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## CONTAIN NOTHING OF JINGO

### Speeches at the Opening of Parliament Free from Frothy Patriotism.

### GOVERNMENT'S POLICY NOT INDICATED

**Very Little of a Definite Nature Regarding Anglo-American Relations Can Be Told from the First Day's Remarks.**

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LONDON, Feb. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Little of a really definite nature can be deduced from today's ministerial speeches concerning Anglo-American relations, but what was said is distinctly encouraging. No jingo sentiment, at any rate, seems to animate even the smallest clique of either house.

For the first time since his arrival here Ambassador Bayard was not present at the opening of Parliament. Doubtless he was kept away by his fear of embarrassing the debate on the Venezuelan question.

John Dillon seems the only alternative to Sexton for the leadership of the Irish party, except for the reasons already indicated in this correspondence.

John Parnell is talked about merely for the influence of his name, but his candidacy is probably impracticable.

Lord Gleneck, better konwn as Sir Algernom Borthwick, owner of the fashionable Morntag Post, was sworn in as a peer today, and was, I am told, the first working journalist by profession ever admitted to the House of Lords.

Lord Gleneck did not look imposing in his ermine and scarlet robes, but Lord Aldenham, formerdy Henry Hucks Gibbs, a business man of London City and a famous bimetallist, looked like the heir of a dozen dukes. He was one of the stateliest figures in the chamber. BALLARD SMITH.

**QUEEN HOPES FOR A SETTLEMENT**

**Speech from the Throne Indicates no Part of England's Policy.**

LONDON, Feb. 11.—There was an unusual amount of interest in the opening of Parliament today. Owing to the many important questions that will come before the present session, neraly all the members of both houses placed themselves on record before the party chiefs as having heeded the calls for a full assemblage. During the intervals between the last session and the present both houses of Parliament have been thoroughly renovated and additional electric lighting has been provided. Both houses assembled at 2 o'clock.

There were many early arrivals, anxious to secure good seats. Mr. R. Ashcroft, conservative, representing Oldham, arrived at 5:40 a. m. and had the honor of being the first on deck. By 9 o'clock a large number of seats had been taken. The Irish benches alone were not crowded. Many supporters of the government were obliged to stand, owing to the lack of seats. The speaker, Rt. Hon. William Court Gully, took his seat at 1:55 p. m. and the members filed past and shook hands with him. At 2:05 p. m. the black rod summoned the members of the House of Commons who were then crowded in the gangway and the ladies back of the speaker's chair to attend the House of Lords for the reading of the queen's speech.

The mace bearer preceded the speaker, who in turn was followed by the members of the house, and the procession passed through the members' lobby, which separated the legislative halls.

The royal commission, consisting of five members of the House of Lords, was in its place when the members entered. Many women were present in their gallery and there were a number of bishops and a few peers in attendance. The French and German embassies and a number of attaches of their embassies listened to the speech with curiosity.

The lord chancellor, Lord Salisbury, flanked by two peers of the realm, also members of the commission, motioned to the clerk, who then read the queen's speech.

The queen's speech, which was read previous to the opening of Parliament today, and in the customary manner, was as follows:

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: I continue to receive from other powers assurances of their friendly sentiments.

"An agreement has been concluded between my government and the government of the French republic, having for its principal object a more secure establishment of the independence of the kingdom of Siam. A copy thereof will be laid before you.

"The commissioners for the delimitation of the frontier which separates my Indian empire and the territory of Afghanistan from the dominions of the emperor of Russia have agreed upon a line, which has been accepted by myself and the emperor.

"The government of the United States has expressed a wish to co-operate in terminating the differences which have existed for many years between my government and the republic of Venezuela upon the boundary of that country and my colony of British Guiana. I have expressed my sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement, and I trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory settlement.

"The sultan of Turkey has sanctioned the principal reforms in the government of the Armenian provinces of which, in conjunction with the emperor of Russia and the president of the French republic, I felt it my duty to press. I deeply regret that a fanatical outbreak upon the part of a section of the Turkish population has resulted in a series of massacres in those provinces which have caused the deepest indignation in this country. Papers on these transactions will be laid before you.

"A sudden incursion into the South African republic by an armed force from territories under control of the British South African company resulted in a deplorable collision with the burgher forces. My ministers, at the earliest possible moment, intervened to prohibit, through the high commissioner, this hostile action, and to warn all my subjects throughout South Africa in taking part in aid of it. The origin and circumstances of these proceedings will form the subject of a searching inquiry.

ACTED WITH MODERATION.

"The president of the South African republic, acting in this matter with moderation and wisdom, agreed to place the prisoners in the hands of my high commissioner, and I have undertaken to bring to trial the leaders of the expedition. The conduct of the president upon this occasion, and the assurances which he has voluntarily given, lead me to believe that he recognizes the importance of redressing the legitimate grievances of which complaint has been made by a majority of the persons now inhabiting the Transvaal."

