THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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HAVE PEACE ONLY IN NAME

Open Warfare in Brazil Has Degenerated Into Personal Encounters.

MAD SCRAMBLE FOR THE VICTORS' FAVORS

Newspapers and Politicians Who Denounced the New President Burn Incense at His Shrine—Ex-President Peixoto Recovered from His Illness.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 26.—(Special Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—When the steamship between Mana and Parinka, of the Petropolis line, was steaming into this city full of passengers of all ages, sexes and conditions, yesterday, one of the friends of the insurgent naval and military commander, General Caldas, while discussing with others the acts of the last administration, used the following phrase: "O Floriano Peixoto eun bandido" (Floriano Peixoto is a bandit). The words were scarcely out of his mouth when Dr. Santiago da Silva, at the mouth of a pistol, politely requested him to retract, which he did, greatly to the disgust of his friends. At the same time Colonel Fonteura, who was with Santiago, intimated that if General Caldas had any friend in the crowd who wished to repeat what he had said and retracted he was at his disposal to compel him to swallow the words. Such incidents as this are almost of daily occurrence here, and were it not for the fact that Peixoto's present friends are known to be men of courage there would have been some bloody encounters, because the insurgents are gradually returning and they and their friends are blatant. Those people who aided Peixoto while he was still president, who very probably committed many excesses and who have now turned against him and his administration, are here called "abysynians," and the newspapers, clerical, monarchist, federalist, all in office, who are trying to "get in" at the cost of those who defended the legal government, are doing their best to demoralize those who were and are loyal to the republic.

While the great organs, Journalo do Commercio, Journalo Brazil, Gazetto de Notices and smaller fry, are bitterly opposed to Peixoto's administration and opposed the election of March 10 last as being a farce, they are now burning incense to the new god, who is neither more nor less than the civil continuation of the former military organization. Opx Dairo de Noticias and Secule (formerly Tempo) were straight republicans through the whole contest, but they are not so fulsome now in their approval of the new government.

Many persons here believe the navy is being re-equipped and that on January 23 the supreme military tribunal decided the revolted midshipmen, called here "aspirants," are included in the decree of pardon issued by President Moraes on January 1.

PEIXOTO'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

Marshal Peixoto yesterday left the farm Tres Bicas (Three Spouts) at Santa Rita, in the state of Minas, belonging to Deputy Santiago da Silva, where he has been since his departure from Rio. Dr. Santiago was seen yesterday by the Associated press correspondent. He said: "The marshal is now convalescing. His limbs are almost in their normal state. He can walk alone without crutches or a stick. On fine mornings he takes rather a long walk. He usually spends some three hours each day in the perusal of the Rio papers."

The United States minister held a conference yesterday with the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Dr. Carlos da Calvalho, in reference to the settlement of the claims of American merchants who were illegally compelled to pay expedient duties on goods imported under the special treaty. All such claims have been allowed.

The Journalo de Brazil, the Apostle, the Gazetta da Tarde, and the Gerrio de Tard have been publishing day after day lists of insurgents said to have been shot without form of trial. Among others they give the names of some twenty sailors from the Uranus, and placed on their bulletin boards the photographs of the principal ones, Charles Beaman and others. What must have been their feelings to see the whole number, over twenty "victims of the cowardly tyrant, dictaro, murderer," etc., march into the editorial rooms of the Journal de Brazil recently and ask the chief editor, the clerical monarchist, Dr. Fernando Mendez de Almeida, to take their names out of the dead list and not to hang out their photographs, as they were still alive. The list of the summarily shot has been reduced by over 100, but the number grows daily, as the facility of inventing names, occasions and circumstances is immense.

Anfrasio Fahlo, an ex-revolutionist, had published a long article in the Journal do Commercio advising President Moraes by all means to come to an arrangement with Mello, Saldanho and Martens in Rio Grande do Sul.

Colonel Innocencio Serzedelo Correa, ex-minister of foreign affairs, ex-minister of interior ex-minister of finance under Peixoto, who resigned at the same time as Admiral Custodio de Mello, that is, long enough before the termination of Piexoto's period to render them eligible, and who fully expected to be either president or vice president with Custodio de Mello, has written a long expression of facts as seen through the eyes of an unfortunate would-be insurgent.

CONSPIRACY THAT FAILED.

Serzedello takes three columns of the Journal de Commercio to prove that he is a much injured man, a whole-souled republican, a victim of the dictator. The truth of the business is that Serzedello, when minister of different portfolios under Peixoto, conspired with Admiral Mello, and probably Silveria Martins, as well, arranging affairs so as to be elected to the presidency, and they were unscrupulous as to the means employed. While he was still minister, and making love to the daughter of Silveria Martins, who was almost openly raising a fund, which amounted finally to 8,000 contos (nearly $3,000,000) to begin the war in Rio Grande.

The correspondent of the New York World took to Serzedello a copy of the contract made by Silveria Martins with George Boynton, who afterward attempted to blow up the Aquidaban, by which the ammunition and other warlike material at Montevideo was to be placed on the frontier of the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, and St. Catherina. Serzedello refused to read, or even to see the document, alleging that Martins was a great patriot, and incapable of such a traitorous act: that he was greatly maligned, and that he was even then treating with the republican government to aid in the establishment of a true republic in Rio Grande. And yet Silveria Martins was openly boasting at Fecita's hotel and other places that he, and he alone, could manage that state and it could never be done unless a parliamentary government were established. Martins went to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, contracted with Taveres Sarabbia D'noste and others, and the war began, which will never cease as long as Argentina and Uruguay assist in furnishing arms and ammunition, clothes, food and men.

