THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1897. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

CONVENING OF PARLIAMENT

Lords and Commons Assemble with the Usual Pomp and Circumstance.

QUEEN'S SPEECH IS RATHER BRIEF

At Peace with All the World—Conditions in Turkey and Egypt Touched Upon—Favorable Reference to Arbitration Treaties.

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LONDON, Jan. 19.—The third session of the Fourteenth Parliament was formally opened by the royal commission at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Early in the morning a strong detachment of police moved down Whitehall and stationed themselves at various entrances leading to the Houses of Parliament. Early as was the hour a large crowd filled the space between Westminster bridge and the abbey and there were groups about the stone railings surrounding the houses. Shortly after 9 o'clock a body of Yeomen of the Guard attired in their quaint costume of bonnet, leather breeches and Elizabethan collars, carrying short swords and halberds, arrived at the door of the House. They were accompanied by a police inspector and went through the formality observed ever since 1605 of searching for a gunpowder mine in the vaults of the House.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the House itself, the lobbies and corridors were filled with groups of members and their constituents. Most of the Irish members took places on the cross benches. John Dillon took his usual seat on the third bench below the gangway. Shortly before 2 o'clock the speaker came in and was cordially greeted by numerous friends. Prayers were then read and at their termination Mr. Gully took the chair and many members filed past the table to shake hands with him. W. Johnston, member for South Belfast, was the first to secure his seat.

COMMONS SUMMONED.

At 2 o'clock there was a mighty clanging of electric bells and simultaneously another batch of policemen appeared and forced the crowd so that a passageway was left clear between the two Houses. Then all eyes shifted toward the door of the House of Lords, whence the black rod was coming to summon the Commons to the reading of the queen's speech. First came a stalwart inspector of police, who commanded "Hats off" in a peremptory voice. He was followed by a doorkeeper in evening dress, who bore the rod of black ebony tipped with gold. It was Grand Marshal Biddulph, who last year was appointed Guardian of the Wand. He knocked thrice at the door of the Commons, and when it was opened the speaker rose to receive him. Then commenced the grand procession to the House of Lords.

There was the usual scene in the House of Lords, the galleries being filled with women, among whom the peers appeared to be lost. On a bench behind the woolsack and in front of the steps of the throne, within the brass rail, the lords commissioners were sitting in their robes of scarlet, gold and ermine.

It is the custom to select the youngest peers at each session to move and second the address in the House of Lords. This gives them usually the opportunity of making their maiden speech. Today the marquis of Bath and Lord Kenyon were selected for the honor. As Lord Weymouth, the marquis of Bath has before served in Parliament, having represented the Freome division in the House of Commons in two previous sessions. The queen's speech, which was then read to the House of Lords, was in substance as follows:

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with all the other powers continue to be of a friendly character.

"The appalling massacres which have taken place at Constantinople and in other parts of the Ottoman dominion have called for the special attention of the powers signatory of the treaty of Paris. Papers will be laid before you showing the considerations which induced the powers to make the present condition of the Ottoman empire the subject of the special consultation with the representatives at Constantinople. The conference which the six ambassadors have been instructed to hold is still proceeding.

"The action undertaken by the khedive of Egypt against the Khalifa, with my approval and assistance, has so far been entirely successful. His forces, supported by my officers and troops, have won the province of Dongola to civilization by operations conducted with remarkable skill, and a way has been opened for further advances whenever such step is judged desirable.

"My government has discussed with the United States, acting as a friend of Venezuela, the terms whereunder pending questions of the disputed frontier between that republic and our colony of British Guiana may be equitably submitted to arbitration and an agreement has been arrived at with that government which, I trust, will effect an adjustment of the controversies without exposing to risks the interests of any of the colonists whose established rights are in the disputed territory.

CAUSE FOR CONGRATULATION.

"It is with much gratification that I have concluded a treaty for general arbitration with the president of the United States, whereby I trust all differences which may arise between us will be peacefully adjusted. I hope this arrangement may have a further value in commending to other powers the consideration of a principle whereby the danger of war may be notably abated."

The queen's speech then refers to the repression of the rebellion in South Africa and the appointment of a commission to inquire into the sugar industry of the West Indies, and continues:

"It is with much regret and with feelings of deepest sympathy that I have heard that owing to the failure of the autumn rains scarcity and famine affect a large proportion of my dominions in India. My government in that country is making every effort to mitigate the suffering and lessen the calamity by the developments of railways and irrigation works and the forethought given through a long series of years to the preparation of the most effective arrangements for alleviating distress caused by famine makes its task more hopeful than in previous visitations. My people throughout my dominions at home and in India have been invited to second with their liberality the exertions of my government. Papers showing the extent of the famine and the measures taken to relieve suffering will be laid before you.