The speech concludes with references to the Chitral and Ashanti expeditions, and says: "While I rejoice to be able to announce that the objects of the Ashanti expedition have been achieved, without bloodshed, I have to deplore the loss from the severities of the climate of some valuable lives, including that of my beloved son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenburg, who voluntarily placed his services at the disposition of myself and his adopted country. I and my dear daughter are greatly touched and comforted in this heavy bereavement by the widespread sympathy shown by my subjects throughout the empire at home and abroad."

In the second message, or portion of the queen's speech addressed to the House of Commons, her majesty says: "The estimates have been prepared with the utmost regard for economy; but the exigencies of the times require the increased expenditure."

In the third message the queen remarks: "My Lords and Gentlemen: The extension and improvement of the naval defenses of the empire is the most important subject to which your efforts can be directed and will doubtless occupy your most earnest attention.

"I regret to say that the condition of husbandry is disastrous beyond any recent experience. Measures will be laid before you with the object to mitigate the distress in that industry."

The speech then announces the approaching introduction of bills for the assistance of voluntary schools, providing compensation for injuries to workmen, to amend defects in the various Irish land acts, for the avoidance and settlement of trade disputes, to facilitate building light railways in the United Kingdom, for checking the import of destitute aliens, to institute a board of husbandry in Ireland and other minor purposes.

The convention of Parnellite members of the Irish parliamentary party today decided to introduce three amendments in reply to the queen's speech, including home rule, political amnesty and local government reform.

At a meeting of the radical party of the House of Commons today it was decided to support the general principle of arbitration in any differences arising between Great Britain and the United States.

The prince of Wales, the duke of York, the duke of Connaught, the marquis of Salisbury and other distinguished personages were among those present in the House of Lords during the reading of the queen's speech. The princess of Wales was in the peeresses' gallery and there was a large number of ladies in the side galleries. When business was resumed in the House of Lords Baron Stanmore moved the address in reply to the queen's speech and in so doing expressed sympathy with her majesty and the royal family in their grief over the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. Baron Stanmore also congratulated the government on its attitude toward British Guiana and said there was no subject for dispute, as it was as reasonable to question the British claim as it would be to raise a similar question with respect to the concession of the channel island, which once belonged to the duchy of Normandy.

Lord Rosebery complained of the meager program of the government.

GUARANTEE OF PERMANENCE.

Proceeding with his remarks, Lord Rosebery referred to the ominous omissions from the queen's speech of the usual reference to the friendship of foreign powers. He ridiculed the fulsome eulogy bestowed upon Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, "as if no previous British minister ever did his duty," remarked his lordship. He approved the government policy in the Transvaal, but he thought it unfortunate that the new poet laureate had been permitted to publish a glowing eulogy of the Jameson raid. He warned Mr. Chamberlain, in boasting of his conduct of the colonial policy, not to indulge in public reflection calculated needlessly to irritate the foreign powers. The Venezuela difficulty, he said, was no new one, and they had all tried their hands at it. But now the intervention of the United States offered a guarantee of the permanence of any settlement that might be effected. He interpreted the reference in the queen's speech to mean that some negotiations were progressing between England and America. He rejoiced at the announcement, because it indicated a way out of the issue from the impasse produced by Lord Salisbury's dispatch and President Cleveland's message, and gave promise that the United States would see that Venezuela faithfully executed any settlement arrived at. He welcomed the movement on both sides of the Atlantic in favor of permanent arbitration.

Turning then to the subject of Armenia, Lord Rosebery said he hoped the house would receive fuller information than was contained in the curt, cold allusion in the queen's speech. Lord Salisbury's brave words toward the sultan, he said, had not been followed by brave deeds. The noble marquis had been forced to abandon the cause of the Armenians. Surely some course might have been adopted between a crusade and apathy.

The marquis of Salisbury, the prime minister, was received with loud cheers as he arose to reply to the criticism of Lord Rosebery, the ex-premier. He said: "No sympathy with Armenians would justify us in facing calamities, compared with which the Crimean war would sink into insignificance."

After a feeling reference to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, Lord Salisbury denied that anything had been given up in the Siam agreement with France.

HELPED SETTLE THE ISSUE.

Turning then to Venezuela Lord Salisbury concurred in Lord Rosebery's views, that America's mixture in the dispute has conduced to secure results more rapidly than if the United States had not interfered. Speaking of the Venezuelan controversy, Lord Salisbury, replying to some points made in Lord Rosebery's speech, said: "I do not think the invoking of the Monroe doctrine was controversially quite necessary for the United States. Considering the position of Venezuela in the Caribbean sea, it was no more natural that the United States should take an interest than we should feel an interest in Holland and Belgium; and from that point of view I trust the negotiations will continue. I do not like to go further into a question obviously undesirable to state the conditions of negotiations at present, but I have an increasing belief in the past few weeks that we shall, perhaps, not till after long negotiations, find some satisfactory settlement and all danger of a rupture of relations between the two nations be entirely removed. (Cheers.)

