Harlan and Graham of Gage both raised the point that the senate could not bind the house by such a resolution. Caldwell replied that his only object was to extend a little encouragement to county commissioners. Finally on motion of McKesson f Lancaster, the resolution was recerred to the relief committee. A resolution of the same purport, offered by Rathburn of Hitchock, went over under the rules. Under bills on first reading, the following

were introduced and read for the first time; Senate file No. 25, by Gray, to provide seed and feed for drouth sufferers in the state of Nebraska. Senate file No. 37, by Bressler, to provide

senate tile No. 31, by Bressler, to provide for the removal of county, township and precinct officers.

Senate file No. 37, by McKeeby, provid-ing a special fund for the University of Nebraska. enate file No. 38, by Hahn, to protect

Mongolian pheasants. Senate file No. 29, by Caldwell (by request), to amend the insurance laws so as to permit the operation of mutual insurof permit the operation of matter insur-nce companies.

Senate file No. 40, by Smith, amending the criminal code so as to add imprisonment in the state penitentiary to the penalty for reaking into dwelling houses, etc., in the

day time.

Senate file No. 41, by Watson, to permit of the county to issue bonds for the purpose of building a new jail.

Senate file No. 42, by Watson, providing that all admissions to the bar in Nebraska shall, in the future, be made only by the supreme court. Senate file numbers 11 to 34, inclusive, were

read the second time and referred to appropriate committees.

Lieutenant Governor Moore made his announcement of the appointment of senate employes for the session. The fortunate ones

are as follows: W. Hollinger, custodian of the cloak room; Samuel Grant, assistant custodian of the cloak room; J. C., Hubbard, assistant custodian of the cloak room; J. H. Christner, bookkeeper; G. W. Sabine, file messenger; Samuel Picale and J. K. Moore, night watchmen; Louie Otto, custadian of lieutenant gov-eritor's room; William Coons, bill holder; Frank Foster and John Current, janitors for committee reoms; George Mohrenstecher, doorkeeper of the gallery; Henry Nightingale, fireman; J. C. Johnston, junitor; James Mahoney, proof reader.

o'clock tomorrow morning.

Resolut on Calling for Information Laid to Rest for the Time. LINCOLN, Jan. 8 .- (Special.)-The speaker announced four new members of the commit-

announced four new members of the committee on appointments, Cramb, Brady, Casper and Huil.

Brockman of Richardson sent up a memorial to congress asking that an amendment to the constitution be laid before the country providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. But Mr. Brockman's memorial failed to awaken a responsive second.

Quite a warm discussion was provoked by the resolution of Rethlentner of Cherry directing the ex-secretary of state to inform the house what had become of the old chairs in use in representative hall in 1893. Upon this resolution Suter of Antelope made some forcible remarks, directing attention to the fact that the report of the chief clerk of the old.

chairs were worn out and rickety. The mo-tion to table the resolution of Rothlentner was defeated by a vote of 51 to 45 and thereupon carried, the vote being almost unani-

ALLEN'S PRIENDS ACTIVE. During the voting the proceedings wer

punctuated by short, sharp speeches for and against the resolution, in which it was plainly developed that, right or wrong, John C. Allen had a band of ardent sympathizers 1883

Jenkins of Thayer moved a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to employ an architect to ascertain if any new addi-tions are required by the various state institutions in the shape of new buildings, ferred to the committee on public lands and flow to Produce More Economical and

Resolution by Thomas of Hamilton that the secretary of state be requested to furnish an use was referred to the committee on sup-

COMMITTEE ON RULES NAMED. The speaker anneunced the following standcommittee on rules, with himself as Robinson of Lancaster, Chapman McNitt of Webster, Hairgrove of Clay, Harrison of Hall, and Lamborn of Red

The committee on rules submitted a report recommending the rules of 1889, with a few amendments, the principal one being the addition of a standing committee on irrigation, making in all forty-three standing committees, instead of forty-two, as provided in the 1889 rules. Discussion of the question of 1889 rules. Discussion of the question of adoption continued until nearly noon, when the rules of 1889 were adopted with all the amendments made by the committee, and members began to agitate the question, in a desultory manner, as to how they were to the Royal the Royal provide themselves with copies of the rules without expense to the state.

the noon hour for recess this question had not yet reached a stage where a settle-

HOUSE EMPLOYES NAMED. At 2 o'clock the speaker announced the fol-lowing list of additional house appointments: Ira Cole, timekeeper; J. W. Smith, bill clark; Ralph Strow, Robert Finck and E. L. Sargent, proof readers; Miss Hilder Anderson, sing clerk; Miss Grace Edwards, Miss E. Kilhourne, E. Barber of Exeter, Miss Young, Miss Nelli: Weaver and Miss Eliza-beth Conor, enrolling and engrossing clerks; Lon Richardson and Ersa Swicher, copy hold-ers; W. C. Austin, janitor; C. W. Axtell, first assistant janitor; William McWhinnie, second assistant janitor; Robert Peterson, fourth assistant janitor; Charles H. Younger, fifth as-sistant janitor; John H. Hrady, messenger for chief clark; Bond P. Geddes, page.

NEW BILLS READ. Following the reading of the list of new to medern cookery.

appointments the speaker announced the next business the introduction of bills. is a list of bills introduced yesterday and

House roll No. 26, by Robinson, relating to tuition fees of State university.

House roll No. 25, by Mattison, to exterminate the Russian thistle.

House roll No. 26, by Mattison, to exterminate the Russian thistle.

