THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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MILLER PARK WINS

Chosen as the Site for the Transmississippi Exposition.

EIGHTEEN BALLOTS REQUIRED TO DO IT

Twenty-Eight Votes for Miller Park to Twenty-Two for Hanscom.

DIRECTORATE MAKES IT UNANIMOUS

Best of Feeling Prevails After the Choice is Finally Made.

LOBBY MAKES ITSELF SEEN AND HEARD

Factions Shake Hands and Everybody Will Now Work Hard to Make the Big Show a Success.

The Transmississippi and International Exposition will be located in Miller park. This was decided on the first ballot at the meeting of the Board of Directors last night and the Miller park site had two votes more than a majority of the full board. The vote of every member of the board was cast upon the question of location, and after the result was announced the choice was made unanimous, and every member of the board by a rising vote signified his acquiescence to the will of the majority. Led by the advocates of Hanscom park, three rousing cheers were given for Miller park, in which the members of the board and the crowd of spectators vied with each other to see who could cheer the hardest. The meeting wound up with a love feast in which the utmost good feeling prevailed.

The result was not reached without a preliminary parliamentary skirmish, however, in which the lines between the advocates of the two sites under consideration were closely drawn. These by-plays occupied the time of the meeting over an hour before a vote on the selection of a site was taken, but during the progress of these skirmishes the position of the doubtful directors was disclosed and the result of the final vote was anticipated.

The meeting was held in the large hall in the Board of Trade building, as before, and the lobby was larger than it was on Tuesday night. There were fully 600 spectators present, and they crowded around the sides of the room and filled the rear of the hall until there was scarcely breathing room. As at the meeting the night before, the lobby took part in the proceedings in the way of furnishing the noise and applause, but it was very evident that the sentiment of the large majority of those in the audience was in favor of Miller park, and the advocates of Hanscom park received cold comfort in the shape of hisses and cat calls.

ABSENT DIRECTORS PAIRED OFF.

When President Wattles called the meeting to order every member of the directory was present in person or by written ballot deposited with the secretary. Thirty-six members answered to their names at roll call and the following members, who were absent, had sent in their ballots by letter or by wire: Babcock, Bidwell, Lee, Markel, Paxton, Wells and Wilcox instructed the secretary to cast their votes for Miller park, and Dickinson, Evans, Kirkendall, Korty, Roswater, Dudley Smith and Thompson instructed the secretary to cast their votes in favor of Hanscom park.

These instructions left only Creighton, Kountze and Lyman, all of whom had been absent the night before, on the doubtful list and the interest centered about the way their votes should be cast. If all the members who had been present the night before "stood pat" the Miller park people had twenty-six votes without these three, but there was at least one on the Miller park list who was regarded as doubtful and this made the course to be taken by the three named as of the utmost importance to the advocates of both sites.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

President Wattles announced that the first business in order would be the calling of the roll on the selection of a site.

Mr. Lindsey said that before a vote was taken he would move that when balloting was resumed the method of voting be changed and that each member, as his name was called, should deposit a written ballot expressing his choice of a site, and that when twenty-six votes had been cast for any site that be declared the choice of the board.

This motion precipitated a discussion which lasted over half an hour.

Mr. Lindsey explained his motion by saying that there were directors present who were known to be voting contrary to their honest convictions, and all that was desired to accomplish by his motion was the securing of an honest expression of sentiment from every director.

Mr. Webster raised the point of order that the motion was out of order for the reason that the board had already determined the course to be pursued in taking the vote on a site.

The chair sustained the point of order and ruled the motion out, saying that the only way in which the method of voting could be changed was by reconsidering the vote whereby the resolution offered by General Manderson had been adopted, and he ruled that a motion to reconsider would require a two-thirds majority.

Messrs. Manderson and Hitchcock contended that the construction put upon the resolution of Mr. Manderson was erroneous, and they claimed that the resolution in question provided simply that a ballot should be taken, without specifying the manner of voting.

The president declined to recede from his position, and then Mr. Lindsey moved to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution providing for a ballot on sites had been adopted.

Mr. Webster said this would wipe out all that had been done under that resolution, and a long discussion ensued on the motion, after which Mr. Lindsey, seeing that there was no chance of carrying his point, withdrew his motion to reconsider.

Mr. Montgomery at once revived the subject by moving that the ballot on a site be taken in writing.

PRESIDENT IS SUSTAINED.

The chair renewed the former ruling and declared the motion out of order. Mr. Montgomery appealed from the decision of the chair, and the chair was sustained.

Again a roll call was ordered for a vote on the site, but before a name had been called Mr. Price moved that Mr. Holdrege be allowed to address the meeting briefly on the accessibility of Hanscom park by means of the railroads.