"The plague has also made its appearance in the seaport towns of Bombay and Karachi, and notwithstanding the precautions adopted by the local authorities, it shows no signs of decrease. I have directed my government to take the most stringent measures at its disposal for the eradication of the pestilence."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons," the speech continues, "the estimate for the year will be laid before you. While I am desirous of guarding against undue expenditures I have felt that the present condition of the world will not permit you to depart from the spirit of prudent foresight wherein you have of recent years provided for the defense of my empire."

The speech concludes with referring to the proposed bills for the raising of voluntary schools, employers' liability, adding to the efficiency of the military defenses, to establish an Irish board of agriculture and various commercial bills, including the exclusion of goods manufactured in foreign prisons, and a bill to establish reformatories for inebriates.

Viscount Folkestone, member of Parliament for South Wiltshire, was appointed to propose in the Commons the address in reply to the queen's speech. He is the eldest son of the earl of Radnor. Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, M. P., a nephew of Mr. Gladstone, seconded the address.

Viscount Folkestone in moving the address said he was sure the whole country would congratulate the government and the United States on the very felicitous ending of the Venezuelan negotiations, adding that the country might have reason in the future to be proud of the steps taken in the direction of international peace by the treaty of arbitration.

Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, in seconding the address, congratulated the marquis of Salisbury on the arbitration treaties.

HARCOURT SPEAKS.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he thought the reference in the queen's speech to the relations between Great Britain and the United States was the most important and satisfactory point of the speech, adding: "Friendship between the two countries must always be the first cardinal principle of English policy."

Continuing, the liberal leader commended the treaty of arbitration as a good example to the rest of the world and expressed the opinion that it might do something to relieve us of the senseless armament which oppressed the world.

When business resumed in the House of Lords the marquis of Bath moved the address in reply to the queen's speech. In so doing he referred feelingly to the Sixtieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria and to the arbitration treaty with the United States, which he classed as being one of the greatest and most illustrious attainments of her majesty's reign.

Lord Kenyon seconded the address and made a similar reference to the arbitration treaties. He added that the Venezuelan dispute was in a fair way to settlement.

The earl of Kimberly, the liberal leader in the House of Lords, congratulated the marquis of Salisbury on the arbitration treaty with the United States, saying that it cannot fail to have great effect throughout the world.

SALISBURY'S IDEAS.

The marquis of Salisbury said that in regard to Armenia the powers had agreed that the present condition of things must be changed, but, he added, they also feel deeply what a terrible calamity a European war would be. Continuing, the premier remarked that one of the objects of the occupation of Dongola was because it was on the high road to Khartoum.

Touching upon the eastern question, the premier said the powers were doing their utmost to bring about remedies by which the sultan's empire might be saved. They had generally agreed, he added, that if the massacres continued pressure would have to be applied. It was his own conviction that unless some very essential reforms were adopted the doom of the Turkish empire could not be much longer postponed.

The marquis of Salisbury then turned his attention to the arbitration treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United States and said: "I cannot speak as freely as I desire on the arbitration treaty because it has not been ratified. But I do not think I need to expend much effort in convincing Lord Kimberly on that subject. He probably agrees with me as heartily as anybody concerning the advantages such a treaty may confer and I am bound to say I am picking up the thread which fell from his hands about two years ago. I can only observe that you must not think we are indulging in millennial anticipations if we hope that something will be done by the treaty of arbitration to diminish the risk of war. I do not say it will remove the greatest risks of war. I do not say it will restrain a Napoleon or a Bismarck. But diplomacy is full of an infinite number of small differences which are caught by the people and press of both countries and if they are written upon exaggerated and enlarged, they tend to diminish the friendship between the countries and give birth to feelings of dissatisfaction and resentment.

"The power of going immediately to a tribunal to settle those things will prevent a process so injurious to the good will of nations, especially between the nations which understand each other, unfortunately too well, that if we are not friends we should be enemies.

"But there is still a greater advantage in the existence of the arbitration treaty and that arises from the prevalence of popular institutions in most of the countries of the world, where there are ministers who govern and members of Parliament and others who criticise them, and this body generally contains one class of whom I desire to speak with all respect. They are known popularly as jingoes.

JINGOES CRITICISED.