House roll No. 26, by Rothlentner, appropriating \$1,000 for an artesian well in Cherry county.

House roll No. 27, by Rothlentner, to provide for the laxing of the actual interest of the owners of real or personal property, and to provide for taxing bonds and other securities for the precinct where the debtor resides.

resides. House roll No. 38, by Miles, a bill for an act to amend section 19, chapter 7, relating to county attorneys.

House roll No. 39, by Brady, authorizing the purchase of seed grain, the purchaser to give a seed grain note, which, upon files, becomes a first lien on the property.
House roll No. 46, by Wait of Otoe, nuthority to levy a dog tax.

House roll No. 41, by Wait, providing for the relief of volunteer firemen.

House roll No. 42, by Soderman, joint resolution for the investment of the permanent

hildren of one school district to attend chool in another district. House roll No. 4t, by Soderman, to prohibit the undervaluation of property by as-House roll No. 45, by Munger, to amend section 4.618, relating to taxes.

House roll No. 46, by Munger, to amend section 1.719, Consolidated Statutes.

House roll No. 47, by Richardson, to destray the Russian thistle.

House roll No. 48, by McNitt, relating to admission of attorneys.

House roll No. 48, by McNitt, relating to admission of attorneys.

House roll No. 49, by McNitt, to amend law relating to counties having township organizations.

of the matter being expressed in the folution. Necution.

House roll No. 54, by Conaway of York,
o amend section 5,150, relating to judg-

e roll No. 56, by Jenkins, to regulate

Bills introduced today: House roll No. 63, by Chace, authorizing ounties to issue bonds to purchase seed rrain.

House roll No. 64, by Sisson, to amend secjon 5,699, Consolidated Statutes.

House roll No. 65, by Harrison, a bill for
in act to regulate the practice of dentistry.

House roll No. 66, by Burns, to provide or township organization. House roll No. 67, by Burns of Dodge, to provide for a bounty on sugar.

House roll No. 68, by Jones, a bill for an act to amend section 3,643, Consolidated

tatutes. House roll No. 69, by Jones, to amend ections 2,030 and 4,255, Consolidated Statutes.

House roll No. 70, by Davis, to amend section 3 of an act to appoint supreme cour emmissioners.

House roll No. 71, by Griffith, to provide for payment of officers, members and employes of the Twenty-fourth session of the ployes of the Twenty-fourth session of the iegislature.
House roll No. 72, by Burns of Dodge, to amend section 55 of chapter 19, Consolidated Statutes.
House roll No. 73, by Jenkins, to create and maintain a board of commissioners of

a bill for an act to provide medical trea ment for convicts who may have become insane.

House roll No. 77, by Sutton of Douglas, a bill for an act to amend section 1,008, chapter 10, Consolidated Statutes.

House roll No. 78, by Munger, to amend section 1, chapter 36, Consolidated Statutes.

House roll No. 80, by Perkins, a bill for an act to amend section 5,837, Consolidated Statutes, to read "Canada and Russian thistie,"

House roll No. 76, by Sutton of Douglas

description of the gallery; Henry Nightingale, irrman; J. C. Johnston, janitor; James dahoney, proof reader.

The appointments were confirmed without dissent and the senate adjourned until 10 clock tomorrow morning.

HOUSE TABLES THE CHAIRS.

Resolut on Calling for Information Laid to

for stamping and branding convict oods. House roll No. 85, by Cramb, to amend ection 3,185, chapter 39, Compiled Statutes f 1893, defining where county records shall

resolution Suter of Antelope made some forcible remarks, directing attention to the fact that the report of the chief clerk of the old house. Eric Johnson, showed that an inventory of the house furniture had been taken and that 173 of the old chairs were now on hand.

Sutton of Douglas came to the defense of the ex-secretary of state. He found that quite a respectable phalanx of members were back of him, determined to stand by Allen in everything. Mr. Sutton declared that the old

reside. House roll No. 94, by Scott, relating to telegraphs and telephones, and fixing maximum rates chargeable for such service. House roll No. 95, by Fritz, a bill for an act for the better protection of landlerds and tenants in facilitating the collection of rents.

rents.

House roll No. 95, by Howard, a bill for an act to amend chapter 51, Compiled Statutes, 1893, relating to commissioners' districts.

House roll No. 97, by Horst of Polk, to amend section 3.950, Compiled Statutes of House roll No. 98, by Sisson of Rus amend section 5,794, Compiled Statut

At 3 o'clock the house adjourned.

IMPORTANT FOOD TESTS. Healthful Articles for the Table.

The official food analyzes of the United States and Canadian governments have been studied savoice of supplies already provided for the with interest. The United States governreports gives the names of eighteen well known baking powders, some of then advertised as pure cream-of-tartar powders, which contain alum. The report shows the Royal to be pure

ream-of-tartar baking powder, the highest a strength, evolving 160.6 cubic inches of eavening gas per single ounce of powder There were eight other brands of cream-of-tartar powders tested, and their average strength was 111.5 cubic inches of gas per

The Canadian government investigations were of a still larger number of powders, The Royal Baking Powder was here also shown the purest and highest in strength, containing 45 per cent more leavening gas per cunce than the average of all the other cream-cf-tartar powders.

These figures are very instructive to the ractical housekeeper. They indicate that They indicate that the Royal Baking Powder goes more than 32 per cent further in use than the others, or is one-third more economical. Still more important than this, however, they prove this popular article has been brought to the highat degree of purity-for to its superlitive ourity this superiority in strength is due—and consequently that by its use we may be insured the purest and most wholssome food.