REFUSED TO BELIEVE THE TELEGRAM.

When Sarabbia passed the frontier an Englishman, who had immense interests on the government side in Rio Grande and Parana, received from his Rios branch house a telegram to the effect that 2,000 men, well armed and equipped, had passed the frontier and invaded Brazilian territory. The Englishman confided this telegram to the correspondent of the World, and the latter immediately called on Colonel Serzedello, then minister of the treasury, who declared the telegram false. When informed of this, the Englishman had the telegram repeated. It came: "Sarabbia, Prestes and Diniarte invaded Rio Grande three days ago with 2,000 men, well armed, equipped and mounted." When shown this telegram, Serzedello actually ordered the correspondent out, saying: "No revolution is possible in Brazil unless begun by the army. The government has no information of any such movement, and it would be impossible for this to happen yesterday, let alone three days ago, without our knowledge."

The result was that the substance of the telegram was published in the Gazetta de Noticias, and the fact was not acknowledged by the government until days afterward. Serzedello and others of the cabinet had almost certainly wilfully deceived the president. Sivramento, Alegrete, Bage and other important places were taken; hundreds of Brazilian soldiers were killed, captured and scattered, or compelled to enter the service of the monarchy. Mello and Serzedello remained in the cabinet till their plans were matured for a revolt of the navy, and then they retired, each one publishing a manifesto against Floriano.

DOORS WERE CLOSED ON THEM.

Riotous Russian Students Wanted Admission to a Restaurant.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg giving details of the conflict between the police and students, which was referred to in a dispatch from that city yesterday, says that about 300 students, who were celebrating a college festival, marched in a body to a restaurant on the Neusky Prospect for the purpose of obtaining food and drink. As it was about time to close up the houses the proprietor refused to admit them. The students became incensed and attacked the house, breaking a number of windows. A number of policemen who had been summoned tried to quiet the young men, but without avail. Reinforcements were called for and police hurried to the scene from all quarters of St. Petersburg, and were assisted by the porters of the houses in the vicinity of the restaurant. The whole street was soon filled with a rioting mob and so serious became the situation that the prefect of St. Petersburg took command of the police. The riotous demonstrations continued for several hours and did not cease until 3 o'clock in the morning.

Additional details received here indicate the students who caused so much trouble yesterday really wanted to present a petition to the czar. The petition, it is claimed, was a protest against the abolition of certain by-laws governing the provincial assemblies. During the march to the palace the students stopped at the restaurants. Here they became intoxicated. They entered several theaters, jeered the performers and fought the spectators and attendants until forcibly ejected. They then proceeded to the front of the Anitcheff palace, where they paraded, hoping to attract the attention of the czar. The police finally stopped the marching and countermarching. A good-sized riot ensued, but the students were finally driven away. They then went to a restaurant, but the police had already taken the precaution to order the proprietor to close the doors. This enraged the students and they forced the doors and windows, smashing the furniture and destroying the viands. They were finally ejected by the authorities. This only enraged them the more and general fighting followed. The students attacked the police with knives, stones and broken articles of furniture. They were severely handled in return and at last twenty were placed under arrest by the police.

EGYPTIAN CABINET SUMMONED.

Special Court for the Trial of Natives Who Assaulted British Sailors.

CAIRO, Feb. 22.—A special cabinet council has just been called here to discuss the Egyptian situation, the khedive presiding. Inasmuch as the agitation appears to have been caused by the recent attack by the Egyptians on the crew of the British cruiser Scout, it was decided to create a special tribunal which shall have jurisdiction over the offense of the natives against the British soldiers, sailors and marines stationed in Egypt. The tribunal is to consist of the minister of justice, Ibrahim Fuad Pasha, a native, as presiding judge; Sir John Scott, the judicial adviser to the khedive and an Englishman, and two English judges and one native judge. The trial, judgment and the carrying out of the sentence, including the death penalty, shall be summary and without appeal. The tribunal can only be invoked on the demand of Baron Cromer, the British agent and consul general, and the British general in command of the British forces in Egypt. After the Egyptian and foreign ministers have been notified the executive council will be convened at the beginning of the Ramedan, when the great annual fast day occurs, to approve the establishment of this tribunal. The promise of the new court is regarded as an implication by the English here and it is likely to intensify the French agitation against the British influence in Egypt.

PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE MINGS.

Had Its Origin in the Southern Provinces of China.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch to the Times from Hongkong says that additional restrictions have been imposed upon the navigation of the Canton river. The dispatch also states that a plot, far-reaching in its purpose, to overthrow the dynasty has been discovered in Kwang-Tung-Kwang, Kwang-Kwang-Si and other provinces of southern China.

According to the dispatch, H. M. S. Mercury has returned from Formosa. During the recent black flag riots, the British consul at Takau was assaulted by the natives. The Chinese authorities, however, succeeded in quelling the riots before the steamer Mercury arrived. Twenty-five of the ringleaders were beheaded and all is now quiet. The gunboat Rattler has gone to Formosa to take the place of the Mercury.

New Process of Making Armor Plate.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—At the sitting of the budget committee of the Reichstag today Vice Admiral Hollman announced experiments had been made at the Krupp works of some new armor plate which had been hardened by a new process, and that the results obtained were wonderful. The process, he also said, greatly increased the resisting power of the plates. Valuable information had also been gained by Germany from the war between China and Japan, as of all foreigners Germans alone had been allowed to accompany the Chinese fleet.