"At the same time I do not wish the house to think we have arrived at any agreement. I think we are rightly relying upon the question of arbitration. America attaches more unrestricted value to that mode of adjustment of controversies than has hitherto been done here, but I believe that means may be found by a combination of negotiations with arbitration to bring the matters which are not difficult to a settlement. The great obstacle has been Venezuela's extravagant claims, and it was not following the customary international policy when Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations because they could not obtain the precise limit of territory they desired. But for that action I believe the difficulty would have been settled long ago."

PREFERS THE MIDDLE GROUND.

With reference to permanent arbitration, the prime minister expressed the belief that between the extremes of unrestricted arbitration of all subjects, which it was impossible for the two nations to adopt, and the former practice, which restricted arbitration to little, a middle term may be found which will effectually diminish the chance of conflict.

"Now as to Armenia," was Lord Salisbury's way of taking up the next topic of his speech, "Lord Rosebery's speech in denunciation of the government would have been more formidable if it had any foundation in fact, but I defy him to find any stipulation in the Berlin treaty that could be construed into an undertaking or threat to fight Turkey on behalf of the Armenians."

He warned the sultan, he continued, of what would happen if he ignored the opinion of Europe, and he repeated that the sultan was running very great danger in such defiance if he relied upon the European fear of what would happen if the Turkish empire disappeared. He was inclined to think that Europe would delay such a catastrophe as long as possible, but if the present state of things continued, its natural consequences could not be indefinitely delayed.

Lord Rosebery had accused the government of inaction, but when in May last, he himself had been in power, he did not give any sign of resorting to force if England's demands were not conceded. The remainder of the speech was merely a repetition of Lord Salisbury's speech to the Nonconformist Union association. Upon the conclusion of the speech, the addresses were agreed to.

Mr. George J. Goschen, jr., conservative member for the east Grimsted division of Sussex, moved the address in reply. In moving the address Mr. Goschen said he trusted that the negotiations regarding the Venezuelan question would result not only in a satisfactory settlement, but in a complete reconciliation and firm friendship between Great Britain and her kindred across the Atlantic. Continuing, Mr. Goschen made a glowing reference to the outburst of patriotic feeling in Canada and in the British colonies during the recent political crisis.

OFFERS NO OBSTACLES.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he was rejoiced at the paragraph in the queen's

(Continued on Second Page.)

## WEYLER'S POLICY ANNOUNCED

### Prepared to Adopt Any Measures Necessary to Conquer Cuba.

### INSURGENTS GIVEN FINAL WARNING

**They Will Be Treated by the Spanish General According to the War Methods of the Rebels.**

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HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 11.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—General Weyler had been in Cuba but a few hours when he issued a series of proclamations and addresses which clearly demonstrated the policy he is determined to follow in his dealings with the revolutionists. He states in unmistakable language that he will tolerate no interference with his purpose on the part of anybody, but has come here to protect all loyal citizens and to punish all enemies of Spain and sympathizers with the insurrectionists. The first address is issued to the inhabitants of Cuba in general, the second to the volunteers and firemen, the third to the army and the fourth to the navy. He praises the troops and urges them to continue in the good work.

The most significant part of his proclamation, which he entitles "A circular," is addressed to the generals commanding the army corps and divisions, the brigadiers, the civil and military governors, the commanders of columns and other military chiefs. He calls upon them to arrest and in all cases to hold for his disposal or to hand over to the proper tribunal all persons who in any way give aid or display sympathy toward the rebels, and that his policy will be guided entirely by the conduct of the insurgents themselves.

WILL STOP AT NOTHING.

He announces frankly and squarely that it is his decided purpose to make use of all the means necessary to conquer this insurrection. He makes it perfectly clear by the language of his declaration that whilst he is disposed to give protection to all who remain loyal he is resolved to deal rigorously with all who in any way aid the enemy, laud or praise the insurrectionists or belittle Spain's prestige or that of its army volunteers.

General Weyler, in criticising the conduct of the military campaign just past, says that in future it will be necessary that towns shall offer resistance when rebels attempt to pass through them; that his army must be furnished with guides, and that it must not happen again that the enemy is more quickly informed as to the movements of Spanish columns than the Spaniards are about the whereabouts of the insurgents.