The pawders of lower strength are found to leave large amounts of impurities in the This fact is emphasized by the report of the Ohio State Food commissioner, who while finding the Royal practically pure, found no other powder to contain less

10 per cent of inert or foreign matters.

The statistics show that there is used in the manufacture of the Royal Baking Powder more than one-half of all the creamof tartar consumed in the United States for all purposes. The wonderful sale thus indi-cated for the Royal Baking Powder—greater than that of all other baking powders com-bined—is perhaps even a higher evidence than that already quoted of the superiority of this article, and of its indispensableness

NO LONGER GOVERNOR WAITE

Silver-Equal Suffrage Declared

witnessed by a large and distinguished audience. There was no procession. . The incoming and outgoing governors rode together School fund.

House roll No. 43, by Soderman, to allow house, where the legislators had assembled

law relating to counties having township organizations.

House roll No. 50, by Higgins, appropriating \$115.84 for relief of Rebecca Perkins.
House roll No. 51, by McNitt, to amend section 7, chapter 25.
House roll No. 52, by Scott, relating to appraisement and sale of land under execution.

House roll No. 53, by Scott, relating to appraisement and sale of lands under execution.

House roll No. 53, by Scott, relating to appraisement and sale of lands under execution. gested to require coal companies to pay wages in cash instead of scrip, to stop the successful No. 55, by Howard, to regulate foreclosure proceedings; and to prevent injustice to debtors under the attachment sale of real estate on trust deeds without House roll No. 55, by Jenkins, to regulate telegraph charges.
House roll No. 57, by Chace, to externinate Russian thistle.
House roll No. 58, by Jenkins, providing that legal holidays shall not be deducted from salary of public school teachers.
House roll No. 59, by Jenkins, providing for an examination of applicants for notary public by the district judges.
House roll No. 60, by Jenkins, prohibiting the manufacture of cigarettes.
House roll No. 61, by Jenkins, a bill to regulate telephone companies.
House roll No. 62, by Munger, relating to judicial districts.

Bills introduced today: laws. A general law is suggested to permit cities of the first grade to hold representathe legislative control of this state, then legislation should be enacted to prevent it, and such legislation should be wise, just and effective.

The governor pronounced equal suffrage a success. In conclusion, he said: "We do not expect legislation favorable to silver because it is the money of the constitution, nor because we expect sympathy or charity from any source, nor because we as producers are in terested in enhancing its value, but because its restoration is absolutely decreed by a natural law of commerce that cannot be obeyed without the punishment following. The punishment is being inflicted now, and will become more and more grievous until endurance must cease and blindness and prejudice, design and selfishness must give way to the crushing force of national laws. This country must submit first, because its population and the consequent greater need of commercial expansion will make the fricion of clogged exchanges more and more tense. The more acute the trouble, the more active the effort to find out the cause. The trouble is that exchanges cannot be freely made because the final medium is insufficient in quantity. When this is known and appreciated by a majority of the people of the United States, the only remedy there is or can be, will be applied, and silver will be restored to a ratio of 16 to 1, or perhaps 151/2 to 1, that is, the ratio which the relative quantity in store indicate to be the correct one. With silver restored and her other esources developed Colorado's people will have an enviable lot.'

SOUTH DAKOTA'S ORGANIZATION.

Governor Sheldon's Message Read-Brilliant Ball Given in the Evening. PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 8 .- (Special Telegram.)-The legislature formally organized this aftern on and this evening the inaugural ball took place at the Hotel Locke. Fully 200 guests made a brilliant spectacle, enlivened by the more than usually beautiful costumes, by scores of pretty faces and the gold lace of the staff officers. Special trains from the States senator. There were sixteen present, and the vote stood: Harden, 8; Anderson, 3; McGee, 3; Buchanan, 1; Kelly, 1. The caucus decided to scatter its vote on the twentysecond between four of the state leaders. Th republicans will cast every vote for Pettigrew, and could get half a dozen populist votes, but are discouraging the latter as being por politics. The legislature will not get down to business before next week. The ileutenant governor will announce the senate committees Friday, and the speaker probably tomorrow. The latter had selected Leach of Bonhomme as chairman of the railway ommittee, and that was satisfactory to the railroads, but the men who are pressing for stringent railroad laws objected and backed

Oaks of Hot Springs, who was substituted.

The senate and house met at noon, the Governor Herreid and the latter by Secretary of State Thorson. The officers named by republican caucuses were then elected and the oath was administered by Judges Kellam and Fuller of the supreme court. then met in joint session, and after the state officers were sworn in by Chief Justice Corson the governor read his message.

GOVERNOR SHELDON'S INAUGURAL. Governor Shelden read his message to the enators and representatives in Representatives hall at 1 o'clock today. The entire message is some 25,000 words long and covers in total the work of all branches of the state government for the past two years. The governor departed from precedents by incorporating into his message all important matters from the reports of the state officials, and the document is therefore several times tions. Aldrich of longer than is customary. It was also noticeable for being confined almost entirely to Aplin of Beadle. a statement of facts and figures, and except in two or three cases made no recommenda-tions. It has been looked forward to with interest in the expectation that several ques-tions of the highest importance, which have been largely discussed during the last few weeks, would be dealt with at length and a policy outlined for the legislature and for the republican party. The almost complete absence of suggestion upon these questions eaves them wholly to the legislature. few instances the governor makes suggestions concerning minor details, but on the whole the message will not excite general positively denied having made any changes, comment. All of the state officials except the superintendent of schools are warmly the superintendent of schools are warmly complimented, and it is believed from the message that the appointive officers will in nearly every case be retained for another two years. The message is too long to be printed in detail, but the following is a