"They are very patriotic and their warmth of patriotism sometimes clouds their appreciation of details. But they exist in all countries, and you will always find that one of the principal subjects that occupies the minister is how to furnish an account of the matter which is satisfactory and soothing to this very excitable portion of his critics. It is my belief that a well working arbitration system will prove an invaluable bulwark to defend the minister from such criticism. It would be impossible to accuse him of trifling with the honor of his country or surrendering a substantial advantage if he could say that he had submitted the matter to an impartial tribunal, and unfortunately the decision had been against him. It is impossible not to feel that ministers could negotiate with a freer hand and more determination if they were absolutely secure from danger of such interference. I do not say this with reference to our country, because here, less than elsewhere, is a minister's hand forced by such."

Lord Salisbury then dwelt on the increasing military burdens of the countries of the world and the danger that the nations would rush into war to end their sufferings. He concluded by saying: "I do not say that an arbitration system will end this, but while the coil is growing it is our duty to make an effort to devise some system which will, in some degree, be a substitute for this ruinous necessity, and which will apply to public law that remedy which was applied to private war centuries ago.

"I believe that the measure that we have taken will be principally of value in this and will lead to other measures of the same kind. And we, or those who come after us, will have the advantage of seeing the necessity of vast armaments gradually disappear before the growth of what we came within the bounds of our own nation to consider a necessity of civilized life, namely, the substitution of judicial decisions for the dread arbitrament of the sword.

"I hope this effort, small as it is, will be successful, and those who come after us will have the happiness of carrying a similar effort to an equally successful conclusion in future days."

The premier's closing sentences were greeted with prolonged cheers.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS MANY PEOPLE.

Great Loss of Life Resulting from a Seismic Disturbance.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A Times dispatch from Teheran, Persia, says an earthquake occurred on the island of Kisma in the Persian gulf, on January 11, attended by enormous loss of life.

Kishma is near the entrance of the Persian gulf, and the largest island in that part of the gulf, being surrounded by many smaller islands. Its length is seventy miles and its average breadth twelve miles. The population is estimated at 5,000, chiefly Arabs.

Aid for Famine Sufferers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Mayor Phelan has undertaken to assist the famine stricken inhabitants of India and announces that contributions of grain and money will be thankfully received. The Columbian Banking company has offered to forward all such contributions free of charge.

King Oscar Opens the Rieksdag.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 19.—King Oscar opened the Rieksdag today and in a speech from the throne expressed gratification at the request for him to co-operate in the arbitration of future Anglo-American disputes.

Precautions Against the Plague.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Brussels correspondent of the Times says the government will adopt the measures formerly designed against cholera as precautions against the plague.

MASON CARRIES THE CAUCUS

End of the Struggle for the Seat of Senator Palmer.

VICTORY FOR THE M'KINLEY FORCES

Lorimer of Cook County Withdraws in Watson's Favor, Other Candidates Follow Suit, and the Contest Is Ended.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—Ex-Congressman William E. Mason was nominated for United States senator at the republican joint caucus after one of the most bitterly fought battles in the history of the republican party in Illinois. Although he had been canvassing the state as a senatorial candidate for two years, Mr. Mason's selection was regarded by "machine" politicians as an impossibility up to within two hours of the time of his triumphant and unanimous nomination, the choice being the result of the sudden withdrawal from the race of Congressman William Lorimer, who held the almost solid vote of Chicago and Cook county. The contest had been so long drawn out and the battle so fierce that legislators were in a mood to be stampeded at any moment. As the hour for the caucus drew near and the sudden shifting of the Cook county forces to Mason carried the others off their feet, the tide turned toward the ex-congressman with a rush that carried everything before it.

Mr. Mason's selection was a distinct defeat for the combination of politicians known as the machine and a clear victory for the McKinley forces of the state. Following the withdrawal a week ago of Martin D. Maaden, the Chicago alderman, who was at the outset the machine candidate, the state organization immediately re-entered the field with Congressman Lorimer. Lorimer showed much strength at the start, but his friends became discouraged today, believing the McKinley element of the state too powerful to permit their man to win, and at a caucus of Cook county members held at 6 o'clock tonight Mr. Lorimer announced his intention to abandon the fight and throw his strength to Mason. A stampede to the ex-congressman followed.

When the joint caucus assembled in the state house at 8 o'clock everybody assured everybody else that it was all over, and it soon was. In rapid succession were withdrawn the names of Congressman Lorimer, Colonel Clarke Carr of Galesburg, Congressman A. J. Hopkins of Aurora, Congressman Robert Hitt, Congressman Joseph Cannon and Samuel W. Allerton, the Chicago packer. The withdrawals were all in favor of Mason and were greeted with enthusiastic applause. A motion to declare Mr. Mason the nominee by acclamation was met with a score of simultaneous seconds and was adopted with a roar which the galleries and the crowd joined in with zest. Several of the defeated candidates addressed the caucus and Mr. Mason made a brief speech of acceptance.