Early in the day, while personally addressing the colonels of the volunteer regiments, General Weyler said: "I am aware of your great value and I trust you will unite your battalions in giving me your unconditional support, which I require to bring the war to a speedy end. I rely on you. Here there must be none but Spaniards. Separatist policies must be laid aside until the war is ended and we must think of nothing but to save the nation. I have not come to engage in politics. Surely you will not permit politics in your battalions.

BLACKS WILL BE WELCOMED.

"Natives who side with us we shall embrace as brothers, both white and black. I bear no ill will toward negroes. During the last war my escort was entirely composed of negroes, and they gave me very valuable aid. These men who are in arms against us we shall meet in war. Those who surrender to us shall be pardoned."

Then, turning to a group of minor volunteer officers, General Weyler continued: "Let there be no politics in time of war. Let the government decide political issues. Nothing must be done here detrimental to the honor of Spain. We are all Spaniards, and must join our efforts for the honor of our country."

These words were received with loud cheers by the crowds which filled the room. A group of navy officers came up and General Weyler, after shaking hands with them, said:

"I also rely on the unconditional support of the navy, which rendered me great assistance during the last campaign, and without which I should have been unable to accomplish what I did. The navy can contribute largely, and much is expected of it toward finishing the war."

There are no reports of any engagements today. A small rebel band burned a few houses at Santa Maria Rosario yesterday, a small town ten miles southeast of Havana. It is rumored that after the last engagement between the Spanish and the insurgents, under Maceo, the latter came east, endeavoring to join Gomez. I understand that both Maceo and Gomez have decided to quit Havana province and return to Matanzas province.

LOCATING REBEL LEADERS.

It is reported that Captain General Weyler received his first message today as to the whereabouts of the Gomez columns. Gomez was at San Jose, seventeen miles southeast of Havana. The rebels burned several culverts near La Sagua, on the Western road today. They were probably Maceo's columns moving east to join Gomez.

General Marin sailed today for Puerto Rico, where he will assume the office of governor.

A number of political prisoners, arrested in the eastern part of the island a few days ago and sent to Havana for deportation to Africa, were set at liberty today by order of General Weyler, because the information on which the arrests were made was groundless.

It is officially reported that a rebel band on Sunday attacked Guira Macuriges, a town on the Matanzas & Sabanilla railway, and was repulsed by the garrison, consisting of ninety Spanish soldiers. The rebels lost two killed and one wounded and the Spaniards one killed and one wounded.

It is reported that the rebel chief Matagas has died of wounds received in an encounter with General Godoy's column a few days ago and that his body was buried near Cascajal. Other official reports from General Godoy state that he met rebel bands under Lacro, Cayite, Alvarez and Nunez, near Cinco Palmas, in Santa Clara province, and that the Spanish troops had two soldiers and one sergeant killed and eight wounded, while the rebels left fourteen dead on the field.

The steamer Alfonso XIII. brought a large consignment of ammunition and other supplies for the Spanish army and navy. It also brought cavalry equipments. ROEDER.

**American Dies in London.**

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LONDON, Feb. 11.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Jefferson Clark, a native of Louisville, Ky., but whose wife and children reside in New York, died here yesterday. He had been prominent in Buluwayo, where he had several large concessions from the Chartered company, and it is understood that he left a comfortable fortune. His brother, Colonel M. L. Clark, president of the Louisville Jockey club, was with him at the last.

**End of a Celebrated Case.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The appellate court this morning affirmed the finding of the lower court in the celebrated case of Murray Nelson against the Chicago Board of Trade. The Board of Trade was enjoined from expelling Mr. Nelson and the appellate court ruling emphasizes the latter's victory and consequently that of the "elevator" faction of the board.

**Troubles in the Business World.**

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 11.—The Bartlett Hardware company and Warner Manufacturing company closed this morning under confessions of judgment aggregating $92,000. Assets not given. The failure was due to slow sales and bad collections. It is one of the oldest firms in the city.

## NEW GENERAL IS VERY ACTIVE.

**Weyler's Campaign for Crushing a Rebellion Already Under Way.**

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—The greatest activity was displayed in military circles today. The festivities in honor of the arrival here of General Weyler, the new captain general who landed yesterday from the steamship Alfonso XIII., are ended and another chapter in the history of the island of Cuba has been opened. At the captain general's headquarters the reports he sent for upon his arrivla yesterday, telling of the number of men available for active service, the number of sick, the quantity of ammunition and supplies in the possession of each column or detachment, the state of the country roads, railroads and telegraph lines and the probable location and strength of the enemy, were being collected and tabulated by a number of clerks. The captain general intended to have the whole situation laid out clearly before any movements of importance are undertaken.

It is understood that steps are being taken to organize a large cavalry brigade for immediate service. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in securing the necessary animals, as a great number of them have been corraled by the enemy. But it is expected that the efforts of the captain general will result in strongly reinforcing the mounted infantry now at the disposal of the Spanish commanders.