Statist Gives Some More Advice.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Statist says the high rate of interest asked for the United States loan is due to the belief that further loans will soon be needed, and if the president refuses to borrow and congress does not act properly gold will go to a premium and disappear from circulation. This will be followed by a panic in Wall street and the money market business will be paralyzed until the elections next year are over. The true remedy for the currency crisis is a loan to call in and cancel the greenbacks.

Commercial Congress Opposed to Silver.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The German commercial congress met here today. Dr. Von Boetticher welcomed the delegates and dwelt upon the value of commercial relations with other countries and pointed out that they should pay attention to the condition of husbandry in Germany. The congress, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution regretting the adoption by the Reichstag on Saturday last of Count Von Mirbach's motion for an international monetary conference.

Banshee Made Twenty-Eight Knots.

GLASGOW, Feb. 22.—The new torpedo destroyer, Banshee, was given an official try on the Clyde today, lasting three hours. The boat attained an average speed of twenty-eight knots an hour. The Banshee is one of the forty-two vessels of this class authorized to be built by the government, and was constructed by Laird Bros., who secured the contract to build five of them.

Washington Celebration in France.

NICE, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was celebrated here by a reception given at the American rectory by Rev. Adamson. The reception was attended by upwards of 200 British and American residents.

Governor of Cape Colony Recalled.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Sir Henry Brougham Louch, governor of Cape Colony, has been recalled from that position. His recall was due to a long standing difference of opinion with Premier Rhodes.

Lord Rosebery Indisposed.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Lord Rosebery is indisposed and is confined to his bed.

PUSHING THE POOLING BILL

Democratic Senatorial Steering Committee Gives it Right of Way.

SUNDAY SESSION IS A POSSIBILITY

Pettigrew Gives Notice that He Will Use Every Means in His Power to Prevent the Consideration of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The democratic steering committee of the senate, after many postponements, held a meeting today and decided to recommend to the senate that Senator Butler should be permitted to move at 3 o'clock tomorrow for the consideration of the pooling bill; that this bill should be continued as the unfinished business until 12 o'clock Monday, and if it should not be disposed of by that time it should give place to other business. The program was immediately construed into a decision to hold a Sunday session, and this act was made the most of by those senators who oppose the bill. The advocates of the bill did not admit in so many words that their purpose included a Sunday session, but they confessed that if they should succeed in getting the bill up they would use their utmost endeavors to have it voted upon before the expiration of the time set for its consideration, and as this time would include only about three hours of the Saturday session and one hour of the Monday session, they would necessarily have very limited time for the bill without either a night or a Sunday session.

When Senator Butler, who, as chairman of the interstate commerce committee, who has charge of the bill, was asked what his purpose was as to a Sunday session, he said he did not want to be quoted as saying anything that could be construed into a threat and that he would only say he would use his best endeavors to get the bill before the senate, and that if he should succeed in that he would continue his exertions in its behalf until a vote could be reached. He felt confident of the success of the bill in case a vote could be reached, and he believed a clear majority would be shown on the vote for consideration. While Senator Butler would name no figures, it is understood other friends of the bill claim that a final vote would show two-thirds of the senate in favor of it.

The opponents concede if a vote should be reached it would pass, but they are determined in the declaration that it shall not reach the point where the test of its strength shall be made. The tactics which they will pursue were foreshadowed in Senator Pettigrew's brief speech in the senate just prior to adjournment tonight. The feeling is such as to make it clear there will be a very sharp clash when the effort is made to take the bill up, and the indications are for a period of most decided parliamentary sparring against the measure, which will probably be lead by Senator Gorman on the democratic side and Senators Chandler and Aldrich among the republicans.

It is understood an arrangement was made in the democratic steering committee today which provides the pooling bill shall be taken up at 3 o'clock Saturday, and shall hold its place as unfinished business until 12 o'clock Monday, when it shall give place to appropriation bills. The opponents of the bill will probably oppose its consideration.

EXTRA SESSION NOT LIKELY.

Cleveland Supposed to Have No Present Intentions of Calling One.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Members of the house who are supposed to know something of the purpose of President Cleveland do not credit the report that he has any definite intention to call an extra session of congress. They do not claim to know what the intentions of the president may be, but they argue from circumstances that an extra session is improbable. The outflow of gold from the treasury has ceased for the time and these members believe, reflecting perhaps the current opinion in administration circles, that the recent bond issue will tide the government over for several months—perhaps put the treasury on its feet, so to speak, if the prediction of Secretary Carlisle that the receipts are to meet expenditures be fulfilled.

Much capital has been made of the remark made by the president to a party of members-elect who called upon him, asking them how they would like to be called to Washington on the 15th of March. The general opinion is that Mr. Cleveland was merely joking, or that if he had any design in the question it was a diplomatic one. They surmise that President Cleveland does not desire a special session of the Fifty-fourth congress and that he may be expected to spur congress on and accomplish all necessary work by hinting that he would not hesitate to call the next congress together, if necessary.

PENSIONS FOR INDIAN WAR VETS.

Some Soldiers Who Have Been Omitted in All Previous Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The status of pensioners of Indian wars is discussed in a report made by Representative Tawney of Minnesota upon the bill introduced by Representative Hermann of Oregon, and favorably reported from the committee on pensions. Its purpose is to enlarge the scope of the act granting service pensions to the survivors of the wars from 1832 to 1842, so that it will include the veterans of all recognized Indian wars up to 1856.

