THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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M'KINLEY ON HAND

President-Elect and Wife Arrive Safely at National Capital.

WASHINGTON REACHED ON SCHEDULE TIME

Crowds of People Cheer the Presidential Train Along the Route.

MAJOR IS ENJOYING EXCELLENT HEALTH

Conducted by the Reception Committee to Quarters at Ebbitt House.

FEW VISITORS ADMITTED TO SEE HIM

Mrs. McKinley is in Good Health and Enjoys the Trip—Vice President Hobart Arrives in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The national capital tonight shelters the outgoing and incoming presidents and vice presidents, and preparations for the grand ceremony marking the change of administration go on with feverish haste and bustle.

Major McKinley and Mr. Hobart were welcomed to their future home by one of those glorious bright days which Washington takes pride in when in the mood. The entry of the two was made with little ceremony and comparatively slight public demonstration.

Of the prospective new cabinet there are in the city Messrs. Sherman, Gage, Alger, Gary and Wilson, besides McKenna, who is expected tonight or tomorrow, and a possible cabinet officer in J. J. McCook of New York, who arrived during today.

Of the governors of states, there are already here Governors Black of New York, Tanner of Illinois, Grout of Vermont, Lowndes of Maryland, Scofield of Wisconsin, Hastings of Pennsylvania, Griggs of New Jersey and Bushnell of Ohio. Governors Drake of Iowa and Pingree of Michigan will be in Washington by noon tomorrow. The picturesque chief executive of the Wolverine state sent word today that he was coming, and he and his staff were assigned to the head of the third brigade, second division, commanded by Governor Grout. Other arrivals of note include Senators-elect Foraker of Ohio, Evans of Tennessee and E. A. Buck of Georgia. The arrival of the president-elect and the presence of such a large proportion of public men of influence sufficient to effect the formation of the new cabinet started a flood of gossip concerning the members of President McKinley's official family, but through all the speculation the fact shows clearly that the cabinet is still uncompleted, and for precisely the same reason that it has been known to be for about a week, namely, that the president-elect desires to honor New York with a place, and that a man has not been found acceptable at once to the leaders in Empire state politics, and who will take the position which the cabinet slate, as arranged, marks as his berth. Senator-elect Platt saw Mr. McKinley during the afternoon, but the conference was indecisive.

One interesting suggestion arising from the cabinet gossip was an intimation that the senate might adjourn over Thursday, until the following week. The significance of the intimation lay in the fact that there had been canvassed the possibility that McKinley's cabinet would not be ready for announcement on Friday, and that, therefore, no occasion would arise for a session to confirm the successors of the present cabinet. Inquiry at the senate on the matter of adjournment was answered by the statement that it would be as Mr. McKinley might wish.

The incoming of so many visitors of note also started the social activities of the town, and there were innumerable dinners and receptions in the fashionable parts of the city in honor of the inaugural sojourners.

PARADE PREPARATIONS.

Grand Marshal Porter kept hard at work at his quarters, arranging for the big parade on Thursday. A rough total of the number of the regular and militia soldiers and sailors who will be in line shows an aggregate of 11,000 to 12,000. The escort of President McKinley will number about 5,000. The civic organizations vary greatly in strength, but are estimated at about 12,000.

Supplemental orders issued by General Porter today announced that Captain James H. Sands of the Columbia will command the battalion of 1,000 United States seamen, who will represent the navy in the parade.

The occupants of the reviewing stand and vicinity doubtless will rejoice in the order that "Hail to the Chief" shall not be performed, except by the band at the head of the column. Several hundred bands, it may be stated, will be in line, and will play alternately.

As the day wore on, the depots were clogged with the rush of incomers and there was a constant succession of loaded trains bearing individuals, military bodies and clubs. The most noteworthy of these arrivals was the crack cavalry company of Cleveland, which will form the personal escort to the president, troop A of the Ohio National guard. The first military organization that reached here over the Baltimore & Ohio, came on a special train just ahead of the Hobart special, and it bore the Newport, R. I., artillery company, 107 men. With the military were Garret's bugle corps of Boston, and the Cambridge Manual Training School band. At the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio stations, it was estimated that 30,000 people had been brought to Washington, and the officials say their bookings were larger than on any former occasion.