Orders were issued this morning from headquarters to make considerable increase in the number of armored railroad cars for the use of troops. These cars have been of great assistance to the Spaniards in protecting convoys of provisions passing through parts of the country infested with insurgent bands. Pilot engines are sent ahead in order to guard against the explosion of dynamite along the road and then comes the military train itself. Some times there are two of these armored cars attached to one train. One armored car is placed immediately after the engine and the other brings up the rear. Both are filled with troops and are protected with boiler iron in most cases, although this has been found to be of insufficient protection in nearly all cases, insurgent bullets passing through the cars. Therefore recently the armor plate has been increased in thickness.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

But there is room for considerable improvement even now. For instance, news was received here this morning that the insurgents had succeeded in derailing a pilot engine between Colisco and Sumidero. The work was done so effectively that the military train with its armored car was under the fire of the insurgents very soon afterward, but thanks to the gallant defense of the military detachment defending it the train was rescued.

In addition a passenger train at Retrocea has been derailed, plundered and burned. The insurgents have also burned the railroad station at Nieves, as well as destroying by fire there a number of cars.

Further details received from Colisco confirm the report that the escort of the train whose pilot engine was derailed near that place made a really heroic defense, but, as already stated in these dispatches, the protection afforded by the armored car was not sufficient and seven civil guards were killed. The remainder of the escort was compelled, it now appears, to retreat to a plantation near Colisco. The insurgent loss was twenty killed and a number wounded. The passengers of the waylaid train highly praise the conduct of the corporal who was in command of the detachment of civil guards in charge of the train.

General Jose Maceo and nine other persons who have been in prison for some time past at Puerto Padre on the charge of conspiring against the government have been ordered to be transported to the Spanish prisons in Africa. They have made every effort possible to obtain their release, claiming that nothing has been proven against them, but in obedience to superior orders they will shortly be embarked for Africa.

The insurgents are reported to have appeared in force, although divided up into small bands, in the vicinity of Muira Melena, they attacked. Guira Melina, which is about dus south of this city, has frequently of late been the scene of insurgent operations. Upon this occasion the enemy made a strong attack upon the town, which was defended by a small force of volunteers and civil guards. The latter, however, had assumed good positions behind breastworks and in the most advantageously situated houses. From these points they made a heroic resistance and eventually repulsed the insurgent attack. Valentine Mendez, the insurgent chief who led the insurgent attack upon Guira Melina, was among the killed.

SURPRISED THE VOLUNTEERS.

A detachment of insurgents has surprized a number of volunteers in a plantation near San Marcos de Macurijes, province of Pinar del Rio. The volunteers, who are said to have numbered twenty men, defended themselves gallantly against superior numbers, but the insurgents charged upon them with machetes and cut down and killed nine of the Spaniards. Upon the arrival of reinforcements for the volunteers the insurgents retreated in their customary manner.

General Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander-in-chief, camped last night at the plantation of Brugua, near San Antonio de Las Vegas, about twelve miles south of this city and a little north of Bejucal. He is said to have a large force with him and to have been considerably reinforced recently from the province of Matanzas and the province of Pinar del Rio.

## BROUGHT UP THE SILVER QUESTION.

**Agrarians Accuse Hohenlohe of Making a Half-Hearted Effort.**

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—In the Reichstag today the agrarian leader, Count von Mirbach, referring to Prince Hohenlohe's statement on Saturday in regard to bimetalism, said that it was the manner which Germany sounded Great Britain upon the subject of a conference which evoked a negative reply from the latter country. He contended that in order to arrive at a solution of the question a preliminary conference, which should include the United States and France, was necessary.

Prince Hohenlohe replied that Great Britain had not declined on principle to take part in a monetary conference, but had clearly indicated that an opening of the Indian mints was not contemplated. In view of this situation, the imperial chancellor continued, no practical result had been expected from attempts to raise the price of silver and he considered it useless to prosecute them.

## MINISTRY SHORT OF A MAJORITY.

**Defeated in the Senate They Will Appeal to the Chamber.**

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The Senate today by a vote of 158 to 85 rejected the demand of M. Bourgeois, the premier, for a vote of confidence on the question of the Southern railway scandals. The Senate, too, adopted a resolution deprecating the irregularities and demanding a searching inquiry. The cabinet met afterward and decided not to resign, but to endeavor to obtain a vote of confidence in the Chamber on Thursday.

The Bourgeois cabinet was formed in November last, in succession to the Ribot cabinet, which came to its fall on this same question. It was with difficulty that M. Bourgeois was prevailed upon to form a cabinet at that time, and he has had no secure majority in the Chamber at his back since the cabinet was in office.