In many regiments serving in these wars the rolls contain repetitions caused by re-enlistments in different companies, and this, it is estimated, will reduce the number of beneficiaries at least 700, making the total number of the survivors of these wars about 4,000. Most of these old survivors are in destitute circumstances, while all are in old age. It is estimated by the commissioner of pensions that the average pensionable age cannot extend beyond about seven years hence. Many of these aged men were omitted from the act pensioning survivors of Indian wars between 1832 and 1842, and for this reason the present bill is more just since it includes all the survivors of the recognized wars prior to 1856.

BIMETALLISTS IN SECRET SESSION.

Rumors of an Intention to Run a Silver Candidate for President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A number of the members of the Bimetallic league met here today for conference at the league headquarters. Among those present were General A. J. Warner, president of the league, and Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania, and Representative Newlands of Nevada. The greatest secrecy was maintained. General Warner however, said that they had met to talk over the situation and nothing more. For the last several days, however, a rumor has been in circulation here to the effect that certain silver men would formulate a plan which, if carried out, would result in placing a national silver ticket in the field for the next national campaign. It is not believed, however, that the plan has as yet taken any definite shape. Senators Teller and Wolcott, and a number of others active in the cause of silver in congress, were not present at today's meeting.

Allen Reports Pettigrew's Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Allen today made a favorable report on the amendment proposed by Senator Pettigrew to the sundry civil bill, appropriating $300,000 to enable the secretary of agriculture to purchase and distribute seed and feed grain among the drouth sufferers.

Congressman Pickler of South Dakota is sick in bed with a severe attack of lagrippe. He has been detained from his duties on the floor of the house for a few days, but his illness is not serious, and it is expected that he will be out in a short time.

Congressman Bryan was on the floor of the house today, having returned from New Haven, where he delivered an address on bimetallism before the students of Yale.

LOST BOTH LIFE AND MONEY.

D. W. Wing Rushed Into a Burning Building to Save His Cash and Was Killed.

HOT SPRINKS, Ark., Feb. 22.—As far as known, six people were burned to death and four and a half blocks of the residence and business portion of the city on Ouachita avenue were burned this morning. The fire originated in the Ledgerwood bakery. The residence of H. M. Hundkins and the bakery were destroyed, and in ten minutes the fire had spread to half a dozen buildings, and fanned by a strong wind from the north, swept everything as tinder before it. The flames crossed the street, and the Ouachita hotel and Oaklawn were next burned. Out of nearly 100 houses in only half a dozen cases was the furniture saved. As far as known, there have been six persons burned to death, but rumors are rife of others missing, and the unmber of fatalities may be increased to a score when the death roll is called. Amang the dead are:

MRS. MARION SAMMONS, 70 years of age, who was living in the Ledgerwood building.

D. W. WING of Glens Falls, N. Y., who escaped the flames at first, but remembered he had $1,800 in the hotel, and rushed back to get it. Before he reached the door his clothing was on fire, and he was burned to death in the sight of thousands of people.

MAN NAMED HILL, one of whose arms was paralyzed, from Chicago, is reported as among the dead.

NEGRO, name unknown.

MRS. MAGGIE HISCOCK, housekeeper at Oaklawn, ran out from the rear door, a sheet of flame, and shrieking sank down before help could reach her.

How many lives are lost remains to be seen. The total loss of the conflagration will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The fire originated in a bakery on Quachita avenue, over which were furnished rooms. Here Mrs. Sammon, who kept the rooms, was burned. The other buildings burned were the La Clede, loss $6,000; the Ouachita, loss $5,000; the Illinois, $4,000; the Missouri, $3,000; the Oak Lawn, $5,000; the Bloomington, $6,000; H. M. Hudgins' residence, $12,000; R. L. Williams' three-story brick, $12,000; Joplin's grocery, $8,000; E. Randolph's residence, $6,000; Ledgerwood's baxery, the Tennessee stables, the West house and fifteen cottages, of a total value of $15,000. There is very little insurance.

The fire was at the south end of the gulch in which Hot Springs is located, and the wind was from the north. As a result none of the large hotels were at any time in direct danger. The fire burned both sides of Ouachita avenue to Hawthorne, one side of Hawthorne to Woodbine, and both sides of Orange to Quapaw street.

TAYLOR'S BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

Committee Investigating the Steal Ready to Report Its Findings.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 22.—(Special Telegram.)—The Taylor investigating committee has practically completed its inquiry and will shortly make its report. The committee has gone very fully into details of Taylor's business affairs and developed much of interest. The report will fill about 150 newspaper columns, and will be printed in the course of the next ten days. Yesterday the committee had before it John Diamond, and he told some items of interest which have not yet been made public.

It seems that a week ago Diamond quite freely criticised the action of the committee and suggested, with some warmth, that it ought to examine the telegraph offices at Pierre and Redfield, and that probably dispatches in both places would contain something which would show who were Taylor's agents on the ground and might lead to the apprehension of the fugitive. The committee acted upon this advice, and to Diamond's great surprise caught in its drag net only one individual, and that one Senator Pettigrew. It seems that Mr. Pettigrew owed the bank at Redfield $5,000, and that early in January he wired it to turn over his note to his bankers further east and it would be taken up. Diamond, in his testimony, confirms this, and also stated that January 8 Mr. Pettigrew, at the Locke hotel, paid $5,000 to Charles McCoy as Taylor's agent. This fact in connection with McCoy's testimony that on Wednesday preceeding Christmas Mr. Pettigrew was told by McCoy of Taylor's shortage, is thought by some to have some significance, but the general view is that the senator is in no way involved to his discredit.