FINANCES OF THE STATE It begins with the statement of the neces-ity which compelled the lavy of a 2-mill deficiency tax in 1853 and points out that such taxes must be laid year by year unless legislature in some manner straightens out the financial condition of the state. The governor says: "The loard adopted what it believed to be the only proper course, made the levy and saved the credit of the state. giving her people dellar for deltar of their due. It ought to be a matter of congratulation that during the past two years of The message deals exclusively with state money stringency and hard thues, resultant from national legislation unfriendly to important interests of our state, the effects of the revenue laws is recommended, also mining laws, an irrigation law and many others. instances the prompt payment of the credit of South Dakota has been preserved by the faithful, intelligent acts of her public servants. The treasurer's report shows the total receipts for the two years nding June 30, 1894, \$1,257,859,28, \$400,000 is for warrants sold and not entitled to be counted as revenue. ments for the same period were \$112,691, of which amount \$315 were for funding war-

rants. After complimenting the state auditor and his report, the governor continues: "Your attention is especially respectively called to the part of the auditor's report relating to

lected. It is earnestly boped that in your wisdom you will frame a law that will in which might be avoided if monthly payments collected for the state shall be paid to the state. These may be yes seems to me to remain too long in the hands of county treasurers and afford unnecessary opportunity for loss, which might be avoided if monthly payment were required. In any event authority ought o be given the auditor to force compliance to be given the auditor to force compliance with the law. The assessment of the property of the state as fixed by the state board in 1892 was \$127.377,990, in 1893 \$136.092.840, in 1894 \$128.040765. The amount of delinquent taxes due the state July 1, 1894, amounted to \$371.658.45. The credit of the state must be maintained, and this can only be done by hydrogical dishursements to the be done by bringing disbursements to the level of receipts. Your duty is imperative, DENVER, Jan. 8.—Governor Waite went out of office and Governor McIntyre came in at noon today. The simple ceremony was witnessed by a large and distinguished audiof which appropriations are made by the egislature, and that in your deliberations he requirements will be made to conform with the state's ability to meet them with-out hazard to its credit."

ASSESSMENT OF CORPORATIONS. The governor calls attention to the fact law providing for the assessment of railroad, telegraph and telephone lines and the apportionment act were never legally passed, as was shown in the successful resistance of the Western Union company to the tax measure, and recommends that these

measures be made legal. He reviews the condition of the state in tutions and briefly refers to the conflict be-tutions and briefly refers to the conflict between the board of regents and board of trustees, but makes no recommendation to straighten the difficulty except a general remark upon the evils of dual administration, and the success which the single board of charities has attained as compared with the trouble found by the two boards of educa-tional matters. The report of the educational institution shows that of the two years' appropriation of \$138.841.46, \$9,836.40 remains unexpended, and the board of regents esimates that \$6,000 additional will be sen from the appropriations this year.

The governor refers to the criticisms which

have been made upon the appropriation of \$10,000 per year to the school of mines, which has an attendance of only thirty pupils, and he points out the lack of foundation for this criticism by the following paragraph: There is unusual activity in mining circles Prospecting is being done all through the wonderful Black Hills. New discoveries are made requiring new assays. An assay made by the school of mines as to the value of any mining property ought to carry with I absolute guarantee of its correctness. It ought to be as much entitled to belief as any document emanating from the secretary of state bearing his signature and the great There is a large amount of machinery and apparatus in the school of mines for the use of students, representing \$14,256. I in vite your consideration especially to an in vestigation of this institution because of the cep interest I feel in the development of that most marvelous portion of our state in

which it has its home."
The Board of Charities having investigated the subject of a twine factory at the peni-tentiary and having discovered that the nsufficient, refused to spend it. The work of the public examiner is reviewed at length, and particularly the sus-pension of four county treasurers, three f whom have since been restored. During year there were four bank failures and four voluntary liquidations. Of the failed banks the examiner reports that two will probably pay their depositors in full.

The total number of inmates at the coldiers home is eighty-nine. The message highly compliments the management of the

THE BAILROAD ISSUE.

Under the head of railroads the governor "Railroad commissioners, to be of the people, ought to have authority to see that all of their proper orders are carried into effect. Railroads ought to be held to a strict observance of the people's rights and at the same time ought not to be made the subject of unreasonable dewar upon corporate interests will for a time achieve for himself a degree of popularity, but no popularity is lasting except it is based on justice. The interests of the railroads and the people are mutual. roads and will hall with reloicing the time when stimulus will be applied to rall-road extension. From Deadwood to the capital by ordinary route is probably not more than 900 miles. A direct route from the eastern side of the river to Deadwood would be of great value to this state. would make us accessible to their markets and they to ours. We would take much east brought a large concurse and the city of their lumber and stone and gypsom and is crowded. The populists today held a coal, and they would take the products of our caucus to decide on a candidate for United farms to the extent of at least \$1,000,000 a year, without increasing in population, which they now of necessity go out of the without state to buy."

After describing in detail the pardons issued to convicts and recommending that the census be taken this year by the assessors, the governor concludes as follows: "I feel that I have a right to congratulate the state and myself that you are so largely of the true political faith was when to be a republican was to be a friend and supporter of good government. Let it not be said that that time has passed. Let the duties of this session has passed. Let the duties of this session of the legislature be so faithfully performed as to give assurance to the people mistake was made in your selection.