**Statute of John Bright Unveiled.**

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council, in unveiling today the statue erected in the central hall of Parliament to the memory of the late John Bright, said there was never a time when the presence and influence of Mr. Bright were more sorely missed than at present. He referred to Mr. Bright's great respect and admiration for the institutions of the United States and to the sympathy he felt for the American people. In so doing the speaker maintained that Mr. Bright was as much honored and respected "by the people on the other side of the Atlantic as in our own country." In conclusion the duke of Devonshire lamented that at the present time there was no influence so potent for the preservation of the friendship between Great Britain and the United States as that of Mr. Bright would have been.

## ARE MARCHING UPON OMAHA

### Grand Army Veterans Rapidly Pouring Into the City.

### SEVERAL HUNDRED ALREADY HERE

**Business Houses Trimming Up in Tricolor in Honor of the Guests—Council of Administration Meets.**

The boys of '61 are gathering. The arrival of every train means additions to the numbers that will join in the annual encampment of the Department of Nebraska and sit around the campfire entertaining each other with stories of valor and patriotism. The ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic are growing less each year, and each succeeding encampment must necessarily miss many of those who have been accustomed to meet with their comrades. The financial depression will also keep many away this year, those, too, who most highly prize the privilege of attending the annual encampments. Still, there will be left several hundred Nebraskans who responded to President Lincoln's call to arms who will attend the nineteenth annual encampment here today and tomorrow.

While the encampment proper does not convene until today at 2 o'clock, yesterday several hundred of the delegates were on the ground. A number of the members of the Woman's Relief corps are also here, and some of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, although the latter are not so numerous. The morning trains all brought in some of the veterans, and the late afternoon trains landed many more. Some of the women delegates reported at their headquarters as early as 7 o'clock in the morning, and astonished the reception committee, which was not expected to welcome any of the sisters until today. However, everyone is welcome, and the local committees are making the visitors feel at home in a most thorough manner.

AT HEADQUARTERS.

The Millard hotel has been selected as the headquarters of all three organizations which are to convene here, and rooms have been set aside for the various orders. The reception room of the Grand Army is on the first floor in the rear of the main office, and is appropriately decorated with flags and the national colors in other forms. There are desks and stationery, an efficient reception committee is on hand, and no veteran need hesitate about going in and introducing himself. A hearty greeting is assured him. The committee rooms of the Woman's Relief corps and of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic are on the upper floors of the hotel. Representatives of the local branches of these societies are in waiting to welcome their sister delegates.

Among the officers of the department noticed in the hotel corridor yesterday, were Commander C. E. Adams, Senior Vice Commander J. H. Culver, Junior Vice Commander John H. Erdhardt, Adjutant General J. D. Gage and Quartermaster General I. A. Arnold. Some of these veterans may be found during the day on duty at the headquarters ready to attend to the wants of the visitors.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon there was a meeting of the council of administration of the department. Routine business was transacted. This consisted of an examination of the accounts of the department for the year just closed. These were audited, and the proceedings of the department for the year carefully gone over, preparatory to the annual report of the council.

At 4 o'clock the committee on credentials, consisting of Comrades J. D. Gage, Perry A. Lyons and James W. Doron met at the headquarters. Credentials of delegates were presented to the committee at this time.

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY.

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic is an organization comparatively new, and yet it has twenty-three circles in Nebraska, with a membership of 400. Of this membership 100 delegates are present at the annual session, which will continue through today and tomorrow. The council of administration is called for 8 o'clock this morning at Myrtle hall, in the Continental block, corner of Douglas and Fifteenth streets, and the convention proper will meet at the same place an hour later. The present officers of the society are:

Mrs. Sarah A. Mason of Ord, president; Mrs. Agnes Haze of Fort Omaha, senior vice; Mrs. E. L. Barber of Benedict, junior vice; Mrs. R. D. Carleton of Grand Island, chaplain; Mrs. Lou Holcomb of Loup City, treasurer; Mrs. E. F. Foster of Ord, secretary. New officers for the ensuing year are to be chosen tomorrow.

The membership of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic includes the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. While the purpose of the association is of a social nature, its main object is to perpetuate the memory of the old soldier. For this reason the daughters and grand-daughters of the veterans are eligible to membership. Members of the association express the kindliest sentiments of friendship for the Women's Relief corps, its membership and objects, and feel the deepest and best interest in the work carried on by the latter organization.

The members of Omaha circle tendered an informal reception to the visiting ladies last evening at Metropolitan hall, Fourteenth and Dodge streets. Introductory to the social features of the evening came brief addresses by the president, Mrs. Mason of Ord, Mrs. Hunter, the past president, Captain Henry of Fairmont and others. A collation added much to the zest of the enjoyment, and the evening was a pleasant prelude to the routine work of the convention, which commences today.

RELIEF CORPS RECEPTION.