The chair ruled the motion out of order, but Mr. Manderson protested against the ruling. He said the board of directors was not the house of representatives of congress, and was not working under the strict order of parliamentary law, and he insisted that the board give the matter under consideration the free and full discussion which its importance merited. He said all matters in the hands of the board should be held open for discussion as long as any member desired to express his opinion.

Mr. Saunders said that if the supporters of one site were allowed to argue the merits of their site he would call upon the supporters of every other site to speak about their sites.

Mr. Hitchcock moved that the Street Railway company be given ten minutes to present the advantages of Miller park from a transportation standpoint and that Mr. Holdrege be allowed the same time to present the advantages of Hanscom park from a railroad standpoint.

The motion was ruled out of order.

Mr. Hitchcock appealed from the ruling of the chair and made a warm speech in which he referred to the importance of the matter under consideration and insisted that all interests be given a full hearing.

The vote being taken the chair held that it had been sustained, but a division was called for, and the roll call showed 15 ayes and 20 nays, and the chair was reversed. Mr. Hitchcock's motion was then carried, the roll call showing 18 ayes to 17 nays.

Mr. Murphy, president of the Street Railway company, was called for, but he contented himself with remarking that he had nothing to say, that Miller park spoke for itself and he would take his chances on getting there with his street cars after a vote was taken.

HANSCOM PARK AND RAILROADS.

Mr. Holdrege, general manager of the B. & M., was called for and he surprised his most intimate friends by making a speech. He said that the report of the engineers showed on its face that it had been made hurriedly and he characterized as untrue their statement that tracks for construction purposes could not be laid on the grounds to connect with the present railway tracks. He said it would be a very easy matter to lay tracks to any point on the grounds from a connection with the Belt line near the north line of the poor farm. With reference to the accessibility of the grounds during the holding of the exposition, Mr. Holdrege said that he felt satisfied that the great majority of the people coming to Omaha at that time would be landed down town at the depots, and he dwelt upon the disadvantage of travelling nine miles on the street cars to reach Miller park. He also stated that he could see no way in which the Union Pacific, B. & M., Rock Island or Milwaukee roads could reach Miller park, as none of these roads have tracks in the north part of the city. All of these roads, he said, could reach Hanscom park by switching their trains to the Belt line at the Summit.

At the conclusion of Mr. Holdrege's remarks the lobby hissed and hooted him in a most disgraceful manner and it was some time before the president could make himself heard above the uproar. He repeated the warning used frequently the night before, to the effect that the hall would be cleared of spectators unless order was maintained.

FINAL ROLL CALL ORDERED.

The president then ordered the roll called on the selection of a site. There were no further motions and the roll call proceeded, with the following result:

For Miller Park—Babcock, Bidwell, Brown, Bruce, Creighton, Hibbard, Hussie, Jardine, Kilpatrick, Kountze, Lee, Lyman, Markel, Metz, Millard, Murphy, Paxton, Rector, Saunders, Wattles, Webster, Weller, Wells, Wharton, Wilcox, Wilhelm, Yost, Youngs—28.

For Hanscom Park—Brandeis, Carpenter, Dickinson, Evans, Farrell, Hitchcock, Holdrege, Johnson, Kimball, Kirkendall, Korty, Lindsey, Manderson, Montgomery, Noyes, Payne, Price, Reed, Rosewater, Arthur Smith, Dudley Smith, Thompson—22.

When Mr. Creighton announced his vote for Miller park there was a slight ripple of applause and this was increased when Mr. Kountze followed suit. This virtually decided the matter, but there was no demonstration until after the secretary had announced the result, and then the Miller park directors and the entire lobby joined in one grand shout which threatened to raise the roof. The air was thick with hats, canes and other movables and pandemonium reigned.

When quiet was restored General Manderson moved that Miller park be made the unanimous choice of the board of directors. A rising vote was called for and every director rose to his feet.

As a climax W. J. Connell, one of the spectators who had been the warmest supporter of Hanscom park site, called for three cheers for Miller park. They were given with a will, everybody joining in, and then the meeting adjourned itself.

The advocates of the two sites shook hands after it was all over and the best of feeling was manifested on both sides.

MRS. BRADLEY-MARTIN'S BALL.

One of the Greatest Society Events Gotham Ever Saw.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Beautiful beyond description was the ball masque of Mrs. Bradley-Martin tonight. Columns have been written about the affair and pictures have been drawn, but the fancy of the reporter and the artist did not picture scenes one-half as lovely as were presented in the Waldorf. Never in New York has a greater floral display been made at a ball. The electric lights and mirrors were used in bewildering and artistic manner, all combining to transform the already beautiful hotel into an enchanting fairy house. The costumes were exquisite. All the men and women of the last three centuries were represented. At midnight the great ball was at its height. All society was there.