ELECT UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Colorado, Indiana, Missouri and New York Succeed Easily.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 19.—Hon. Henry M. Teller was re-elected United States senator today by the almost unanimous vote of the Colorado legislature. All the members classed as populists, democrats, silver republicans and national silverites voted solidly for him. Senator Carney, populist, who had been chosen by lot for the honor made the principal nominating speech in the senate, and to William O. Jenkins, democrat, was accorded the same privilege in the house because he represents Gilpin county, where Senator Teller resides. There were several seconding speeches by members of the various parties, all eulogizing the senator highly for his independent course in the late campaign and for his earnest efforts in behalf of the free coinage of silver.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 19.—Charles Warren Fairbanks was elected United States senator to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees by the legislature at noon today. In the senate Senator Hawkins made the principal nominating speech and Representative Francis T. Rooote placed Mr. Fairbanks in nomination in the house. There were several seconding speeches. John R. East made the nominating speech for Mr. Voorhees, who received the vote of the minority. The result of the election will be formally announced tomorrow in joint session.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—The formal ballot was taken in the legislature today, which resulted in the re-election of Senator George G. Vest to the United States senate. The ballot stood as follows: In the house: Vest, democrat, 85; Kerens, republican, 34; Jones, populist, 4. In the senate: Vest, 19; Kerens, 14. In joint session tomorrow the vote will be canvassed and Vest declared elected.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The two houses of the state legislatures voted today separately for United States senator. In the senate the vote was: T. C. Platt, 35; Hill, 11; George, 2. Senator Guy made a brief speech, eulogizing the services of Henry George in behalf of the democratic ticket nominated at Chicago. In the assembly the vote was: Platt, 112; Hill, 31; George, 2. The two houses will vote in joint convention tomorrow.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 19.—Hon. Jacob Gallinger, senator from New Hampshire, was today unanimously nominated by acclamation by the general court of the state to succeed himself in that office. H. W. Parker of Claremont received the votes of the democratic members.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 19.—The "regular" or democratic house and senate met in separate session today and selected Richard Kenney, nominated at last night's caucus as the choice of each. They will meet in joint session tomorrow and elect Kenney.

The "rump" legislature also met and ratified its caucus choice, J. Edward Addicks, for United States senator.

Governor-elect Eb W. Tunnel was inaugurated promptly at noon today. The ceremonies took place in the court house in the presence of the members of the senate, house of representatives and of the constitutional convention. After the oath of office had been administered, Governor Tunnel delivered a brief inaugural address.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 19.—Pritchard lacked one of having a majority in the senate and had ten majority in the house. He will be elected tomorrow in joint session.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 19.—In the senate today the vote for United States senator resulted: Hansbrough, republican, 24; Bentley, fusion, 7. In the house the ballot was Hansbrough, 43; Bentley, 17. The vote will be canvassed in joint session tomorrow.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—Boise Penrose, republican, was elected United States senator from Pennsylvania to succeed J. Donald Cameron at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The house and senate took separate ballots. All the republicans in each branch of the legislature voted for Mr. Penrose, with the exception of Mr. Moore of Chester county, who voted for John Wanamaker. This was in accordance with the caucus held a week ago. The vote in the senate was forty-three, and in the house 170, making a total vote for Mr. Penrose of 213. The legislature will meet in joint session tomorrow and formally ratify today's action.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 19.—The senate and house balloted separately for United States senator today, with the result that Senator J. K. Jones was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. The ten populists cast their votes for J. R. Sovereign, and the three republicans for General Powell Clayton. The joint session will meet tomorrow at noon and formally elect Senator Jones.

Bryan as Commencement Orator.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—A special to the Republic from Charlottesville, Va., says: William J. Bryan has been invited by a joint committee of the Washington and Jefferson Literary societies of the University of Virginia to make the final address before them at commencement.

LAUTERBACH CALLS ON M'KINLEY.

Declines to Say Whether He Comes as Platt's Representative.

CANTON, Jan. 19.—Hon. William Hahn of Mansfield, O., chairman of the Press bureau in the last campaign, and insurance commissioner in McKinley's administration as governor, was in conference with the president-elect last night. The nature of the conference was not made public, Mr. Hahn refusing to discuss it.

Hon. Edward Lauterbach, president of the republican county committee of New York City, and an intimate associate of T. C. Platt, came to Canton this morning to confer with Major McKinley. On the train with him were Abner McKinley and W. J. Arkell and Artist Hamilton of Judge. Abner McKinley took the party directly to the major's home. Mr. Lauterbach said that he had come to Canton to talk over the New York situation with the president-elect. He declined to say whether or not he came as an envoy of Mr. Platt, or to discuss the recent gossip started in New York about Mr. Platt for secretary of the treasury. Soon after reaching Mr. McKinley's home, Mr. Lauterbach was granted an audience and entered upon a close conference with the president-elect.