A national salute of twenty-one guns will be fired when President Cleveland leaves the white house in company with Mr. McKinley for the capitol, and another salute of twenty-one guns will announce that they have entered the capitol. One gun will be fired when Mr. McKinley takes the oath of office, and a national salute of twenty-one guns at the conclusion of the inaugural, when President McKinley and Mr. Cleveland begin their return march to the white house, and the same number of guns when the tour is made and President McKinley enters the white house or the reviewing stand.

Locally, the all-important question now is the weather. The indications favor showery weather, and possibly rain just before or after the inauguration day, with a prospect that the day itself may escape, and, indeed, that showers may be either light or forced in another direction.

DINES WITH THE CLEVELANDS.

President and Mrs. Cleveland tonight entertained at dinner President-elect McKinley. This invitation which, while not a novelty, is not always usual to a change of administration. The invitation was extended through Secretary Porter several days ago, but up to a late hour this afternoon it was doubtful whether or not it could be carried out, owing to the indisposition of President Cleveland. Word came to Mr. Porter, however, about 5 o'clock that the president had so far recovered from his rheumatic attack as to be able to carry out the engagement, which was returned in pressing form. Therefore, a handsome brougham stood at the doorway of the Ebbitt house at about 7 o'clock tonight. The president-elect emerged from the hotel at 7:30 and was greeted with applause by the crowd which formed on either side of the sidewalk. He took his seat in company with Secretary Porter and was driven in a few minutes to the white house. It was expected that Mrs. McKinley would accompany her husband to the dinner, but owing to the exhaustion that followed the exciting events of the journey from Canton and the day in Washington she was unable to do so.

At the white house Mr. Porter left the president-elect at the inner doorway and the latter entered the parlor at once, where he was greeted cordially by President Cleveland, who had been waiting with Mrs. Cleveland for this purpose. Without delay dinner was announced. There was nothing elaborate about the dinner, nor the trimmings. Mrs. Cleveland had given her personal attention to the arrangements and the table decorations and menu were exceedingly simple and in good taste. Freed from the restraining influences of others, the retiring and incoming presidents and Mrs. Cleveland chatted without formality and without doubt the president-elect received many hints as to the easiest manner to bear the burdens of responsibility that will be imposed upon his family in the management of the white house.

While President Cleveland was extending this courtesy to his successor, the vice president-elect was entertaining Secretary Porter and some chosen friends at dinner at the Arlington. Secretary Olney also provided a bounteous dinner and invited some friends to meet two members of the new cabinet, Messrs. Gary and Gage.

Mr. McKinley left the white house about 10 o'clock and immediately returned to the Ebbitt. The major quietly left his carriage, hurried through the corridors and took the elevator for his apartments, where he remained the rest of the evening.

PRESIDENTIAL PARTY ARRIVES.

Major McKinley, with Wife and Friends, at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Major McKinley, with his family and a large party of friends, arrived safely in the Capital city a minute after 11 o'clock over the Pennsylvania railroad. The weather was cheerful and bright, with warm sunshine and a temperature, if anything, too high, to be seasonable. A large crowd had assembled at the Pennsylvania station long before the train arrived, and it required the efforts of a considerable force of police to keep the approaches to the station clear.

There was a good deal of disappointment expressed among these people over the absence of a military escort, but it was by special request of the president-elect that such formalities were dispensed with on this occasion, so the crowd had to be content with the magnificently attired staff of Governor Bushnell of Ohio in place of the military parade.

Only a few persons had been admitted within the enclosure at the station where the train was to stop. There was Chairman Bell of the executive committee, with Reception Committeemen Barrett, Parker, Glover, Norris, Lowell and Britton especially designated as a subcommittee to receive the presidential party in place of the full committee. Governor Bushnell and staff were present in uniform. J. Addison Porter, who will be the president's secretary, was early on hand. He was to look after the personal comfort of the president-elect, but, as he himself said, he had little to do in this direction, thanks to the well arranged program of the executive committee and the hearty co-operation of the police authorities.

About a minute behind the schedule time the special train came into the station amid the cheers of a number of spectators who gathered at the lower end of the big shed to watch for its appearance. As soon as the cars came to a stop Governor Bushnell boarded the train, entering car No. 38, where the president-elect with the members of his immediate family were waiting. The executive committee also paid its respects to the incoming chief magistrate, and without delay the party started for the carriages which were to convey them to the Ebbitt.

PARTY LOOKED WELL.