The guests were received by Mrs. Martin in the small ball room. The scheme of decorations in this room was that of the time of Louis XV. After being received by the hostess, who stood upon a raised dais under a canopy of rare tapestry, the guests passed through a flower-lined corridor directly into the large ball room. In the small gallery were members of the Twenty-second Regiment band and the Hungarian band. The music suddenly stopped, for just a moment, to be broken by a flourish of trumpets, as Mrs. Bradley-Martin and her escort, John Jacob Astor, entered the room. A moment later they had taken their places at the head of the room and there was another flourish of the trumpets, which told that the quadrille D'Honneur, arranged by Mrs. William Astor, was about to open. The forming for the first figure, the "salute" was like the turning of pages of history. The characters gathered from all sections of the room. There was Mrs. Bradley-Martin wearing a Marie Stuart costume, copied from an old plate of that queen's time; Mrs. John Jacob Astor in a Louis VI court costume; J. Townsend Martin as a cavalier of the court of Louis XIII and Mrs. Henry Lohr in Louis XV court costume. From another section of the room came Mrs. Orme Wilson, looking picturesque in a Louis XVI court dress of white and silver brocade, which followed the elaborate designs of the period, and Mrs. Whitney Warren wearing a costume of pale blue brocade and silk after the style of the time of Louis XV. Lispenard Steward closely followed his partner, Mrs. Whitney Warren, dressed as a cavalier of the court of Louis XIII. The others of the sixteen who took places in the quadrille were Mrs. Lee Tailer, Mr. Craig Wadsworth, Miss Gerry, Conter Hitchcock, Miss Lena Morton, B. B. Van Alen, Miss Madeline Cutting, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

After the first measure followed "the figure," and "the honor," both of which were more elaborate. The second quadrille, which had been organized by Mrs. F. L. Bayliss, was danced by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Cornelius N. Vanderbilt, jr., Mrs. Henry Sloane, Miss Edith Morton, Miss Van Rennselaer; Messrs. Alfonso de Navarro, H. D. Robbins and Worthing Whitehouse. The cotillion, which was led by Elisha Dyer, jr., was the event which had been looked forward to by the younger guests, and there were nearly 200 couples in it. Mr. Dyer appeared as Francois I in a rich costume, consisting of a cloak of royal purple, velvet lined, with violet satin and embroidered with gold.

While there were light refreshments served throughout the evening, it was not until 1 o'clock, at the conclusion of Mrs. Bronson's quadrelle, that the regular supper began. This was served at small tables in the winter garden. More than 100 tables had all passed through the hands of the florist, and were so hidden by his art as to have lost all resemblance to bits of furniture.

Cockran Starts for Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Bourke Cockran sailed for Europe today. He said he was going abroad on business and would return in five weeks. "I wish most emphatically to deny," he said, "the rumor printed today that I had a long and secret interview with Mr. Hanna relative to the Sugar trust."

M'KINLEY IS COUNTED IN

Final Act in the Election of President of the United States.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULT

Congress Meets in Joint Session in the Hall of the House of Representatives and Canvasses the Returns.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The electoral votes of the forty-five states of the union were formally counted at the joint session held today and Vice President Stevenson proclaimed the election of McKinley and Hobart as president and vice president respectively.

Although the sky was overcast and the weather was inauspicious, yet the galleries of the hall of representatives were thronged. The general public besieged the doors in vain, as but small space was reserved for them. Ladies were arrayed in gay toilettes, and gave touches of color to the brilliant setting of the scene. Many distinguished personages witnessed the count, among them Ambassador Patenotre and Chancellor Bouve of the French embassy, Mr. Chat Chung of the Chinese legation, Baron von Thielman, Secretary Matsu of the Japanese legation, Viscount Thyrso of the Portuguese legation and Sir Richard Cartwright of the Canadian government. No member of President Cleveland's family was present.

A cordon of blue coated and brass buttoned police hedged about the senators as they marched majestically over to the house, preceded by Vice President Stevenson and Mr. Cox, secretary of the senate, with the returns locked in a cherry colored box.