Among other callers was Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati, a leading republican of Ohio, and a close friend of Major McKinley. Another caller was J. W. Fleming of Columbus, O., assistant secretary of the Ohio State Agricultural society.

Edward Lauterbach was seen after his conference of an hour and a half with the president-elect. He said the conference was pleasant and satisfactory. He said he was here representing the organization in New York. He said the entire situation in New York had been gone over in the conversation and that many names had been mentioned in its course. He was asked as to the place New York would probably be assigned in the final makeup of the cabinet. He replied that, in his opinion, New York being a seaport, the Navy would be the most appropriate. However, he did not wish it understood that he was speaking definitely, as nothing conclusive had been reached. As to Mr. Platt's possibility for the cabinet, Mr. Lauterbach said Mr. Platt was satisfied with his prospects of representing the Empire state in the senate. He said the names of Benjamin F. Tracy, who was secretary of the navy under President Harrison's administration; Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, ex-Governor Stewart L. Woodford, Sylvus Payne and many others, together with General Horace Porter, were mentioned. Ex-Governor Morton, he said, was hardly considered as a cabinet possibility, but may be the representative to London.

George M. Francis of Napa, Cal., accompanied by his wife, stopped in Canton today to call on Major McKinley. He was a California presidential elector, and was chosen messenger to carry the result of the ballot to Washington.

KYLE IS SECOND, BUT HE MAY WIN.

Democrats Are Likely to Throw Their Strength to Him.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—The result of the ballots for senator in the house today was: Pickler, 54; Kyle, 32; Loucks, 14; Plowman, 12; Goodykountz, 5; Weeks, 5; scattering, 3. If the democrats go into the caucus tonight it is not impossible that Kyle will be nominated.

The populist caucus took eight ballots this evening without any material change in the standing of candidates. Kyle yet leads in the caucus, but does not gain, his highest vote tonight being lower than it was last night. The range of votes tonight was: Kyle, 23 to 7; Loucks, 13 to 10; Goodykounts, 8 to 13; Plowman, 8 to 11. Adjournment was taken to tomorrow night and a choice in the joint ballot is not at all probable. James Wood, the state national committeeman, is here working for Kyle, but failed to get the democrats into the caucus tonight. The anti-Kyle forces are talking of a dark horse, but do not think the time yet ripe to spring him.

James M. Wood, democratic national committeeman, has been here all the day working among the democrats in the interest of Kyle and it is believed now that he has secured the democratic votes for his man.

The caucus tonight may be as prolonged as was the one last night. The Loucks contingent will not admit success possible for Kyle, but talk Potter of Aberdeen as a dark horse.

Bills were introduced in both houses today for the dispensary system of handling the liquor traffic, and on account of the bills coming up affecting stock interests committees were appointed in both on live stock. Buck of Pennington is chairman of the senate committee and Donchoe of the house committee.

Bills were also introduced in both houses for an appropriation of $50,000 for the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Redfield.

Kansas Senatorial Contest.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 19.—After taking twenty-four ballots tonight for United States senator the populist caucus of the Kansas legislature adjourned at midnight until tomorrow night without making a choice. Senator Peffer and John W. Briedenthal, chairman of the state organization, are clearly out of the race, and the popular candidates are L. P. King of Cowley county, ex-Congressman W. A. Harris of Linwood and Ed C. Little of Abilene, ex-consul to Egypt. The last ballot tonight stood: King, 35; Harris, 32; Little, 22; Briedenthal, 3; Peffer, 2; scattering, 7. It takes 55 votes to elect.

First Ballot in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 19.—The first ballot for United States senator today resulted: Senate, Denny, republican, 13; Daniels, populist, 10; Turner, silver republican, 6; Range, populist, 2; Rev. Davis and Baker, populists, 1 each. House, Cline, populist, 9; Turner, silver republican, 11; Wilson, populist, 10; Canton, democrat, 4; Baker, populist, 5; Lenny, republican, 12; Mrs. Hobart, 1; Daniels, populist, 4; Foss, Range, Andrews, Witt, Newell, Van Patten, Thompson, populists, 1 each; Squire, silver republican, 3; Roder, populist, 3; McReady, populist, 3.

Jones Will Be Next Senator.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 19.—There is no change in the aspect of the senatorial fight. John P. Jones will be the next United States senator. It is understood that the three who voted for Nixon in caucus last night will cast their votes next Tuesday for Jones also. Nixon is not on the scene. Hon. A. C. Cleveland has arrived, but will not enter the fight.