Notwithstanding the long journey and the broken night the party looked fresh and bright. The president-elect in particular appeared to be in the best of spirits and those who gazed in his face for signs of the illness from which he has suffered very recently looked in vain for any sign of distress or impaired strength. It was generally remarked that he was certainly stouter and of better complexion than when he was in Washington last. Mrs. McKinley also appeared to advantage. She was attired in a dark traveling garb and happiness beamed from every lineament as she came forth into the bright sunshine on the open platform.

After a short greeting to some immediate friends who stood near the party formed a line and started through the station. Messrs. Parker and Barrett, tall, robust men, came just behind the police, who cleared the way down the platform. The president-elect, with Mrs. McKinley holding closely on his arm, came through, with Chairman Bell and Mr. J. Addison Porter on either side to protect them from the pressure of the crowd. Colonel Britton, with the greatest care, escorted Mrs. McKinley, sr., the mother of the president-elect, and the remainder of the party took their places in the line just as they alighted from the cars, the staff of the governor of Ohio bringing up the rear. As he passed the head of the train Major McKinley did a graceful thing, which was quickly appreciated by the crowd. He paused and beckoned to one of the party who bore aloft a great boquet of cut flowers, and, carefully selecting from it some white carnations of wonderful size, he handed them to the engineer, all grimy and perspiring, who sat aloft in his cab. Instead of turning to the right through the nearest pasage to the street, the party went straight through the station and were seated at once in the carriages provided.

HORSES ARE RESTIVE.

There were ten of these and that occupied by the president-elect was drawn by a gray and roan team. His companions were Mrs. McKinley, Chairman Bell and Mr. Porter. The second carriage contained Mother McKinley, Captain Britton, Mrs. Porter and C. C. Glover of the executive committee. The others of the party found places as they emerged from the station without special arrangement. The people were packed so densely in front of the Pennsylvania station and the electric cars made the horses so restive that it was not deemed wise to wait to form the carriages in line and as fast as they were filled with passengers they were dispatched by the members of the reception committee having the matter in hand. Consequently the equippage occupied by the president-elect was nearly at its destination before the last of the carriages started from the station.

As the party drove off, the people outside set up a cheer in which the Ohioans, members of troop A, National Guards, who were to have formed a part of the escort, made themselves heard above all else. On Pennsylvania avenue, upon which the carriages were driven, there were so many vehicles and pedestrians and bicycles and street fakirs and so much confusion in general that the president-elect passed along as fast as the conditions permitted, without gaining general recognition.

At the Ebbitt house the crowd had been gathering since early breakfast time, preempting doorways, carriage steps, windows and other points of vantage. During the hour and a half while they waited a strong detail of police gradually accumulated itself in an unostentatious way.

FOOLED THE CROWD.

The party finally arrived about 11:20 o'clock and by a clever coup, the president-elect gained entrance to the hotel without crowding and inconvenience. All the preparations indicated that the entrance would be made on the Fourteenth street side of the hotel. There was a guard of policemen at the door and the corridor leading from that point was kept clear. Women were almost in the majority in the crowd and most of them were armed with bouquets. At twenty minutes past 11 there was a cry of "Here they come," as the first carriage of the party drove up Fourteenth street. Every one crowded forward toward the corridor leading to the Fourteenth street entrance. But it was only a feint. The carriage never stopped, but swung briskly around the corner to the women's entrance of the street front. The police reformed and pinned the mass of the crowd down in the cul de sac toward the entrance. Another body of policemen emerged from the women's parlor and formed a solid line of blue coats. This left an aisle to the elevator, fifty feet away. In an instant Major and Mrs. McKinley were out of the carriage and inside the hotel under convoy. Mark Hanna and General Stewart L. Woodford of New York, having been given a hint of the movement, greeted the new president before any one else. Mr.

(Continued on Third Page.)

M'KINLEY AND THE OFFICES

New President Will Have His Hands Very Full for a While.

PLENTY OF PERSONS SEEKING THE PLUMS

Spoils of Office Which Attract Thousands of Men Who Are Willing to Serve Their Country for Pay.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—President-elect McKinley will find seekers for office for every place at his disposal. The Blue Book has been studied carefully by hundreds of citizens anxious to serve their country, and though the civil service law has restricted to a great extent the number of places at his disposal, there remain many desirable billets, aside from the cabinet, whose composition has been practically complete for some time.