This guarding of the returns was a precaution first taken by Acting Vice President Ferry of Michigan, twenty years ago, during the wild excitement attending the Tilden-Hayes contest, in anticipation of a possible raid. As the house and senate sat in joint session today and listened quietly to the count those stirring days were recalled.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Of the fifteen men who sat on the famous electoral commission which decided that contest by peaceful means, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was the only one present today. The others, excepting Justice Field, have all retired from public life, or have passed away. The vicissitudes of political fortune in two short decades have removed all but seventeen of those who then sat at either end of the capitol. Most of the seventeen survivors were conspicuous today in the joint assemblage. Two of them, Senator Sherman, who is soon to be called to the first place in the McKinley cabinet, and Senator Morrill of Vermont, author of the war tariff, entered public life together forty years ago. The others were Senators Teller of Colorado, Gordon of Georgia, Allison of Iowa, Cockrell of Missouri, Mitchell of Oregon, Hale and Frye of Maine, Burroughs of Michigan, Mills of Texas, Blackburn of Kentucky and Elkins of West Virginia, who were then in the house. Vice President Stevenson was also a member of the house at that time, Mr. Cannon of Illinois (who lost one term) and Mr. Culbertson of Texas, alone survived in the house the mutations of twenty years, although Mr. Danford of Ohio, who was a member of that congress, is also a member of the present body.

Senator Jones of Arkansas and Senator Butler of North Carolina, who managed the democratic and populistic campaigns, were present, but did not appear to take a deep interest in the count. Prominent also in the sea of faces was whitehaired Senator Palmer of Illinois, who headed the gold democratic ticket last fall.

COUNT IS FORMAL.

The count itself was of a very formal character.

Vice President Stevenson sat at the side of Speaker Reed and presided over the joint session. Senators Lodge and Blackburn, on the part of the senate, and Messrs Grosvenor and Richardson on behalf of the house, acted as tellers. The returns were opened by the Vice President and announced by the tellers. The reading of the certificates, long in verbiage, was omitted after that of Alabama had been read. No demonstration occurred at any point during the count, but when the vice president at its conclusion, announced the result there was a round of applause both on the floor and in the galleries. The totals were as follows:

For president: McKinley, 271; Bryan, 176.

For vice president: Hobart, 271; Sewall 149; Watson, 27.

After the vice president had made formal announcement of the result, he dismissed the joint session, after which the senators filed out into the hall as they came, while the members of the house stood up and the ceremony was over. At 1:50 the house adjourned.

The only incident of the proceedings occurred when Senator Lodge raised a laugh in announcing the vote of Missouri. He gave it by mistake to McKinley. The announcement of the state of the vote today is the only notification the president-elect and vice president-elect will receive. No official communication is sent to them.

DAY'S DOINGS IN THE SENATE.

Senator Morgan Finally Abandons the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator Morgan, the champion of the Nicaragua canal bill, announced in the senate today his abandonment of that measure for the present session of congress, and thereupon it was displaced by the bankruptcy bill. The senator made this move after a protracted contest, covering several weeks, which had disclosed the fact that obstructive opposition could not be overcome. He gave notice that he would renew his advocacy of the bill at an early day of the coming extra session.

Mr. Morgan bitterly criticised the British opposition to the canal, and, addressing himself directly to Mr. Sherman, declared that if the next secretary of state permitted himself to be fed on the anodynes of flattery of Great Britain the people would not support him. Mr. Morgan asserted also that Mr. Sherman would not succeed in negotiating a treaty relative to the canal, as the genius of Talleyrand or Metternich could not stand against the "thimble rigging of those republics."

The bankruptcy bill succeeded to the advantageous position of "unfinished business," but the debate went over until tomorrow. The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up late in the day and passed at $3,255,500. It led to a lively debate, in which Secretary Morton was sharply criticised by Senators Vest, Chandler, Tillman and others. The house bill was passed, extending the time of complying with the requirements of the act forfeiting railroad lands, Mr. McBride, republican of Oregon, explaining that the bill applied to lands along the Northern Pacific route.

Mr. Tillman called up the bill limiting the effect of the federal laws on liquor traffic so as to give each state absolute control of the subject. Mr. Platt, republican of Connecticut, thought it was a measure requiring an explanation, and Mr. Tillman proceeded to explain in detail. He said the bill was designed to give each state the right to control the liquor traffic in its own way without interference from the federal judiciary or any other source. A recent decision of the United States supreme court on the South Carolina law permitting state regulation of the liquor traffic. The amendments were made to meet the objections of the various courts so as to allow the state to exercise police control of foreign made liquor in the states as well as of home made liquors.

Mr. Mills opposed the bill as a step backward, allowing as it does, said he, interference with interstate commerce. He considered it a very dangerous precedent.

Mr. Vest also opposed it on the same ground. The bill was, he said, intended to maintain the South Carolina monopoly under the dispensary law.

"I openly confess that to be the object," said Mr. Tillman. "Three-fourths of our people have expressed their support of the principle."

The discussion was cut off at 12:50 p. m., the time for the senators to proceed to the house and participate in the count of the electoral vote.

MORGAN SPEAKS.