The following gentlemen have been selected Lieutenant Governor Herreid as chairman of the senate committees: On rules, Aplin of former being called to order by Lieutenant Beadle; elections, Johnson of Douglass; judi ciary, Pease of Roberts; education, Kingsbury of Yankton: state affairs, Wilson of Fal River; ways and means, Bennett of Hughes; appropriations. Foote of Brule: railroads Kennedy of McPherson; federal relations, Howard of Brown; public buildings, Springer of Hamlin; public institutions, Craig of Spink; mines and mining, Rice of Lawrence countles and towns. Johnson of McCook nunicipal affairs, Boyce of Minnehaha; publi printing, Hobal of Dewell; apportionments Sinclair of Union; engrossed and enrolled bills, Howell of Walworth; insurance, Chambers of Hutchinson; banks and banking, Elliott of Minneliaha; public health, Bennett of Clarks; warehouses and grain grading lain of Moody; charitable and penal institu-tions, Aldrich of Miner; school and public lands, Stevens of Bonhomme; irrigation,

Utah Election Cases. SALT LAKE, Jan. 8 .- This is the fifth day in the hearing in the Utah election With the intention of showing fraud, the plaintiff introduced expert testimony to show that the word "voted" and certain cross marks had been entered on the San Pete county returns after they left the hands of the election judges. Commissioner Tatlock testified yesterday that he believed the changes were made by George Right

Ben Rich Made Rending Clerk. TOPEKA, Jan. 8.-The blennial session the Kansas legislature was convened at speaker of the house without opposition. completing the organization of the sen-completing the organization of the sen-as agreed on in the populist caucuses, incident of moment was the election of a Rich as reading clerk. The governor's ssage will notice in until tomorrow and inauguration of Governor-elect Morrill It take place on the 15th inst.

Governor Met opnedi Read H's Message BOISE CITY, Idaho, Jan. 8.- The two couses of the legislature met in joint sea-

Oxishema Legislature Organized. GUTHRIE, Okl., Jan. 8.—The third session pleted a full organization. The republican aucus slater were put through in both ouses. J. IF. Pitzer of El Reno was chosen resident of the typer house and C. M. Sarltes of Guthrie, speaker of the lower

farier and Mantle the Enverites. HELENA, Mont., Jan. 8 .- Governor Rickattention is especially respectively called to
the part of the auditor's report relating to
the county reasurers and their accountability
to the state for funds which they have col-

(Continued from Second Page.) there was no conservative or safe place for it to go. The republican party no longer, he raid, had any principles, or if it had them it had not the courage of them. It was given over purely to totem worship, like any be-nighted Indian tribe. It lifted up men and put down measures. It exhalted the Moses that was and crucified the Christ that is.

So far from being a party of success, the speaker urged that since the war the republican party had been wholly a failure in its treatment of great questions of policy and economics. It was today the tory bourben party of America, and had rightly chosen the aristocrat and monarchist, Alexander Hamilon, for its patrin. The idea was brought out that congress

must meet immediately after its election and the election of senators abould be so modlifled as to bring them within the reach of the people. In the mountime the greater democ racy must trust the people and await the

BRYAN ON JEFFERSON.

Hon, William Jennings Bryan was no there in person, but a letter of regret, dated Washington, January 4, was read by Toastmaster Mahoney and listened to with interest Mr. Bryan was scheduled to respond to the toast of "Thomas Jefferson," Although it was Jackson night, the man of simplicity had many warm admirers, who applauded the following sentiments expressed in Mr.

Bryan's letter: "It is a source of great regret to me that official duties here prevent my attendance upon the annual banquet given by the Jackson club of Omaha in commemoration of the services of the distinguished democrat whose name is borne by your club. I trust that the celebration of Jackson's day may present an occasion in Omaha and elsewhere for an earnest protest from the democratic hosts assem-bled against the attempt now being made by some of our leaders to turn over to the bank ing corporation the issue of the nation's paper currency. At least, it is to be hoped that the memory of Jackson will not be desecrated on that day by speeches lauding the national bank currency, in the suppression of which Old Hickory won his greatest victory for the

"It is appropriate that the name of Jefferso should be linked with that of Jackson, for the latter courageously applied to the conditions existing in his time the principles taught by the former; and they will stand together in history as the best exponents of true democ racy. After enjoying honors which fall to the lot of but few mortals. Jefferson selected for mention upon the simple monument which marks his resting place the three things which he thought most important in the work of his life, namely, the authorship of the Declaration of Independence, the authorship of the statute of Virginia securing religious liberty, and the establishment of the Univer

HOPES FOR THE FUTURE. "He might have allowed his fame to res for the Declaration of American Independence will ever present to the lovers of liberty the principles which must underlie every form of tentiary and having discovered that the democratic government. Of the self-evident \$10,000 appropriated for the purpose was truths set forth in that immortal document the declaration that all men are created equal is the most important, because it is the most fundamental and comprehends all others. Its application now would solve aright the ques both remove the abuses of legislative power encouraged by our own government and add o the laws we now have such additional

statutes as are necessary to protect each cit

pursuit of happiness. "If all men are created equal the govern-ment should not by a protective tariff collect noney from the many and give it to the few; men are created equal government should not legislate to make the dollar cheaper in the interest of the debtor nor dearer in the interest of the creditor, nor should it surrender to private corporations the sovereign right to issue paper money as well as other forms of money; if all men are cre to be made the subject of unreasonable de-mands. I am aware that he who will lead penses to actual needs and not make proper appropriations for the benefit of those find in government contracts; and if all men are created equal the government should re-strain every arm uplifted for a neighbor's inury. It is common today to trine of non-interferen sentatives of trusts and monopolies, because these immense aggregations of wealth, having strangled competition, only require to be let alone in order to enjoy an advantage to which the anti-bellum -slaveholder could never approach. I have been gratified to note in recent years a more frequent reference to I hall this revival of his influence as an evidence of a return to democratic principle Certainly there never was more urgent need than now for the vigorous enforcement of ment, a time when true democracy as taught by the fathers would be welcomed more heartily by the masses. I sincerely hope that your banquet this year may be useful in building up a stronger faith in the principles of Jeferson and Jackson."