Plot to Assassinate Addicks.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 19.—Edward Addicks was waited upon at his room in the Hotel Richardson this morning by a well-known citizen who informed him there was a plot to assassinate him. Addicks was a visitor to the state house last night during the progress of the democratic caucus, and was warned by a friend to leave.

Senatorial Vote in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 19.—The populists today voted for Frank Walton on the first ballot for United States senator. He also got three democratic votes. The result of each of the three ballots was: Walton, 28; Dubois, 25. The democrats voted for Lewis, populist, on two ballots and Nelson, populist on the other.

Governor Ellerb is Inaugurated.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 19.—William H. Ellerb was inaugurated governor of South Carolina. The oath of office and anti-dueling oath was administered by Chief Justice Melver. The inaugural address dealt entirely with state affairs. He spoke favorably of a vigorous enforcement of the dispensary law.

Deadlock in Oregon.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 19.—The deadlock in the house still continues, and the populist minority still as determined as ever They say the only solution of the question is for the republicans to allow Jonathan Bourne to be elected speaker.

BANKS THAT GET THE MONEY

Missing Sheets from State Treasurer Bartley's Annual Report.

STATE FUNDS HELD IN DEPOSITORIES

Comparisons with the Figures for Two Years Ago Show Some Peculiar Facts that May Be Investigated.

LINCOLN, Jan. 19.—(Special.)—The Bee has finally succeeded in securing the list of state depository banks with the amounts of state money held by each under the depository law, which belongs to the regular biennial report of the state treasurer, but which, up to this time, has been most carefully guarded from public scrutiny. The list which follows gives the names of the depositories and the state deposits in them on November 30, 1896, but does not include the sums held in trust by the state treasurer for the public schools and State university which foot up, in addition to the $1,183,068.77 here accounted, $546,558.53, which is held somewhere by depositories not disclosed. These two items taken together, or $1,729,627.30 represents the total balances reported for November 30, 1896. The star in front of the bank's name indicates that the bank has suspended payment:

BALANCES IN DEPOSITORIES NOVEMBER 30, 1896.

American Exchange National, Lincoln	$ 122,424.85
Adams County, Hastings	1,454.65
Bank of Bradshaw, Bradshaw	10,116.14
*Bank of Wymore, Wymore	14,965.57
*Buffalo County National, Kearney	4,499.00
*Capital National, Lincoln	236,361.83
City National, York	2,000.00
Citizens, McCook	10,635.96
Citizens, Geneva	3,573.91
Columbia National, Lincoln	64,956.53
Commercial National, Omaha	3,594.16
First National, Lincoln	200,056.51
First National, Omaha	25,537.00
*First National, Alma	38,912.48
First National, Auburn	3,052.61
*First National, Beatrice	2,803.14
First National, Blue Hill	1,697.65
First National, Columbus	6,121.87
First National, Hastings	4,274.34
First National, Orleans	20,216.65
First National, Broken Bow	10,077.70
First National, Friend	5,746.87
First National, Aurora	8,478.66
First National, Tobias	6,550.48
First National, Crete	5,060.00
First National, Fairmont	11,784.81
First National, Greenwood	10,574.00
Farmers and Merchants, Bloomfield	4,085.48
German National, Hastings	9,201.23
Geneva National, Geneva	4,023.68
*Globe Loan and Trust Company's Savings bank, Omaha	12,832.54
Merchants, Lincoln	6,370.45
Merchants National, Omaha	26,534.33
National Bank of Commerce, Omaha	12,000.00
Nebraska National, Omaha	7,715.25
Nebraska City National, Nebraska City	8,383.50
Omaha National, Omaha	145,061.81
Saunders County National, Wahoo	11,071.83
St. Paul National, St. Paul	3,125.16
State bank, Curtis	9,017.50
Union National, Omaha	50,184.12
State bank, Orleans	5,037.50
United States National, Omaha	9,095.61
Cash and drafts on hand	24,091.52
Total	$1,183,068.77

* Suspended.

SOME STARTLING COMPARISONS.

Comparing this list with the corresponding list in Treasurer Bartley's report for the biennial period ending November 30, 1894, a most marked difference is at once visible. In the first place the number of depository banks has nearly doubled. Two years ago there were twenty-four, while now there are forty-three. The number of failed banks two years ago was two; now there are six. The total deposits November 30, 1894, were $627,027, while the total deposits November 30, 1896, were $1,183,068.77. Two years ago outside of the $236,000 in the failed Capital National bank, there were no deposits over $100,000 in any single bank. Now, besides the $236,000 charged to the Capital National, there are three deposits, each ranging from $122,000 to $200,000. The massing of the state deposits in these banks is shown by the following tables, comparing the treasurer's statements for 1894 and 1896:

STATE MONEY IN LINCOLN BANKS.