The railroad committee held a meeting last evening and took a vote upon the Wheeler bill. Seven members of the committee, all except Messrs. Wheeler and Dickover, voted to report the bill adversely. Wheeler will present a minority report favoring the masure and Dickover may sign it. The report will probably be made tomorrow. Several other railroad bills of considerable importance are being drawn, and the railroad fight has not entirely passed away.

ARMY AND NAVY CONVENTION.

Hundred Members of the Union in Session in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The sixth annual convention of the Regular Army and Navy union of the United States was opened today in the First Methodist Episcopal church building. About 100 members of the organization representing subordinate unions are in attendance, and an interesting convention is promised. The convention was called to order by National Commander James P. Lockwood of Chicago. Corporation Counsel John Mayor Palmer made an address of welcome on behalf of Mayor Hopkins, extending the privileges and courtesies of the city. The reply was made by Colonel D. Gary of San Francisco, in which a review of the work and aims of the union was given.

DANCE PARTY MET DISASTER.

Omnibus Overturned and Caught Fire—Several People Hurt.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Feb. 22.—In returning from a dance at Waite park early this morning, an omnibus containing twenty-five men and women was overturned one mile from this city, and a stove ignited the curtains and straw. Several people were badly injured. Mrs. James Heath was trampled upon and badly hurt. Mrs. Joseph Peters sustained a severe scalp wound. Mrs. Chester Waite was internally injured. Owen Hines, the local manager of the Northwestern Telephone exchange, was burned in a number of places, and others of the party were badly bruised. Much difficulty was experienced in getting out and a panic resulted.

HATCH ON THE LAW OF LIBEL.

American Newspaper Publishers' Union in Session in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The forenoon session of the American Newspaper Publishers' association was addressed by Azel F. Hatch of Chicago on the law of libel. There were 160 members of the association present, representing a value of $200,0 0,000 in the property of their publications. The members very generally responded last evening to an invitation to a reception by the publisher and editor of the Fourth Estate, at the offices of the paper in the Postal Telegraph building, in honor of the completion of that journal's first year.

Burglars Torture an Old Miser.

ST. JOSEPH, Feb. 22.—William Walsh, an old bachelor who has for years resided alone in a house in the south part of the city, and who is reported to be a miser, was called out of bed early this morning by five masked men, who seized him and at the point of pistols attempted to make him divulge the hiding place of his money. He refused, and they set fire to his hair and beard, burning them off, and burned his body with a red hot poker. He still refused, and they placed his feet over a fire and roasted them. Upon his still refusing they beat him into insensibility and after ransacking the house escaped.

Steamship Arrivals, February 22.

At Southampton—Arrived—New York, from New York.

At Gibraltar—Arrived—Kron Prinz Frederich Wilhelm, from New York.

At Harve—Arrived—La Normandie, from New York.

OMAHA IS THEIR MECCA

Nebraska's Commercial Pilgrims Come to the City to Form an Organization.

FURTHERING STATE'S BUSINESS INTERESTS

Made Welcome by Secretary Holmes—Committees Appointed to Report Today—List of Those Attending—Addresses by the Visitors.

Washington's birthday was celebrated by one hundred traveling men of Nebraska at Krug's hall yesterday by perfecting a temporary organization of commercial pilgrims for the purpose of promoting the interests of Nebraska manufacturers and jobbers.

At 10 o'clock the delegates began arriving. Rohr's orchestra was stationed near the stage and the delegates stepped down the aisles to their seats to the inspiring strains of the Liberty Bell march.

The walls of the convention hall were decorated profusely and with patriotic taste. The decorations were furnished by the Omaha Tent and Awning company. Several pictures of George Washington were conspicuous, and there was a liberal display of the national colors. A large silk banner, with the portrait of a tall Nebraska traveling man "hitting the high places" on the road, occupied a post of honor on the platform with the inscription "Always to the Front." It is said that M. W. Rayley posed as the model for the typical commercial tourist on the banner, and now the boys are calling him "Trilby."

GETTING DOWN TO WORK.

O. C. Holmes, secretary of the Nebraska Manufacturers and Consumers association, called the convention to order, and after briefly stating the object of the call suggested that a permanent chairman of the convention be chosen. W. L. Eastman of Omaha was unanimously elected to that position and immediately assumed his duties with a brief speech of thanks.

E. K. Bradley of Nebraska City was elected secretary and M. W. Rayley of Omaha assistant secretary. The following vice chairmen were named:

James Reed of Nebraska City, J. M. Schlusser of Holdrege, Lee Graham of Lincoln, Herman Abrahams of Grand Island, Dan Owen of Beatrice, A. C. McIntire of Hastings, Charles O. Leake of Fremont, P. T. Burchard of Norfolk, Henry George of Kearney, George H. Mead of Chadron, James Wilhelmson of St. Paul, W. S. Helphry of South Omaha.

Treasurer—Frank O. Field of Omaha.

Committee on Permanent Organization—W. H. Brown of Omaha, C. O. Leake of Fremont, John Harberg of Omaha, Dan Owens of Beatrice, H. H. Lockridge of Grand Island, E. K. Bradley and Charles White of Lincoln.

Committee on Resolutions—William Fetzer, John Harberg, E. P. Day of Omaha; James Reed of Nebraska City, M. H. Marshall of Helena, Mont., and R. E. Watzcky of Omaha.