Of all the branches of the executive service none offers such attractions as the Department of State. The aegis of civil service reform protects very little of the foreign service, and from its stately ambassadorship, the coveted resting places of the wealthy and foremost of politicians, down through the long list of ministries and consulates general and consulates to the smallest commercial agency in some remote corner of the world, no place is without its attraction to some one.

The department itself is well protected, for in its whole organization only three desirable places are open to appointment by selection, the attorney general having held that the chief clerk and chiefs of division are subject to appointment under civil service rules. These three places are those of the assistant secretaries, with salaries of $4,500 and $3,500 attached, but, by a custom as fixed in its operation as law, one and perhaps two of these are filled by promotion from the best talent in the service and are rarely subject to change.

The spoils lie outside, in the representation abroad. First in importance are the three embassies—Great Britain, France and Germany—with their salaries of $17,500 per annum; the Mexican mission, paying the same wage, and the Italian embassy, fixed at $12,000. Equal to the latter in salary, though slightly less in diplomatic standing, are the missions to Austro-Hungary, Brazil, China, Japan and Spain.

EIGHT NICE MISSIONS.

There are eight nice missions, with salaries of $10,000 per annum, namely, Argentine, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala and Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, Peru and Turkey. At $7,500 per annum are rated the missions to Denmark, Hawaii, Corea, the Netherlands, Paraguay and Uruguay, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland and Venezuela, nine in all. One salary is $6,500, that of the minister to Greece and Servia. Seven places pay $5,000 per annum, Bolivia, San Domingo, Ecuador, Hayti, Persia, Siam and Egypt, where we are represented by an agent and consul general in the same person.

Many of the embassies and ministers are supplied with secretaries, interpreters and attaches, with more or less attractive salaries. The best paid of these is the secretary of the Hawaiian mission, who receives $4,000 per annum. The others, thirty-five in number, have salaries attached all the way from $3,000 down to $500.

As to the consular service some doubt exists. By rule made last September President Cleveland provided that all consulates with salaries and official fees running between $1,000 and $2,500 should be filled by only three methods—promotion or transfer, appointment of persons previously serving the State department well in some capacity, and lastly, by appointment after examination.

That was as far as he went in the application of civil service principles, and it remains to be seen whether or not the numerous incumbents in this class are now to be regarded as subject to eviction. Within the limits are 196 places; above the $2,500 class are fifty-three places, and below the $1,000 class are seventy-one places. There are thirty-seven consulates general, many being lucrative posts, such as London, Paris and Berlin. Owing to the fact that until very recently the consular officers were not required to make any returns of their unofficial fees, in many cases the most substantial source of revenue to them, no one except the incumbents can tell just how much an office of this kind pays.

Hereafter the department, through the workings of a new regulation, may secure such information and proceed in its policy of resolutely reducing the fees and equalizing salaries. Meantime all is conjecture as to the revenue of the larger consulates and consulates general, but a departmental estimate places the figure at Paris and London at about $25,000 per annum in each case.

SALARIES OF CONSULS.

The fixed salaries of the more important consuls generally average about $5,000, with unofficial fees retained by the incumbent to an unknown amount.

Some of the most attractive of the consular places, from the point of revenue, are London, Paris, Berlin, Liverpool, Birmingham, Tunstall, Sheffield, Palermo, Kanagawa, Osaka, Habana, Shanghai, Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, Barmen, Chemnitz, Crefeld, Frankfort, Hamburg, Leipsic, Belfast, Vienna, Calcutta, Glasgow, Hong Kong, Huddersfield, Buenos Ayres, Prague, Trieste, Antwerp, Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Para, Rio, Santos, Valparaiso, Amoy, Canton, Tientsin, Colon, Barranquilla, Panama, Guayaquil, Cognac, Havre, Limoges, Roubaix, St. Etienne, Aix le Chapelle, Annaberg, Bremen, Breslau, Cologne, Dresden, Kehl, Mayence, Munich, Sonneberg, Stuttgart, Halifax, Kingston, Leeds, Melbourne, Montreal, Nottingham, Ottawa, Singapore, Southampton, Swansea, Sydney, Toronto, Victoria, Winnipeg, Yarmouth, Florence, Genoa, Leghorn, Messina, Milan, Naples, Rome, Nagasaki, Mexico, Nogales, Nuevo Laredo, Paso del Norte, Vera Cruz, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Callao, St. Petersburg, Apia, Matanzas, Santiago de Cuba, Gothenberg, Stockholm, Basle, St. Gall, Zurich, Constantinople, Smyrna and Maracaibo.