AND DEMOCRACY ENDURES. Respoding to the toast, "Democracy En lures; Her Principles Remain Unchanged, Charles B. Ryan of Grand Island said: "Under the assurance of a member of you committee, a young yet an old friend, that this was to be but an informal meeting of a few of the disciples of the Sage of the Hernitage, where some subdued remarks apropos of the occasion and the times would be dulged in, I accepted a request to participate. But once seated at your tables, with the lights turned up, I find myself surrounded, not by the remnants of an old guard, shattered in ranks and rallying to a memory, but by the undismayed and loyal legions of democracy, in whose breasts he pirit keeps youth and hope eternal, and who, undaunted by defeat, are gathered here again tonight in pure and simple faith to

'Acknowledging, however, the obligation of soldiers of the ranks to blindly follow the command, I am still inclined to question the aith, almost childlike, that passes tried veterans by and summons at hazard an unknown voice from the provinces to tell how all thi happened.

"I take it, Mr. President, that no on among us is here to apologize for the past, nor that we are to hold obsequies over the victims of November 6, as some of our lican friends have maliciously suggested we should do. Ever since I can remember have these selfsame gentlemen annually prepared to bury the democratic corpse. But regularly have sad rites been postponed, because at the last moment the dead rose up and filed a demurrer, and, in the language of the de cased Brutus, again met them at Philippi This time, however, they have proclaime from the housetops that their ancient enemy is indeed dead. That all is over, and appar ently expect a default. SWAMPED THE SHIP.

"When the friends of Lord Russell sough to console him for the untimely death of his son he replied: 'I would not give my dead sen tonight for any man's living son in al England.' So would I not give the demo cratic party and its principles tonight, dead though it be, for all the political organizations and isms the world has ever seen and Charles E. Lobdell was elected ber 6 was the curse of a republican inherit ance. Though we did not sow, it was ours to the political sea, struck our staunch ship ere she had cleared the breakwaters. held responsible for a commercial every element of which antedated March 4 On that day the new administration received from its predecessor a man sick untideath from long exposure in republica morasses. Four years before President Harr son received a treasury solid as the pyramid ie turned it back again, standing on its apex Upon the McKinley and Sherman laws, twi sisters of darkness, born of an unholy alli ance between the greedy manufacturers the east and the avaricious wine owners the west, should rest the responsibility for al of that chain of disasters culminating in th of August, 1893, and the rout of No 'But the time and tide of human affairs

that have robbed the governments of our day of most of their despotic powers have not, at he same time, dishelled from the minds of powers and pecuniary obligations to the gov erned that requires them to bring prosperity and happiness in the teeth of adversity and opiness in the teeth of adversity and speaker of the house. Tonight of So in hours of screet need, like the McConnell will deliver his message. Washington for relief. Could it have been given, and if so, how? Has all the legislative wisdom of the world ever been able to create an atom of wealth since the morning stars lang together? The law is the condensation

of the highest human reasoning, which, based upon the experience of the past, is brought PICKLE FACTORY DESTROYED pon the experience of the past, is brought o bear on man's affairs. Focus the light of sixty centuries of civilization and experien n the select men sitting in the chambers o congress at Washington and tell how they can add one dollar of value to the world's storehouse of wealth, without labor, and the Gordian knot is cut. For if the first of the government can create a value in the unit an it not repeat the process ad infinitum? If this be true, why toll at all? Summon t olemn conclave the sages of the race and et them extract from the mine of time a treasure of erudition sufficient to enable them the stroke of the pen, the passing resolution, to abolish poverty, with all its

attendant miseries and crimes. NOT ENOUGH OF MOSES. "Such sophistic reasoning bears its own efutation. Yet such has been the tutclage of the American elector. Small wender there were graduated 7,000,000 votaries of a paternal government on November 6. For truly hat day paternalism was on horseback. "All of this is history. It belongs to the

changeless past.
"Then we must not teach principles as abstractions, and spoils as practice; stop pro-phecying brilliant futures and be content to work for permanent success. Cease worshiping strange gods and foreign images. In truth, I say this frankly, Mr. President, for there is a speaker's license in our walled house tonight. In the past, I fear, we have had too much of Aaron and not enough of Moses, Man's his own star. But from the very nature of our organization not every star can center a planetary system. Some must be satellites. No man is greater than his party, and, as for myself, I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of democracy than sit crowned in the temple of the enemy. For I know of no greater service I can perform for my country or myself, than humbly laboring for her weal. Let us bury our ambitions, our internal strife and jealousies, if such there be, with a community of common interests, and as one harmonious whole, brave and undaunted in the your of defeat calm and serene in the hour of triumph, work for the common good of country and of party. Our principles are broad enough for all. Within our ranks can Christian, Jew and pagan meet,

o lay at democracy's t Their offerings of love. By wandering from these principles, by seeking present success at the expense of right, we may in time destroy ourselves; our

"But if true to ourselves, true to our country and the teachings, traditions and leaders of the past, we will, all in good time, face again the rising sun, see in the distant twilight the passing of republicanism, and behold this fair land as Greece, and living Greece

Mr. L. F. Crofoot closed the list of toasts to "The Jacksonians. TURNED OFF THE LIGHTS.