The committee on resolutions was authorized to present a resolution to Governor Holcomb, asking him to veto the oleomargarine bill, recently passed by the legislature.

At 11:30 o'clock the convention adjourned until 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the convention met in the afternoon the hall was comfortably filled with commercial travelers, business men and guests.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Leo M. Franklin, after which Secretary O. C. Holmes of the Manufacturers and Consumers association spoke as follows:

"The object of the manufacturers' association is to promote home industry by encouraging the purchase of goods of Nebraska manufacture and to the attainment of that object we have lent all of our energies.

"The fact, however, that we consider the development of the manufacturing industries of the state as of paramount importance for the reason that factories are producers of wealth and employers of labor to a greater extent than any other branch of business in Nebraska, excepting agriculture, does not blind us to the fact that there are other important factors doing their share in the great work of creating and developing the business life of our commonwealth.

"Next to agriculture and manufacturing comes the great wholesale and jobbing interests, employing millions of capital and thousands of men. These houses, presided over and guided by a class of business men, than whom there are no better in the world, with their army of keen aggressive traveling men, grip and order book in hand, penetrating every part of the country, even to the very outposts of civilization, are the great repositories and distributors of the thousand and one articles of daily use among the people.

"The manufacturer needs the jobber to distribute his goods and the business of the jobber is increased whenever an additional man is given employment in a factory. Our interests therefore are identical, and it needed no argument on the part of the gentlemen who first brought this matter to our notice to induce our association to call a convention of the representatives of both of these interests.

INTERESTS ARE MUTUAL.

"We have met here today to discuss questions of vital importance to us all. 'In union there is strength,' and in a multitude of counselors there is, or ought to be, wisdom. So in the discussion of the subjects which may come before us let us be guided by a spirit of fairness and an earnest desire to learn from each other's experience how best we may be able in the future to work together for the upbuilding of all Nebraska interests.

"Ours is, comparatively speaking, a new state, and while the business of the jobbing houses and factories of Nebraska exceeds by many millions of dollars the entire annual output of all the gold and silver mines in America it is yet in its infancy. It is the duty of every loyal citizen to stand up for the institutions of his own state.

"We despise the man who is untrue to his own family, and no less the man who is untrue to his own city, his own state and his own country. Loyalty is the true test of citizenship, and he who is not loyal to his own state cannot be loyal to his country; and so, in asking the traveling men of Nebraska to stand together for all that tends to the upbuilding of our state, we ask only that which good citizenship and good business sense has a right to ask.

"We have no quarrel with those from other states who seek business in Nebraska. It is a fair field and a free fight, and if we cannot meet them with as good goods and as low prices as they are able to offer the sooner we get off the earth the better.

"And now, on behalf of the Manufacturers and Consumers association of Nebraska, and on behalf of the people of this city, I extend to you a hearty welcome to Omaha. Tonight at the banquet Mayor Bemis will no doubt formally present you with the keys of the city and turn the town over to you. In the meantime, I will loan you my pass key and I am sure you will use it judiciously.

"Trusting that you will enjoy yourselves while in the city, and that this city and that this meeting will be fraught with good to you individually, and to the important interests you so ably represent, I once more bid you a most cordial welcome."

WILLIAM FETZGER'S ADDRESS.

William Fetger spoke on "Ways and Means to Promote the Interests of Nebraska Jobbers and Manufacturers," and said, in part:

"To consider this matter properly we must take in mind that we are of two classes. 'We'uns in the country and you'uns in town.' The country people are the consumers and the commercial and manufacturing interests are in the cities. To unite we must be harmonious. Certain influences have been sending certain politicians to our state legislatures that have thrown broadcast the idea that it is Omaha against the state. With all our business thinking people it is Omaha for Nebraska, and it must be so, as I know it is so with us, and when we convince the people that such are our true feelings there is a certain feeling of reciprocity in all nature that in this case will be quick to respond, and we will be rewarded with the loyal and just feelings of the people of our state, Nebraska for Omaha.

"We must always be broad-minded in this work. Our interests merit Nebraska's trade. We must seek to make loyal Nebraskans of our Nebraska people, to read Nebraska newspapers and to stand up for the true merits of our good and great state, and to do this we must be loyal Nebraskans ourselves. Let us make some Nebraskans at heart at our coming state fair, welcome them as Nebraska people; let them know that we're glad that they come; respect their dollars, for they are hard-earned, and give them a proper purchasing price. Let us give them a grand fair and exhibition with fit side or evening attractions. Give them a 'merchants' carnival' and let the traveling men take part. Let us keep it before the people that we bear the taxes of our state with them."

CRANDALL DESCRIBES HIS KIND.

F. E. Tuttle, C. O. Leake, Dr. Franklin, C. O. Lobeck, Z. T. Lindsey, Mr. Foltz, E. E. Guston and others made brief talks, but Frank G. Crandall made the hit of the day in his speech on "Qualifications That a Successful Traveling Man Must Possess." He said that, first, he must be a gentleman by nature and improved by education; he must be a married man, and have a home and family for an inspiration and a safeguard for sobriety; the drunkards must go; every traveling man of lawful age should be married, because he is only 'half' a man when he is not. In conclusion, he took a snap shot at some employers who hired $40 a month cadets who stood around telling customers of school girl conquests. He believed that if employers heard these beardless ambassadors on the road they would call them in and put men in their places. Mr. Crandall believed that traveling men could always select good wives, because they would exercise the same caution in matrimonial ventures as they would in opening a new account.