When the senate reconvened the Nicaragua canal bill came up as regular order of business and Mr. Morgan renewed his advocacy of the measure. Mr. Morgan declared that British interference was continually at work to prevent American control of the canal. He had positive and detailed information supporting this declaration. "It is of such a character," said Mr. Morgan, "that I am compelled to present this information to the senate in executive session. It will disclose that up to this hour British intervention has been conspiring to prevent the consummation of this canal project under American control. Unless all the manhood of the United States has been taken out of us by contracts to keep the peace, there would be serious results from the abandonment of the canal bill to which the senate was now invited.

Turning to Mr. Sherman, who sat across the aisle, Mr. Morgan said: "The senator from Ohio will never be able to execute his plan for a treaty of which he so hopefully speaks. And I said to him the other day if he had the genius of a Metternich and a Tallyrand he would be overcome by those little thimble-rigging republics, who will stand ready to conspire with other governments and to circumvent his plans. No, the senator from Ohio in his new position will find his efforts brought to naught."

The incoming president would have to meet this grave issue, he added. At the basis of it was the question of protecting American interests and American citizens. "We are informed there is to be an extra session of congress," proceeded Mr. Morgan, "and I give notice that at the earliest possible day I will offer this bill again and will do what I can to secure its passage and if the honor of this crowning work of the close of the century falls to the lot of a republican president I will thank God that we have a president who can go step by step with his fellow citizens in defense of the power and glory of this republic. I will now withdraw it."

Mr. Morgan laid before the senate a letter from William L. Merrick, consul of Nicaragua at San Francisco, expressing the confident belief that Minister Rodriguez's letter to Olney opposing the canal project was unauthorized and was contrary to the views held by President Zelala of Nicaragua. The letter also set forth numerous circumstances indicating that British influence inspired opposition to the canal. As Mr. Morgan proceeded with criticisms on Great Britain Sir Richard Carrwright and Mr. Davies, the Canadian commissioners, entered the diplomatic gallery and were attentive listeners to the caustic words of the senator.

"Are we not to be guided by the lessons of the past?" he exclaimed. "Are we to believe that the great British lion will not crunch the bone of our arm if we put it in her mouth? I say in the presence of the senator from Ohio, who is soon to be our secretary of state, that if he takes the anodynes of flattery given to him like spoon food by Great Britain the people will not support him."

The canal bill was then displaced, Mr. Morgan consenting that it should go to the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Hoar the bankruptcy bill secured the right of way, as unfinished business. The debate was not opened today, however, but will begin tomorrow.

VEST GETS AFTER MORTON.

The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up. It soon brought out a severe arraignment of Secretary Morton by Mr. Vest of Missouri. He spoke against the item of $65,000 for publication of certain kinds of alleged agricultural literature. In one of these agricultural bulletins Mr. Vest said the secretary had arraigned the people of the states which had voted for Bryan as ignorant and illiterate, while the people of the McKinley states were held up as paragons of intelligence and refinement. And this publication, he added, was made in order that the farmers might know that the vote of Bryan was representative of the ignorance of the country. Would any senator approve the publication?

Mr. Gallinger remarked that such publicans were a clear perversion of the funds intended for legitimate agricultural literature and it was a perversion which should be rebuked.

Mr. Vest held up another bulletin of the department and in tones of intense sarcasm pointed out a picture of Secretary Morton's country residence in Nebraska as an embellishment of a publication on Arbor day. The publication contained a college address of the secretary delivered before he entered the public service.

Mr. Chandler spoke of another bulletin from the same department in which the financial question was discussed and the secretary had attempted to show the law would make up the difference between gold and silver and that a subordinate in the department who prepared the report had failed to carry out the secretary's ideas. Mr. Chandler said such publications should not emanate from the Agricultural department.

Mr. Cullom, in charge of the bill, urged that the peculiarities of the present secretary should not be visited upon the next secretary. If the next secretary pursued the policy of the present secretary Mr. Cullom said he would not favor any appropriation; but the one understood to be the choice of Mr. McKinley was an actual farmer who would not indulge in agricultural bulletins on finance.

Mr. Stewart asserted that the secretary was "the most picturesque specimen" he had ever known, and the senator urged that this report should not be taken seriously.

Mr. Tillman spoke for the retention of the item, saying the farmers should not be prejudiced because the department had a secretary who prostituted his position and aired his peculiar notions at the expense of the farmers.

ALLISON COMPLIMENTS WILSON.

Mr. Allison, in urging the need of these agricultural publications on legitimate lines, paid a high tribute to his former associate in congress, Mr. Wilson of Iowa, who is understood to be the next secretary. Mr. Vest withdrew his opposition on the understanding that there should be no further "financial and pictorial" bulletins, and the item was agreed to with an amendment making it $70,000.

Mr. Lodge opposed the increase of $30,000 for the purpose of distribution of seeds recommended by the committee, saying this plan had degenerated into a mere wholesale distribution of the commonest kind of garden and flower seeds. It was a waste of public money.