In the War and Navy departments there are just two places open to candidates, aside from a couple of private secretaryships and a half dozen miserably paid laborer's places. These places are the assistant secretaryships, one in each department, paying $4,500 each.

Every other place, not only in the departments proper, but in their outside dependencies, in the navy yards, in river and harbor works, and at every point outside of the regular military and naval establishments, which, of course, are even more strongly fortified against attack, there is no opening for the office seeker.

TREASURY EMOLUMENTS.

The Treasury department next offers the greatest inducements, salary and honor taken into consideration. These include: Three assistant secretaries at $4,500 each, six auditors at $4,000 each, six deputy auditors at $2,500 each, one treasurer at $6,000, and also an assistant treasurer, controller of treasury, register of the treasury, assistant register of treasury, controller of the currency, commissioner of internal revenue, general superintendent of life-saving service, commissioner of navigation, director of the mint, supervising surgeon general marine hospital, supervising inspector general of steam vessels, commissioner general of immigration, superintendent coast survey, private secretary to the secretary of the treasury, 250 laborers actually employed as such, from $240 to $600; 120 collectors of customs, at varying salaries; forty-three surveyors of customs, six naval officers, nine general appraisers of customs, five commissioners of immigration, fifteen appraisers of customs, four examiners of drugs, sixty-three collectors of internal revenue, nine assistant treasurers of the United States and ten supervising inspectors of steam vessels.

Connected with United States mints there are four superintendents, five melters and refiners, three coiners, five assayers, one engraver.

In the United States assay office there are one superintendent, two assayers in charge, two assayers, one melter and refiner, one melter and one assayer and melter.

Connected with the Department of Justice there are one solicitor general, six assistant attorneys general, one solicitor of the treasury, one assistant solicitor of the treasury, one solicitor internal revenue, fourteen territorial judges, three judges in the Indian territory, five judges court of private land claims, one attorney for court of private land claims, seventy-five United States attorneys, seventy-five United States marshals. There are also in the District of Columbia two judges of police court, fifteen justices of the peace, about 450 notaries public and commissioners of deeds, eight trustees of the Reform School for Boys and nine trustees of the Girls' Reform school.

LIFE APPOINTMENTS.

During his administration President McKinley also will have a number of life appointments at his disposal, including places on the supreme bench, the federal bench and in the army and navy, of which class officers are allowed to retire on full pay.

No field embraces more positions over which contests will be made by aspiring candidates than the postal service. There are just 70,612 postoffices in the country, and most of these change hands with every administration. Of these over 66,500 are fourth-class postoffices, and 20,000 of these 66,500 are money order offices, or ones that pay well. The retiring administration is the first one to fix a four-year tenure of office, but this, of course, is not binding. These fourth-class appointments will be made all through the four years of the incoming administration. Of the presidential postoffices, about 250 will be at the disposal of Mr. McKinley during his first month in office. There are forty cases of presidential postmasters' commissions already expired, not acted on by the Postoffice department, and thirty-eight more will expire during March.

There are 129 nominations of presidential postmasters upon which the senate has so far taken no action, and probably 100 of these will be returned to the Postoffice department without senatorial action, and thus be left to McKinley men. The remaining ones—about fifty—are offices where the removal of the present postmaster doubtless will be immediately demanded and acceded to. The principal presidential offices where the postmasters' terms will expire next month are: Meadville, Pa., on the 23d; Stamford, Conn., 20th; Augusta, Ga., 29th; Lansing, Mich., 23d; Cadiz, O., 27th, and Pendleton, Ore., 29th. There will be forty-nine more expirations of commissions in April.

In the department proper the only offices outside of the civil service are the four assistant postmasters general, the assistant attorney general for the Postoffice department, the private secretary and stenographer and the corps of laborers. Semi-attached to the department are the two commissioners to investigate the overtime claims of letter carriers, now A. B. Hurt, ex-doorkeeper of the house, and Judge Lorenz. The former draws not only the $5 per diem paid as commissioner, but also $2,000 per annum as assistant superintendent of the free delivery system of the department. Both of these offices probably will be vacated early. Assistant Attorney General Thomas is a strong gold man, who has made a great record and may stay.

In the outside postal service the excepted offices include one assistant postmaster and cashier.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT PLUMS.