The convention accepted an invitation to visit Hammond's packing house and Krug's brewery at 1:30 p. m. today. The delegates extended thanks for the courtesy proferred. An invitation to visit Boyd's theater and see Walker Whiteside in "Richelieu" tonight, at half price, was accepted.

A recess of fifteen minutes was taken at 5 o'clock to enable delegates to register and enjoy three boxes of cigars presented to the convention with the compliments of O. D. Kiplinger.

The committees on resolutions and permanent organization reported.

FEASTED AND TALKED.

The banquet at the Omaha Guards armory last evening taxed the immense capacity of that building. It was the largest feast of the season and was attended by 550 guests, including traveling men, jobbers and manufacturers.

It was strictly a "home industry" affair, even to the napkins, which were supplied by Nebraska manufacturers. J. C. Harpham of Lincoln was toastmaster. At the main table were seated Lieutenant Governor Moore, Mayor Bemis, Attorney General Churchill, Euclid Martin, Edward Rosewater, Joy Morton, Charles J. Green, G. M. Hitchcock, Rev. S. Wright Butler, W. A. L. Gibbon, Adolph Meyer, James Reed, John S. Knox and Louis H. Rheem.

Immense streamers bearing the inscription "Patronize Home Industries" were stretched across the wall over the main table and flags and bunting lined the interior of the building. The musical program by Rohr's orchestra was received with hearty favor.

Mayor Bemis, in delivering his address of welcome, paid a high tribute to traveling men, after comparing them with citizens in other walks of life. He said that it was an appropriate observance of Washington's birthday. The traveling man's Sunday generally commenced on Friday night and ended Tuesday morning, but the commercial tourist made up for the loss of time when he settled down to business. In conclusion, the mayor tendered his listeners the keys of the city.

James Reed of Nebraska City responded in behalf of the traveling men. He expressed appreciation of the mayor's remarks, and said that the Nebraska traveling men had found the latchstring, and enjoyed Omaha's big-hearted generosity.

Regrets were read from Governor Holcomb and Secretary of the Interior Morton.

GIBBON ON THE JOBBERS.

W. A. L. Gibbon followed with a response to "The Jobbers," which he made on fifteen minutes' notice, as a substitute for I. M. Raymond of Lincoln, who was scheduled on the toast card, but was unavoidably detained.

Practical experience, he said, proved that the jobber was a necessity and a tower of strength in the commercial world. Mr. Gibbon made an eloquent plea for the jobbing interests, and, in conclusion, said that it was the jobber that created the market, and it was the market which attracted the manufacturer. The importance of the western jobber was particularly dwelt upon. The old and new markets were compared, and the inadvertence of some local retail dealers in placing orders with eastern jobbers and not recognizing the rights of western jobbers was severely criticized by the speaker.

Euclid Martin's speech on "Looking Forward" was replete, with a reference to the natural, commercial, agricultural and manufacturing advantages of Nebraska.

Louis M. Rheem made a happy hit in expressing his views on "The Manufacturers' and Consumers' Association and its Work." Mr. Rheem's address was divided into three parts, which he classified as a dream, a vision and a speech. His dream was a peep into the future, 200 years ahead. He could see 100 stars in the American flag with the star of Nebraska in the center, shining brighter than all the rest. On every forty acres of land in the United States there was a happy home and a rainmaker on every section. The cause of Nebraska's pre-eminence in that dream, he believed, was the final awakening of the people of the state to the benefits that accrued from the organization of the Manufacturers' and Consumers' association and the co-operation of traveling men with the grasshopper spirit of activity. Mr. Rheem urged unity of action and expressed the hope that a "temporary aberration" of the crops would not discourage Nebraskans. He believed that the traveling men of Nebraska would be an army that would always fight for Nebraska interests. He completed his remarks with a dramatic waving of the Declaration of Independence, and a patriotic finish that elicited prolonged applause.

Edward Rosewater spoke upon the subject of "The Press," after referring to the "jocular orator" who preceded him with a "magnificent, instructive and ludicrous speech, which would be recorded on the sands of time." Mr. Rosewater then cited the potentiality of the press. There was only one force greater than the press, and that was the world of commercial travelers. The press could subjugate the retail dealer, clairvoyants, massage bath people, manufacturers and all kinds of advertisers, but the jobber could with propriety ignore the papers and trust to the seductive voice of the commercial travelers. Jobbers could dispense with the momentum of the press and depend on the magnetism and muscular action of the jaws of traveling men, who exercised a wonderful influence over what was formerly the field of the press. The latter had its functions and the mechanic, jobber and merchant had his. The fatherhood of the Manufacturers' and Consumers' association was broader than any one individual or any one paper to assume. It was the work of the people, and he made this statement because it had been said that The Bee was the father of the association, and the latter owed its existence to that paper's agitation for a protective organization of home industries and home labor. Mr. Rosewater concluded with a brief reference to the natural resources and commercial development of the state, and said that with the loyal co-operation of the people the association would be a perpetual success.

TALKED FOR THE RAILROADS.

Charles J. Greene's plea for "The Railways" was in substance a eulogy of the railway interests of the United States. He believed them to be indispensabl adjuncts to civilization. Mr. Greene criticised what he termed the socialistic spirit and lawless acts of organizations which menaced the commerce of

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

MUST ALL BE IN BY MONDAY

Appropriation Bills Will Have to Come from the Committee Then or Not at All.

LIMITATION OF THE LAW IS AT HAND

First Forty Days of the Session Nearly Over and the Most Important of All Legislation Has Not Yet Been Presented.