Mr. Call, democrat of Florida, said the seed distribution should be increased twofold instead of being reduced.

An amendment by Mr. Thurston of Nebraska was agreed to, appropriating $5,000 for continuing experiments as to beet sugar production. The bill was then passed. It carries approximately $3,250,000.

At 5:25 the senate adjourned.

Raise the Postal Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The postoffice appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1897, was completed today by the house committee on postoffices and postroads. It carries $95,611,711, or $3,040,150 more than for the current year and $1,903,695 less than the estimate of the postmaster general. There is an increase in the allowance for the free delivery service, which is $12,595,000 in this bill. The increase for letter carriers in offices which have recently been raised to the free delivery class is $40,000. The postmaster general is authorized to use any of the unexpended balance for the current fiscal year of the appropriation for special facilities on trunk lines or for other purposes.

Daily Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $216,335,205; gold reserve, $145,723,226.

TITLE IS FAR FROM PERFECT

Department of Justice Dissatisfied with the South Omaha Deal.

MAY HAVE TO START ALL OVER AGAIN

Treasury Department is Urged to Take the Site Selected, but the Hitches Are Numerous and Perplexing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—The Department of Justice, in passing upon the title of the South Omaha public building property, is not all satisfied with the present conditions. It is held that if the property is to be accepted, and there have been many telegrams asking that the site selected be accepted, that condemnation proceedings will have to be instituted in order to clear up the title, which is very deficient. Whether the attorney general will take this course is problematical. The inclination is that the Treasury department shall send a special examiner to South Omaha and select a site which will come within $15,000, the amount appropriated, and to all intents and purposes be as acceptable as the site selected originally.

The Postoffice department, although importuned to issue a series of commemorative stamps for the Transmissippi Exposition, has decided to leave their issuance to the incoming administration, upon the theory that as the new administration will have charge of the exposition it ought to have the opportunity to make the commemorative stamps.

For several years educational work in behalf of beet sugar production had been left entirely to domestic producers, and it has been no small item of expense. Senator Thurston today secured an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, appropriating $5,000 to be used in furnishing the agricultural community with information concerning the sugar beet industry. Last week inquiries were addressed to the secretary of agriculture by Nebraskans, relative to co-operative beet sugar associations, but the secretary was unable to furnish the information desired, for the reason that he did not have it at hand.

Congressman Meiklejohn has received information that the pension bureau has allowed a pension to Elizabeth Parven of Fullerton. Her application was once rejected by the bureau. Mr. Meiklejohn made an argument before the commissioner, had the case opened, filed additional testimony and secured the allowance of the claim and the issuance of the certificate within a week.

Newton Owens of North Liberty, Ia., has been appointed a railway mail clerk.

TO SUPPRESS OBSCENE MATTER.

Congress Proposes to Exclude the Stuff from the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The house has passed the senate bill relating to the carrying of obscene matter by express companies and it has gone to the president for signature. It is entitled "An act to prevent the carrying of obscene literature and articles designed for indecent and immoral use from one state or territory into another state of territory" and is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any person to deposit with any express company or other common carrier for carriage from one state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or to any other state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, any obscene, lewd or lascivious book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print or other matter of indecent character or any article or thing designed or intended for the prevention or conception or procuring of abortion, or any written or printed card, letter, circular, book pamphlet, advertisement or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where, how, of whom or by what manner of the hereinbefore mentioned articles, matters or things may be obtained or made; and any person who shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited with any express company or other common carrier for carriage from one state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or who shall take from such express company or other common carrier with intent to sell, distribute or circulate any matter or thing herein forbidden to be deposited for carriage shall for each offense, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years or both, at the discretion of the court.

Tariff Makers Busy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The republican tariff makers spent another day considering the schedule of manufacturers of iron and steel. Nails and cutlery were the divisions of the schedule which engaged their attention, but no definite rates upon these articles were fixed. The committee decided tentatively to put the duty on nails at about one-fourth of the McKinley rates and to make it specific. Even the Wilson rates on nails are, in the minds of the committee, practically prohibitive, and a majority of the republicans expressed the opinion that nails can be made so cheaply in the eastern states that no duty is necessary. The Pacific coast, however, on account of foreign competition, seemed to need protection, and the rate of duty agreed upon, if maintained, will be for the benefit of the coast. No definite duties on cutlery were discussed, but it was decided to make a rectification of that division of the schedule and fix specific rates which will be materially higher than the present ad valorem duties on cutlery.

News for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—First Lieutenant Charles G. Morton, Sixth infantry, has been ordered to Augusta, Me., for duty with the National Guard of that state.

Leave to Captain O. Mackay, Third cavalry, has been extended one month.