In the Interior department the offices not in the civil service embrace the following:

First assistant secretary, assistant secretary, assistant attorney general for the Interior department, private secretary and confidential clerk, commissioner of pensions and two deputy commissioners, commissioner of the general land office and one assistant commissioner of patents, and one assistant commissioner of Indian affairs and one assistant, the Indian inspectors and almost two score Indian agents, Indians employed in the Indian service at large except superintendents, teachers and teacher of industries, kindergarten teachers and physicians, members of Indian commissions appointed by the president, commissioner of railroads, director of the geological survey, commissioner of education.

In the Agricultural department there are few plums to be picked. The only offices now outside of the civil service are the assistant secretary of agriculture, the chief of the weather bureau, private secretary and confidential clerk to the secretary, and a corps of laborers. There is likely to be no change at the weather bureau, as Chief Moore, who was brought on from the Chicago station, is a republican, appointed on the strength of having the finest record in the service.

Outside of the regular departmental service there are a number of independent branches of the government service, to some of which considerable patronage attaches. The chief of these places are the commissioner of labor, public printer, three civil service commissioners, a librarian of congress and superintendent of the library, a commissioner of fish and fisheries, and chief of the Bureau of American Republics.

ONE VICTORY FOR THE DAUNTLESS.

Little Filibuster May Now Put to Sea and Aid the Cubans.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 2.—In the United States court today W. A. Busbee and his filibustering tug, Dauntless, scored a signal victory when Judge Locke granted a temporary injunction restraining Collector of Customs B. Bisbee and Captain Kilgorre of the revenue cutter Boutwell from interfering with the Dauntless, and ordered her released on a $1,000 bond. The bond will be given and the tug will then go to sea if her owner desires her to do so.

In his order Judge Locke said: "I find no authority granting the secretary of the treasury the right to use the revenue, marine or customs officials to prevent by force, or threatened force, that freedom of motion which is the privilege of every vessel which does not transgress the law. I also find there is no power conferred upon the secretary of the treasury to insist upon a treasury or marine officer to board a vessel, to watch and control her movements, and to prevent, by force the legitimate conduct of her marine or navigation affairs."

Mr. Busbee this morning applied for clearance papers to Nashua, N. H., and also for permission to go to Brunswick, Ga., both of which were refused. The Dauntless, nevertheless, started down the river this afternoon, but was turned back by the Vesuvius.

Mr. Busbee says he will give bond and tomorrow will go to sea unless forcibly detained.

These Want Uhl Retained.

BERLIN, March 2.—A petition for the retention here of Edwin F. Uhl, United States ambassador, signed by a number of prominent Americans in this city, has been cabled to President-elect McKinley.

Bayard's Farewell to the Queen.

LONDON, March 2.—The United States ambassador, Thomas F. Bayard, and Mrs. Bayard, will bid farewell to the queen on Thursday, when they will dine and sleep at Windsor Castle.

Railroad Open Out of Huron.

HURON, S. D., March 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Rotary snowplows today opened the Chicago & Northwestern lines north and west and fuel was sent to points where the supply was nearly exhausted. Four inches more snow fell over this section of the Jim River valley today, which was already covered with snow three to five feet deep. A moderate wind will cause another blockade.

University Oratorical Contest.

MITCHELL, S. D., March 2.—(Special Telegram.)—An oratorical contest was held in Dakota university last evening to select a representative for the state contest to be held in Mitchell, May 18. Of six contestants Miss Winifred McVay was winner, her subject being "Civilization and the Prophet." This is the first woman representative the college ever had.

TWO LOBBYISTS ARRESTED

Charged with Attempting to Bribe Legislators at Topeka.

BIG SENSATION CREATED IN SENATE

Members Accuse Two Men of Offering Them $1,000 Each to Vote for a Certain Measure—One Gets Away.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 2.—Direct charges of bribery and attempted bribery were made before the state legislature today. The charges were made in open session, the names of the accused were spoken outright, and warrants were issued for the arrest of the culprits. One of the two men implicated was arrested before he could make his escape from the capitol building.