LINCOLN, Feb. 22.—(Special.)—The legislature has already ran through two-thirds of the number of days allotted to it by law. If it meets next Monday, with the firm determination to sit six days in each week, it will complete the legal sixtieth day on March 23. Many of the newer members are of the opinion that the work of the session can be completed within the legal limit, but there are a few doubting ones.

First in importance must come the appropriation bills. These must originate in and pass through the house before the senate may take official cognizance of them. These bills, which must pass if the legislature postpones every other bill, have not yet been reported from the committee on ways and means. Representative Crow of Omaha, chairman of that committee, says that the bills will be ready for introduction Monday or Tuesday. If they are not introduced by Tuesday they can only be sent to the house by the governor in a special message, as the chief executive alone is empowered to introduce bills after the fortieth day has passed.

There are two large appropriation bills to be introduced by the ways and means committee. These bills will call for a total expenditure of about $2,000,000. If anything, the total amount will exceed $2,000,000. It is, in the judgment of many of the older members, practically impossible to pass these bills inside of twenty days. In the first place, both bills will have to be considered line by line in the house. They will be considered in the same tedious manner in the senate. Every item of the several hundred proposed expenditures will be fought over inch by inch. The friends of each state officer and of each state institution will fight vigorously to either increase the amounts given them by the ways and means committee, or to retain the amounts recommended by that committee. The same fight will be made in the senate, but not to so great an extent, as there are many good reasons for the belief that the unwieldy republican majority of the upper house will arrive at its conclusions much more readily. Twenty days will hardly suffice for the two houses to get together on the two appropriation bills.

CHARTER FIGHT IS ON.

The big battle over the Omaha charter is expected to commence in earnest Monday. The house committee on cities and towns, of which Representative Johnston of Omaha is chairman, and to which the Omaha charter has been referred, has not yet reported the measure to the house. The charter is still in the senate committee, and, although Senator Crane is not chairman of that committee, he is the ranking member after the chairman and will have charge of the bill. The senate committee will on Monday listen to the arguments of the Omaha people who are interested in changing the work of the revision committee. Inasmuch as a large number of distinguished Omahans are expected to be present, it is probable that the senate will adjourn at noon Monday and give up the senate chamber to the committee and its visitors. The painstaking work of the consolidated revision committee that met every week during November and December of last year is to be attacked from many sides. Every important amendment that seems to be demanded by the city of Omaha is to be opposed by men who wish to see no changes in the present charter. The meeting before the senate committee will enable the people of Omaha to discover the identity of the various interests that are to come in conflict.

One of the most radical of the proposed amendments to the Omaha charter is the one providing for the appointment of a tax commissioner. This, with the one providing for a large increase in the assessed valuation of city property, will be the object of a bitter assault. The proposal to make the city engineer ex-officio chairman of the Board of Public Works will also be opposed vigorously. Those who claim to know say that the amendment which permits of municipal ownership of the canal is to be contested. In addition to these leading amendments, there are a large number of very dull private axes that are to be brought to Lincoln Monday, with the hope of having them sharpened on the legislative grindstone.

OPPOSED TO ENLARGEMENT.

The first amendment proposed to the Omaha charter provides that the corporate limits of the city shall be fixed and determined by the mayor and council within one year after the passage of the act, the incorporate limits not to exceed twenty-six square miles, including any township or village organization within such limits. A proviso is added so that any city of the first or second class adjoining the city may at any time, without reference to population or area, in addition to the area and distance above limited, be included in and become a part of the city, upon a vote of a majority of the citizens of both cities. This amendment in its entirety will enlarge the corporate limits of Omaha by the extent of one square mile, the present limitation being twenty-five square miles. The amendment also retains, in the shape of the added proviso, the authority to annex the city of South Omaha at any time the voters of the two cities may agree upon the terms of annexation. The present charter prevents the increase of the city's limits until such time as a state or national census shall show an added population of 20,000. This will prevent any enlargement of the city boundaries until after 1900, as no state census will be authorized at the present session. The new charter provides that after the city limits are fixed at twenty-six square miles they may be increased by the mayor and city council after five years from the time the act is approved.

There is a decided opposition in some quarters to the proposition to extend the city's limits, on the ground that such extension will add to the cost of maintaining schools, fire and police departments, etc. The most strenuous opposition to enlarging the city comes from Dundee Place.

One of the most important amendments to the new charter is the change in section 6, which, in addition to the powers of the city already enumerated in the present charter, provides that "no contract, franchise of extension of any contract or franchise for a period of more than two years shall at any time be made or entered into without first having been submitted to a vote of the people at an election held in accordance with the law governing the voting of bonds." This provision does not apply to any guarantee for paving or guarantees for other work done or material furnished to the city, or to contracts for street sweeping or cleaning.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The proposed amendments to the new charter also make a most radical change in the personnel of the Board of Health. Under the existing charter the Board of Health is made up of the mayor, the commissioner of health, the chief of police, the plumbing inspector and two members of the city council. The new charter provides that the board shall consist of the mayor, commissioner of health and the chief of police. This amendment legislates the plumbing inspector out of office, but a separate bill has already been introduced in the senate and placed on general file which provides for the appointment of a plumbing inspector at a salary of $2,000 per annum. The new amendment provides that the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners shall co-operate with the Board of Health in the enforcement of all city ordinances relating to matters within the jurisdiction of the latter board; and it is made the duty of all policemen, under the direction of the chief of police, to inspect premises within their respective beats, or such districts as may be assigned them, and