Cleveland Will Not Tour the World.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—It is flatly denied at the white house that President Cleveland, in company with Mr. Thurber, is about to start on a tour of the world after his retirement from office next month.

SCOVEL CERTAIN OF CONVICTION.

Only Wrath of American People Can Save Him from Life Imprisonment.

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HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 10.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—At last Sylvester Scovel has fallen into the hands of Spanish troops. The authorities here will give no particulars of the arrest. Scovel cannot be reached until Saturday, when I hope to take him a lawyer to secure a fair trial as an American citizen. A representative of Consul General Lee will accompany us.

There is little danger of Scovel being shot, although the military authorities may claim, him and sentence him to death. As it is, under the civil authorities, his sentence, if he is convicted of coming from the rebels armed or unarmed, must be life imprisonment in perpetual chains. That is the charge, as understood here, and that is the only penalty. Conviction is certain, as the government, under the code of Napoleon, which prevails, need not prove his guilt. Guilt is presumed, and the prisoner must establish his innocence. Nothing can help him, except the indignation of the American people, over his confinement, and the demand of congress and the State department for his prompt release.

THOMAS G. ALVORD, JR.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Feb. 10.

At New York—Arrived—Palata, from Hamburg. Sailed—New York, for Southampton; Majestic, for Liverpool; Schiedam, for Amsterdam.

At Bremerhaven—Sailed—Dresden, for New York.

At Liverpool—Sailed—Adriatic, for New York; Waesland, for Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATS VOTE FOR A DEMOCRAT

Eight Candidates Receive Votes in Joint Ballot for Senator.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 10.—(Special Telegram.)—In the senatorial ballot today the democ[illegible] for the first time cast their ten votes [illegible] for a democrat, all voting for Hinck[illegible] with the exception of himself, his vo[illegible]ing to Weeks, another democrat. Morga[illegible]opulist, again voted for Pickler and sa[illegible] the privilege of making a statement i[illegible] joint session in regard to charges of bri[illegible] which had been made against him in [illegible]mmunication in a morning paper. The c[illegible]han decided him out of order. The jo[illegible]allot was: Pickler, 49; Kyle, 24; Goodyk[illegible]e, 19; Plowman, 10; Hinckley, 9; Palmer [illegible] Weeks, 1; Kellar, 1.

In th[illegible]nate a number of new bills were introdu[illegible] but none of any general importance. The committee reported unfavorably on the bill for an appropriation for the Transmississippi Exposition. The senate took another pull at the liquor license question and expects to get through with that bill within another day or two.

The house devoted most of the session to the Dowdell contest and after a long parliamentary jangle voted to retain the republican incumbent in his seat by a vote of 41 to 29, the democrats voting with the republicans. A few minor bills were passed. The senatorial situation is becoming more strained and either faction is likely to throw votes to Pickler any day unless a compromise candidate can be secured. In that line Senator Bouck of Grant county is receiving the most favorable mention and could probably come nearer drawing all factions together than any other man who has been mentioned.

CALLERS BECOME MORE NUMEROUS.

Constant Stream of Visitors at the McKinley Home.

CANTON, O., Feb. 10.—The number of callers continues to increase as the time draws near for Major McKinley's departure for Washington. One of the most distinguished visitors to arrive today was Hon. P. C. Knox of Pittsburg. He was met at the depot by Captain Heisland. He had an extended conference with Major McKinley. Mr. Knox has been mentioned of late for the attorney generalship. General E. L. Hamilton of Niles and Victor M. Gore of Benton Harbor, Mich., paid their respects this morning. Rev. D. T. Phillips of Chicago made formal application for the place at present occupied by Hon. Anthony Howells, at Cardiff, Wales. Mr. Phillips presented strong endorsements. Hon J. R. Hosner, who was the representative of this government in Central America for over three years under President Harrison, was a visitor today. He is a prominent attorney. His visit is of no political significance.

Other visitors this morning were George R. Davis of Wapokoneta, O.; C. C. Shayne of New York, General John McNulta of Chicago, R. E. Collar of the Twenty-fifth regiment, O. V. L.; E. T. Wickfort of New York, Drury Burchett of Louisville, Ky.; J. A. Shoal of the State Reform school, Topeka, Kan.; Charles B. Smith and J. W. Vandervoort of Parkersburg, W. Va.

This afternoon a quartet of callers were at the McKinley residence in the interest of two men who wanted to be division consuls. The four callers were Philetus Smith, Chicago; Charles S. Bently, Cleveland; M. M. Bootham, Bryan, and C. R. Masters, Bryan. The first named is an applicant for appointment as consul at Liverpool. He was formerly a resident of Ohio, and is endorsed by the friends with him. Mr. Masters also presented the endorsement of W. W. Trouvelle of Toledo, an aspirant as consul at Belfast.