Few of the many guests were aware that they had a narrow escape from being de-prived of their festivities by the evident nalicious mischief of some unknown per son. At 9 o'clock, the hour set for opening the doors of the dining room, the electric lights in the hotel were suddenly extin-guished. Darkness reigned supreme for fit-teen minutes. Investigations disclosed the fact that the fuse box of the electric plant. which was in the alley, had been tampered with, or else conveniently burnt out at the hour named. The electric wires for call bell service in the elevator were also cut and it required some lively work of the hotel employes and an emergency squad from the Thomson-Houston plant to repair the dam-ages in time for the banquet. As it was, the program was delayed over fifteen minutes. As soon as the electric lights went out A. L. Lidwell, the head porter of the Mercer, enjoyment of 15fe, liberty and the rushed a substitute by turning on the gas. He repaired the call bells and found from an investigation of the fuse box that it had been tampered with. The fuse box has not burned out before in three years

THOSE WHO WERE THERE. Among those who shared in the pleasures of the evening were: Ex-Governor Horace N. Boles of Waterloo, Ia., United States District Attorney Sawyer of Lincoln, Hon. C. G. Ryan of Grand Island, United States C. G. Ryan or Grand Island, Called States
Internal Revenue Collector North, Deputy
Collector Ed North, William F. Wappich,
Henry W. Yates, Victor B. Caldwell, W. S.
Poppleton, T. J. Mahoney, C. S. Montgomery,
Ed Howell and Albert Cahn of Omaha, A. F. Hollenbaugh of Falls City, O. Cowing of Valley, A. E. Langdon of Papillion, W. R. O'Shaughnessy, Adam Pilger, H. D. Miller of Stanton, W. B. Wood of Florence, Albert Watkins of Lincoln, Edson Rich, Ignatius Dunn, S. R. Rush, Dr. Williamson, Dr. E. H. Edmisten, W. S. Shoemaker, L. F. Cro-foot, Lee Spratlin, James Sheean, D. C. Patterson, Henry Oerter, C. L. Smith, P. B. Myers, C. J. Smythe, T. J. Fitzmorris, R. S. Horton, John Latenser, James Brennan Charles M. Connoyer, John Powers, Henry Drexel, J. H. McKenna, Frank Murphy Euclid Martin, United States Marshal White Peter Elsasser, F. B. Tracy, George Anthies J. C. McMillin, Louis Boehme, George Cock dock, A. Matthews, Frank Patrick, George Holmes, jr., William Holmes, L. J. Piatti, Robert Acheson, Lee Herdman, A. P. Spitcoe. Will Hardman, Otto Boehme, Adam Sloup, Jacob Birkhart, Philip Smith, John Lemley, John T. Murphy, James E. Murphy, Arthur Briggs, Henry Blum, Herman Drexel, W. A. Paxton, William Olmstead, John Brant, F. A. Brogan, John Garvey, George Cleffnar, Henry Mathieson, R. V. Montague, A. H. Hipple and J. J. O'Connor of Omaha. South Omaha was represented by J. S Walters, J. L. Paxton, James H. Bulla, A L. Hunter, Ab Wagner, Elmer Jackson Sam Shrigley, Robert Parks, George Parks, J. H. Eggers, John McMillan, T. Butler, L.

Davis, P. J. King, J. D. La Crouse William O'Conner of Wahoo, C. G. Barne of Albion and others.

The reception held at the Mercer be tween the hours of 3 and 5 yesterday after noon, preceding the Jacksonian banquet, was largely attended. Many democrats availed hemselves of the opportunity to Governor Boies. The reception and arrange ment committee, consisting of Messrs. Dunne Wappich, Spratlin, Sheean and Rush, deserve

son day in Omaha yesterday. CALLAHAN MADE A ROW.

credit for the successful observance of Jack

Broke Up a New York Love Feast by Criticising the President. NEW YORK, Jan. 8 .- A gathering prominent and influential members of local commercial circles assembled at the Plaza hotel this evening to attend the annual ban-

quet of the Business association, in com-

memoration of the battle of New Orleans in At the conclusion of a speech by William Fanning, Mr. Callanan rose to his feet. The chair asked him to be sealed, but he was obdurate. "I wish the Business Men's democratic association to hear a resolution. I ask that this association send a message from this meeting to congress, asking that body to make the senate a legislative advantage to the country, instead of a legislative obstruction. If the democrats are ever to elecet a democratic president again they must see that our people are not to be left at the mercy of a few financiers of New York, who have a grip on Washington." Mr. Callahan was interrupted here by cries of "Hear, hear," "order," etc. Finally the chairman declared him in order and he said:

"We must have free iron and free coal, and we must take off the differential duty on sugar and also what lost Connecticut to the lemocrats this year—the income tax."
Here Mr. Callanan was interrupted by cries He concluded by proposing a second resolu-tion, asking the chairman to appoint a com-mittee of two to draft a resolution calling on President Cleveland to go back to the Chicag platform and save the country. The chal submitted both resolutions and declared then

M. W. Carr vigorously objected and was cheered by some, while others yelled: "The resolutions have been passed." After a period of loud wrangling, Chairman Thompson took advantage of a full in the pro-ceedings to announce an adjournment. Mr. Callanan was the but of many uncomplimen-

Bierbower Wins in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 8 .- The election of Victor Bierhower as president of the state senate would seem to indicate that Senator Shoup has gained an advantage over Willis Sweet in the senatorial race. Bierbower, who is a brother of ex-United States Marshal Hierbower of Nebraska, is a supporter of Shoup, and the senate was organized by Shoup's friends. R. V. Cozier was chosen Tonight Governo

Gedney Company's Plant at Eleventh and Grace Streets Eurned.