Bank.	1894.	1896.
American Exchange Nat.	$ 38,357.08	$122,424.85
Capital National	236,361.83	236,361.83
Columbia National	37,663.56	64,956.53
First National	.....	200,056.51
Merchants	.....	6,370.45
Totals	$312,582.47	$630,170.17

STATE MONEY IN OMAHA BANKS.

Bank.	1894.	1896.
American National	$ 3,763.85	.....
Commercial National	10,149.46	$ 3,594.16
First National	13,023.13	25,537.00
Globe L. and T. Co.	.....	12,832.54
Merchants National	12,061.82	26,534.33
Nebraska National	23,455.28	7,715.25
Nat. Bank of Commerce	12,303.97	12,000.00
Omaha National	66,926.56	145,061.81
Union National	66,629.09	50,184.12
United States National	4,638.65	9,095.52
Totals	$212,989.11	$292,615.23

CENTRALIZED AT LINCOLN.

From these tables it will be seen that while the state money deposited in Omaha banks has remained substantially stationary, being $292,892.54 in 1896, as against $212,989.11 in 1894, the state money deposited in Lincoln banks has more than doubled, rising from $312,582.47 in 1894 to $630,170.17 in 1896. Excluding the $236,000 in the failed Capital National, and the Lincoln banks show still better to their own advantage, the figures being $76,220.64 for 1894 and $393,808.34 for 1896.

Another interesting feature of this new table is found in the accounting of the money in failed depositories. In 1894 this money, aggregating $241,361.83, was apportioned as follows: General fund, $52,416.69; sinking fund, $180,101.75; live stock indemnity fund, $3,843.39; temporary school fund, $5,000. The apportionment made in the report for 1896 divides the $371,522.08 tied up in failed banks as follows: General fund, $58,453.36; sinking fund, $180,101.75; live stock indemnity fund, $2,542.39; temporary school fund, $29,123.58. It shows in a word that since Treasurer Bartley's incumbency of the office, with the exception of $6,036.67, every cent of state money caught by failed banks has been charged up to the temporary school fund and deducted from the semi-annual apportionment of school moneys. This will be one of the things for which an explanation will be sought in case the legislature decides to investigate the state depository accounts, according to the resolution which is to be introduced shortly.

MAY INQUIRE INTO ACCOUNTS.

Resolution Ready to Call for an Investigation of Depositories.

LINCOLN, Jan. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—Representative Zimmerman of York county has prepared for introduction in the house a resolution providing for a committee to investigate the state depository accounts. The resolution asks for information as to the names of the banks, the amounts now held on deposit therein, the time or times of deposit, the amount of the bonds, etc.

Representative Hull has prepared a bill which will be introduced at an early date providing for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment providing for six judges of the supreme court, one judge to be elected from each of six supreme judicial districts into which the state shall be divided. Douglas county is made one district, while the other five districts, in their boundaries, follow closely the lines of the other five congressional districts.

One of the bills calculated to bring a strong lobby here is one which proposes to require a $500 license from drug stores as well as saloons.

Chilly at Saranac Lake.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The mercury reached 27 degrees below zero today and the indications are that it will go still lower.

DISASTROUS SHOOTING [illegible]AY.

Pitched Battle Between Poa[illegible] and Caretakers on a Club Pr[illegible].

CROWN POINT, Ind., Jan. [illegible] in a pitched battle between Tolleton [illegible] gamekeepers and poachers on the gr[illegible] of the Tolletson club of Chicago, ne[illegible]e, five men were shot. The wounded [illegible]

FRANK COSTWICK, shot [illegible]gh the lungs; will die.

THEODORE PRATT, shot in body, with shotgun; will die.

JOHN BLACKBURN, shot in temple with revolver; will probably die.

Charles Pratt, shot in body; will probably recover.

Aleven Botwell, shot in body; will probably recover.

Poaching on the club's grounds had given its caretakers much trouble of late, and seven gamekeepers with shotguns and pistols were on duty today when fourteen young men, members of families of neighboring farmers, invaded the duck swamp and prepared for a day's sport. The watchmen pore down on the boys in a body and hailing them from a considerable distance ordered them off the club's grounds. Instead of complying, the poachers made a rush for the gamekeepers. The latter opened fire at three rods range and four of the young men fell to the marsh ice, riddled with shot. Their comrades returned the fire and Blackburn, one of the watchmen, fell with a shot in his skull.