The parlors of the Commercial club presented an animated appearance last night, being filled to overflowing with members of the Women's Relief corps and veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. The occasion was a reception to visiting delegates to the state encampment of the relief corps, tendered by the local bodies of the organization. The entire upper floor of the building was thrown open and was prettily decorated with the national colors and insignia of the corps. An orchestra was stationed at a convenient point and one of the rooms was prepared for those who cared to dance.

The guests commenced to arrive early in the evening and by 8 o'clock the rooms were crowded, nearly all of those present being delegates from outside the city. A reception committee of ample proportions was on hand to care for the guests, among whom were nearly all of the officers of the state encampment. A large number of the delegates to the Grand Army of the Republic encampment were also present and the air was filled with hearty greetings, very few introductions being required among either the relief corps members or the veterans.

The veterans gradually withdrew themselves from the throng and assembled in little knots in the smaller rooms, where miniature camp fires were started and old experiences rehearsed with an unction which only a veteran can appreciate.

As fast as the women delegates reported to the secretary of the reception committee they were assigned to quarters for their stay in the city. There were fully 250 delegates reported last night and at least 150 more are expected to arrive this morning. This will make a convention of the relief corps of over 400 delegates.

The committee having in charge the reception last night consisted of Mrs. Omar Whitney, chief of staff; Mesdames McCoy, Remington, Sheeler, Askwith, Hull, Green, Lockner, Hay, Jeffcoat, Collins, Newton, Wilcox, Eastman, Christie, Lyons, Arnold, Rhodes, Baxter, Bugh, Hummel, Pfeiffer, Crawford of South Omaha, Cook; Misses Mulhall, Wilcox, Sawhill.

GOOD BEGINNING MADE.

The members of the local committee having in charge the direction of the encampment feel much encouraged by the number of yesterday's arrivals. Several hundred visitors were in the city by the middle of the afternoon. This, Major Clarkson said, was much better than the usual attendance on the day before the convening of the encampment. No doubt about the success of the encampment is now felt. It is confidently expected that the total number of visitors will not fall short of 1,000.

George L. Lininger yesterday afternoon extended an invitation to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Women's Relief corps and of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic to visit his art gallery. Mr. Lininger's residence is at 224 North Eighteenth street and the art gallery will be open today from 9 o'clock until 12. On Thursday the gallery will be open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening. No tickets of admission will be required and a hearty welcome awaits all Grand Army visitors who care to avail themselves of the privilege of inspecting one of the finest galleries in the country.

The Hastings Military band came in yesterday afternoon, the members being: Theodore Miller, leader; Paris Reynolds, Will Lee, J. Penny, Ralph Ferguson, Pate Hoagland, Ernest Jocone, William Fellman, Bert Brown, Boyed Littlefield, Ross Yocum, Walter Bayed, Ed May, Frank Herman, Otte Ladd, John Fehlman, Ed Barnhouse, Bert Knapp, LeRoy Perry, Harry Fehlman, Charles Bahouett, Will Bahouett, Budge Hartigan, Charles Oleson, Perl Kelsey, Roy Work, Roy Van Fleet and Walter Baker.

The office of Mayor Broatch has been appropriately decorated in honor of the visit of the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. The chandeliers are hung with flags and red, white and blue bunting, while festoons of the same colors adorn the walls. The place of honor is given to a large portrait of William McKinley, which is also draped with the national colors.

After the reception last evening a large number of the members of the Women's Relief corps, headed by Mrs. Adams, wife of Department Commander Adams, made a visit to The Bee building.

PARADE FOR TODAY.

The feature of today will be the parade from the Millard hotel to Creighton hall, upon the occasion of the opening of the encampment. The old soldiers will be escorted to the hall, over a route embracing the principal business streets, by the Second infantry, under command of Colonel Bates. The Second Infantry band will lead the procession.

About town yesterday were to be seen many evidences that the boys in blue had taken possession of the city. Flags were unfurled from the principal places of business and a few of the public buildings. The badge of honor was seen on the streets more frequently than usual, and the blue suit of the veteran was not a rare sight. The capture of the city is not as complete as is desirable. Doubtless with the arrival of the reinforcements expected, the capture will be complete, and there will not be a place of business or a public building that will not testify to its capture by unfurling the stars and stripes. Some of the more enterprising stores have taken advantage of the presence of the soldiers to exhibit their goods in an unusually attractive manner. One large clothing store has transformed its windows into a Grand Army camp. The badge of the order, several figures attired in proper uniform and the stacked guns all go to make up a very realistic, as well as pretty, scene.

It was stated yesterday that provisions for the entertainment of the women delegates were rapidly being supplied. Several additional homes of the city were thrown open, and the list of visitors who can be taken care of is lengthened considerably. The committee is bound that none of the fair delegates shall go away with unpleasant recollections of Omaha's hospitality and is exerting itself to find more homes ready to welcome the good women. Further names of those desirous of assisting the committee in this respect should be submitted without delay to T. S. Clarkson or R. S. Wilcox.