MANY VISIT CHAIRMAN HANNA.

Keep Him Busy a Good Portion of the Day.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—There was a constant stream of callers at Chairman Hanna's office today. Among the early arrivals was Colonel T. Wimberly of New Orleans, who is a very prominent republican in Louisiana, as well as a member of the national committee from that state. Colonel Wimberly was closeted with the national chairman for some time during the morning. To an Associated press reporter, Colonel Wimberly admitted that his mission was of political interest, but for obvious reasons he was not at liberty to make the object of his visit public. He will call upon the president-elect, thence returning by way of Washington to his home in New Orleans.

Mr. Hanna said today that the statement that he intended to go to Canton this week was erroneous. He will go to Zanesville and Friday night, when Senators Foraker and Thurston and other prominent republicans are on the program to make speeches. While Mr. Hanna is not down for a speech, he will undoubtedly be called upon informally, as a toast will be drunk standing, "To the National Chairman."

LONG SURE OF A CABINET PLACE.

Best Informed People Credit Him with the Navy Portfolio.

CANTON, O., Feb. 10.—Although nothing later has transpired than has been printed day by day in the Associated press dispatches, notably the interviews with ex-Governor Long at Boston, in which it was said no formal tender of any particular place has been made, it may be stated that the president-elect has determined upon Mr. Long for a cabinet place and the portfolio will probably be the navy. It is known that overwhelming testimonials have come from New England in recommendation of the ex-governor since his name was first mentioned. They have come from chambers of commerce, business and professional associations, lawyers and telegrams by thousands from the masses of the people. While there is no authority to say that Mr. Long has formally accepted a place in the cabinet, there is believed to be no doubt that he will accept a tender and most probably the acceptance will be the navy.

Oregon Senatorial Struggle.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 10.—The hope of Senator Mitchell's friends that forty-six members would enter today's joint convention was not realized. The roll call showed only thirty-eight present. Billyou and Lee, democrats, were among the absent. Senator Carter, who did not answer to the roll call, came in and exploded a bomb. Carter had sat in the lobby until after the roll was called and the result announced. He then walked down the aisle and addressed the convention, attacking Senator Mitchell, whom he accused of misrepresentation. After Carter had finished the legislative convention adjourned.

Utah Will Investigate.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 10.—In the legislature today Senator Rideout introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of four members of the house and three of the senate for the purpose of investigating the charges that undue influence was brought to bear upon members of the legislature in relation to their voting for United States Senator. Without action the resolution was laid over until tomorrow.

Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 10.—A special to the Tribune from Helena, Mont., says: The Montana legislature this afternoon placed itself on record as being opposed to woman suffrage by a vote of 41 to 27.

Rush for Steel Rails.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 10.—The collapse of the rail pool has produced the heaviest buying on record. All day the Carnegie Steel company was kept busy answering telegrams quoting prices and booking orders, until tonight the largest number of orders ever booked in one day had been noted and accepted by the firm. The orders received by this firm today are alone sufficient to operate the Edgar Thompson plant for a twelve-month. The Carnegie company quoted rails at $17.50 early in the day, and later cut this to $17. This is a clean shave of $8 from last week's prices.

SIGWART A SAMPLE

His Conduct Viewed in the Light of Recent Petitions.

POLICE REFORM AS EXEMPLIFIED BY HIM

Chief of the Force Proves a Bright and Shining Light.

ROUTINE OF ONE OF HIS OFFICIAL TRIPS

What He Did While "Inspecting" the Bertillon System.

ENJOYS CHICAGO BEER AND BAD WOMEN

Time Spent in Carousing at Saloons and Parading the Streets and a Bill Sent to the City.

It is an old and well established maxim that a stream never rises above its source. Accepting this deduction as logical, it is not to be wondered at that the police force should be in such a lamentable condition, or that this city should be the scene of so much unpunished crime and debauchery.

The Bee has already shown how the present police force was organized by the reinstatement and promotion of all the officers who had been dismissed by the old board for misconduct and incompetency. With the principal posts of honor given to men whose records had brought them into disgrace, it is hardly to be wondered that subordinates have no incentive to efficient performance of duty or fall into disrepute by following the examples of their superiors. Especially in the man chosen by the "reform" police board to preside over the department as chief of police have the people of this city been afforded a picture of reform from which they must turn their heads away in shame.

Al T. Sigwart, the present chief of police, is not wanting for a record both before and after his last appointment. Neither is his record of that sort one would naturally expect to find associated with the name of a "reform" chief of police. There are numerous stories afloat concerning some of Sigwart's secret escapades in Omaha, right where he is charged with the duty and responsibility of repressing crime. He has been somewhat circumspect in his actions here, however, and has succe