Sheriff Farley arrested Barney Whitlock, the Blackburn brothers and Alfred Taylor and lodged them in jail tonight.

The shooting was done at such short distance that every shot went through the bodies of each of the wounded. In the body of Theodore Pratt over 160 shot w[illegible] counted. The bullet which struck Costwick went clear through the body. Several other men will be arrested in the morning.

PAY THEIR RESPECTS TO HANNA.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin Among His Callers.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 19.—Senator-elect Spooner of Wisconsin arrived in the city on an early morning train today and was closeted with National Chairman Hanna for an hour in the latter's office. Another conference between the two gentlemen will take place this afternoon. The exact object of Senator Spooner's visit could not be learned.

National Committeeman Yerkes of Kentucky was also a visitor at Mr. Hanna's office. An an Associated press reporter he said that his presence in Cleveland had no special political significance; that he merely came to discuss national committee affairs with Mr. Hanna. The senatorial contest in Kentucky was also touched upon. Mr. Yerkes will go to Canton this afternoon to pay his respects to the president-elect.

After some correspondence between the inaugural transportation committee, of which George A. Garretson of this city is the chairman, and the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, it has been decided to make some slight changes in the schedule of the inaugural train. The special train carrying the president-elect will leave Canton at 7 a. m., March 1, instead of 3 p. m., as heretofore announced. It will reach Pittsburg at 10:45 p. m., Baltimore at 9:40 the following morning and arrive in Washington at 11 a. m. The train will consist of a baggage car, dining car, two Pullmans and two private cars. Either First Vice President McHugh, Fourth Vice President Wood or General Manager Loree of the Pennsylvania will accompany the train as an escort, representing the company.

Bushnell and Hanna.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Bushnell of Ohio is still in New York and today reiterated his declaration that he had not decided to appoint Mark Hanna to fill the unexpired term of Senator Sherman when the latter shall resign to become secretary of state. Governor Bushnell repudiates absolutely the statements made in an interview with Murat Halstead at Cleveland, in which Mr. Halstead quotes Governor Bushnell as having said that he would appoint Mr. Hanna for the short term and then let him fight it out for re-election one year later. Governor Bushnell said he was astonished when he read Mr. Halstead's interview. The governor stated that he met Mr. Halstead last Monday morning, when Mr. Halstead said to him in a frank way: "If I were you, governor, I would appoint Hanna for the unexpired term and then let him fight it out for re-election." Governor Bushnell states that he replied to the effect that he had not decided and would not decide what he would do until Senator Sherman resigned.

First Ballot in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 19.—The legislature took the first ballot this afternoon for a United States senator. The vote in the senate was as follows: Rawlins, 6; Thatcher, 6; Henderson, 3; Nebeker, 1; Lawrence, 1, and one absent. The result in the house was: Rawlins, 12; Thatcher, 12; Henderson, 13; Brown, 2; Chambers, 1; Lawrence, 3; absent, 2. Necessary to a choice, 32.

Rains on the Texas Inauguration.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 19.—Governor Charles A. Culberson and Lieutenant Governor George T. Jester were inaugurated at noon today, there being an immense crowd out to witness the ceremony, notwithstanding the fact that a drenching rain has been coming down all morning.

Two Ocean Steamers Collide.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—A collision occurred this afternoon at the junction of Gedney and Swash channels, between the Wilson line steamer British Queen, bound in from Antwerp, and the Atlas line steamer Alvena bound from this port for Haytien ports. The extent of the damage has not been ascertained. The British Queen, after the steamers separated, anchored, but the Alvena continued on its way, apparently making for Sandy Hook bar. Its stern is now under water, while its bow is well out. The British Queen did not show any injury, and continued on itsway to the city, passing Sandy Hook at 2:30. The Queen struck the Alvena bow on.

As well as can be seen by the observer at Sandy Hook, the Alvena has lowered one of its boats and its passengers are being taken off. The ordnance steamer, with a lifeboat, started for the Alvena about 3 o'clock.

Kansas Single Tax Convention.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 19.—Seventeen people assembled here today to attend the first single tax convention. R. T. Snedaker of Hartford made an address in which he said their organization was "in the interest of landless men and to teach men to act together for their natural rights to the use of the earth;" to teach that the "government should leave to the enjoyment of the individual all the individual produces, taking for public purposes only what the community, as a community, produces."

An address will be issued to the legislature alleging that the "present system of taxation is unjust and vicious;" that taxation should be confined to land alone, and that all assessments against cattle, horses, houses and improvements form simply an "annual fine on industry." Legislation is urged which shall tax unimproved land as much as improved farms.

**South Dakota