## THREE THOUSAND INDIANS PRESENT

**Big Council at Pine Ridge Agency Attracting Many Red Men.**

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Feb. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—The India council at Pine Ridge is continuing today. It is probable that Red Cloud, Little Wound, American Horse, Rocky Bear, Charles Cuny, as interpreter and either Police Captain Thunder Bear or Lieutenant Joe Bush will be chosen as delegates to Washington. Whichever of the two latter goes will urge an increase of the pay of the reservation police. The number of Indians present are about 3,000, all told. They have raised between $800 and $900 to defray the expenses of the delegation.

**Death May Break the Deadlock.**

LOUISVILLE, Feb., 11.—A special to the Post from Frankfort, Ky., says: There is every indication today that both sides are lying low in the senatorial race. The republicans do not think that Senator Ogilvay, who is quite sick, can stand the strain much longer. His son said this morning that he was not going to allow his father to jeopardize his life much farther and if something does not happen in the senatorial ballot this week he will take his father home Monday. The call of the roll showed 122 members present, and voting, necessary to choice, 62. There were seven pairs. The ballot resulted as follows: Hunter, 57; Blackburn, 56; Carlisle, 2; McCreary, 3; B. F. Bennett, 1; I. M. Cochran, 1; Bate, 1; Holt, 1.

Hunter's friends declare that if he cannot be elected no other republican shall.

**Blew Down a New Bridge.**

CLEVELAND, Feb. 11.—A telephone message from the suburban town of Bedford late this afternoon says that a high bridge being constructed across Tinkers creek for the Cleveland & Bedford Electric Railway company, to take the place of the structure which gave way and fell beneath an electric train a few weeks ago, again gave away and fell today, as a result of the terrific storm prevailing. So far as can be learned at this writing five workmen went down with the big bridge today, all of whom were more or less badly injured. The bridge, which is seventy-five feet high and several hundred feet long, has been under course of construction for some time past and was nearly completed.

**Suspicion of Foul Play.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Application was made this afternoon before Judge Carter of the county court for permission to exhume and hold a post mortem examination on the body of the late Mark Maher, who died in Hot Springs, Ark., about a week ago, while on his wedding trip. Maher leaves an estate of $200,000. He had recently been divorced, and his first wife claims that the decree was obtained by fraud.

**Business Troubles.**

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 11.—Bank Commissioner Breidenthal today ordered the Valley State bank at Hutchinson to close its doors and wired that he would be there to take immediate possession.

**J. H. McVicker Recovering.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—J. H. McVicker, who had a stroke of apoplexy yesterday, is much better this morning and his physician says he will be around in a day or two.

**Depositors Will Get Little.**

CLEVELAND, Feb. 11.—A special from New Philadelphia, O., says that the depositors of the defunct City bank, which yesterday made an assignment, will lose heavily. The supposition is that they will be paid about 20 cents on the dollar.

**Farmer Shot from Ambush.**

PERRY, Okl., Feb. 11.—Zack Dickey, a farmer living southeast of here, was shot dead from ambush yesterday while feeding hogs. Lee and Jim McGhee have been arrested, charged with the crime. The trio had fought over a claim.

**Stock Dealer Assigns.**

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 11.—A. Dolbee, one of the heaviest stock dealers and farmers in Douglass county, failed today. He had several thousand dollars of notes coming due that he could not meet.

**Assets Are Very Small.**

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11.—A Perry, Ok., special to the Star says: The receiver of the failed Bank of Commerce of Newkirk has made his statement, showing assets of $2,000; liabilities of $20,000.

## TWO BIG ONES WILL FIGHT

### Disputed Territory Generally Supposed to Be the Location.

### BETTING ON THE DIFFERENT EVENTS

**Short-Haired Fraternity Feels Certain that the Big Mill Will Come Off in Spite of the Troops.**

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 11.—(Special Telegram.)—El Paso presents a picturesque and stirring scene this morning. The town is overrun with strangers, the sporting element largely predominating, and the one subject is fight.

That the big mill will come off Friday morning there is absolutely no doubt, even if the men meet in private. The program now is to pull the affair off on a strip of disputed territory in the bed of the Rio Grande, four miles west of the city.

There are forty Texas rangers under command of Captain Brooks, who with all his men is dead stuck on seeing the fight come off, and interference at their hands is not apprehended.

Governor Ahumada of Chihuahua arrived in Juarez this morning and the minister of the city have just gone over the river to convert him. The betting on the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight is even this morning, with lots of Maher stuff in sight. Odds on the other mills are: Everhart and