LOSS MAY REACH FIFTY THOUSAND

No Part of the Stock Saved-Hydrants Tor Remote from the Building for the Firemen to Do Good Service.

At 8:45 last night the Gedney Pickle company's plant, located at Eleventh and Grace streets, was discovered to be on fire, and hefore the fire companies could reach the scene of the fire the entire inside of the large building was on fire, and notwithstanding the best efforts of the firemen the main part of the plant, containing a large stock of goods, was totally destroyed within a comparatively short time after the alarm had been turned

The fire was discovered by Secretary W. J. McClelland and Miss Young, the stenographer for the company, who were engaged in completing the inventory, which had just been taken. The first intimation that Mc-Clelland had that anything was wrong was the roaring and cracking of the flames, which he supposed was caused by some of the workmen in the building, but on going to the door to investigate the origin of the noise the flames and smoke burst in the office, almost suffocating him, but retaining his presence of mind, he ran to the telephone and turned in a still alarm to the fire department, which immediately responded to his call.

The fire department had to make a long run, as the Gadney plant is quite a distance from any of the engine houses, and when they had reached the plant the nearest water hydrant was 400 feet, and the second one available was about 1,200 feet from the scene of action. This took so much hose that it was impossible to use more than five streams on the fire, and it having gained such headway by this time, the building being a wooden structure, the only assistance that the firemen could render was to keep the fire from preading to the sheds, just north of the main building, which contained the immense pick-ling vats. A further hindrance to the fire-men from doing effective work, had they had an opportunity, was the poor water pressure at that point, the streams having hardly sufficient force to break a window pane 12x14.

Mr. McClelland had barely time to escape from the building after locking the valuable papers and broks of the company in the safe. Two horses at the rear of the main building were almost suffocated before they could be removed from their stalls, and but one desk of all the office furniture and fixtures, and hat partially destroyed, was saved.

WHEN THE BUILDING WAS BUILT. The main building, which is a wooden structure 100x60 feet and two stories high, vas built by the Fowler Packing company about ten years ago, and was used for such for two or three years. It was then sold to the Gedney Pickle company, which was organized about six years ago, and which mpany has used the building for a manufactory as well as store house ever since. The basement and building were literally packed with all kinds of bottled pickles, chow chow, catsup, vinegar and bulk goods. Over 200 barrels of 4-year-old vinegar was stored in the basement, and a carload of imported cauliflower had been received a few days ago and stored in the house, and a carload of glass bottles, etc., were received and packed away only this week. The burning of the plant will throw about

twenty people out of employment at this time, this being the smallest number employed during any season of the year, as it is the dullest. In the busy season this company has usually employed about twenty men and from thirty to forty girls and omen, besides being a market for garneders. C. B. Gedney, the president and manager of the company, left the city yesterday and is in the western part of the state. Mr. W. J. McClelland, the secretary, notified Mr.

Gedney by wire last night of the fire, and he s expected home today. Mr. McCelland was unable to give the exact value of the stock carried or the amount of insurance, but stated that he thought the loss could safely be estimated to be at least \$35,000, and if the vast pickling vats, twelve of which have the capacity of 20,000 bushels each, and the other smaller ones of less capacity, a number of which were paritally illed with pickled goods, were destroyed by the les might possibly \$50,000. He was also unable to state the imount of insurance carried by the company out was of the opinion that it was governed

by the 80 per cent clause. Those of the firm who could be seen were of the opinion that the plant would be im-mediately rebuilt, as the business which had en established in the past six years was of such a nature that it would be of a sufficient iducement for them to rebuild.

Should the Gedney Pickle company not de cide to rebuild, the business of the company in Omaha will be handled by the houses of e same company located at St. Paul, Minn.,

Has Committed Several Crimes. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8 .- Frank Smith, alias Albert T. Walsh, serving a term in the St. Louis workhouse, has been recognized as one of the robbers who got away with \$10,000 from Brethaus' jewelry store in Chicago, in October last, and the man who in 1891, single handed, held up an express train near Uur-bana, O., and robbed the express car of \$40,-000. Smith was captured and sentenced to years in the Ohio penitentiary, after a few months imprisonment was re-



Leonard, Mo. In Agony

15 Years With Salt Rheum Hood's Sarsaparilla Cave a Perfect

Cure.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is an excellent medicine. I had eczema in my left leg for fifteen years. Part of the time my leg was one mass of scabs, and about every week corruption would gather under the skin and the scabs would slough off.

The Itching and Burning sensation made me suffer indescribable agonies I spent a great deal of money for different remedies but did not get relief. About a year ago, leading physicians advised me to take Hood's barsaparilla. I did so and have taken five bot-

Hood's sarafine Cures

ties. Now all the sores, scabs and pain have vanished and I am enjoying perfect health. I think Hood's Sarsaparilia is second to none and gianly recommend it to all suffering humanity. M. L. CHEUVRONT, Leonard, Missouri.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.