The alleged bribery is an outcome of the attempt made by the populist majority in the state legislature to force a reduction of the charges levied by the Kansas City Stock Yards company, which are in the state of Kansas. The charges for feeding and the charges of the commission men are most seriously opposed. A bill had been introduced covering these points, and seemed sure to become the law, but at a late hour an opposition measure, known as the Hanna bill, was forced to the front. The Hanna bill is said to have the approval of the stock yards people, and it was when this measure seemed likely to be forced through the legislature that the charges of corruption were made. The upheaval came in the senate. Senator Jumper had just concluded a fiery speech in opposition to Hanna's bill. Senator A. J. Titus, a quiet and conservative member was recognized, and threw the senate into the greatest confusion when he made this declaration:

"This morning, while in my chair, I was approached by a man and offered $1,000 for my vote for the Hanna bill. I understand other senators had the same experience. I can name the man if you say so and I will do it."

Immediately there were cries of "Who is he?" and "Name him."

"The man's name is R. S. Boyd, and I desire to have him arrested by the sergeant-at-arms of this senate, if it is possible," replied Senator Titus.

Senator Jumper was next to get recognition, and as soon as the commotion had somewhat subsided he demanded the arrest also of Al Tucher of Ottawa for attempted bribery. Senator Jumper explained that he, too, had been offered $1,000 to support Hanna's bill.

Lieutenant Governor Harvy quickly ordered that all the doors of the chamber door be locked, that no one might escape, and warrants were at once issued for the culprits. The man Boyd could not be found, but the sergeant-at-arms arrested Tucher in the senate toilet room, where he had hidden. He was locked up in the chief clerk's room. He refused to say a word.

Another sensation was created a few minutes later, when it was reported that Senator Johnson of Jefferson county had telephoned to the culprit Boyd, advising him to flee. Senator Johnson arose to a personal privilege, and branded the story as a malicious falsehood. Senator Campbell volunteered the statement that a man named McCormick had said so. On motion of Senator Stern it was voted that McCormick should be brought before the senate to be interrogated.

Both Tucher and Boyd have frequented the capital since the session began. Tucher is a farmer. Boyd claimed to be from Hardin county, Kentucky, and said he was an agent for a law publishing house, but he is known to have been much in Kansas City. Warrants have been sworn out for both men before a justice of the peace in addition to the senate warrants. The senate could only imprison the offenders until the close of the session.

The senate held a special session tonight to investigate the charges of bribery. The culprit, Tucher, was brought in for preliminary examination. He was allowed counsel. Attorney General Boyle appeared for the senate. After a brief hearing, by a vote of 21 to 10, Tucher was held for trial before the senate. The man Boyd cannot be found. The man McCormick and several attaches of the senate were examined, but the charge that Senator Johnson had telephoned to Boyd could not be substantiated.

The scandal resulted today in the defeat of the Hanna bill and the passage of the straight populist measure to regulate the stock yards.

CAPITOL REMOVAL BILL IS DEAD.

Motion to Indefinitely Postpone Passes the House.

PIERRE, S. D., March 2.—(Special Telegram.)—The first move in the house this morning was to indefinitely postpone the capitol removal bill, which went through by a vote of 34 to 38. This cleared the storm cloud which had been hanging over that body for the past week, and the populists got back three men who had been voting with the republicans ever since the senatorial election.

The first bill after that was the general election law, which passed by a strict party vote. This was followed in the afternoon by the investigation which provides for a committee of three, one of each party; the insurance commissioner bill, the regency bill, all to give populists appointments. The house also passed the wolf bounty bill, and a bill for sinking an artesian well on state lands in Meade county. The general appropriation bill was introduced, given first and second readings, and made a special order for 3 o'clock tomorrow. The non-interest bearing warrant bill is a special order to follow the appropriation bill.

The senate passed the bill to place the county printing in papers of the largest circulation, but killed that part of which provides that it must also go to papers of different politics. The osteopathy bill, which has passed the house, was forced to second reading in the senate, and will come up for final passage tomorrow. The valued policy insurance law, which provides for a uniform policy for all companies, which passed the house several weeks ago, was indefinitely postponed in the senate. In the program in the house today the populists did not desire to discuss their bills themselves, nor intend that the opposition should do so. Any effort of discussion called a motion for the previous question. The regency bill, which passed, lacked a few votes of the two-thirds required to carry it as an emergency measure, and, as the populists wanted the plums at once, and did not desire to wait, the bill was sent over to tomorrow for further consideration, when it is hoped to get the desired vote and open up the offices at once.

LONG ACCEPTS NAVY PORTFOLIO.

Announcement Comes Direct from the Ex-Governor.

BOSTON, March 2.—Ex-Governor John D. Long of Massachusetts today announced that he has accepted the navy portfolio in President-elect McKinley's cabinet.

Ex-Governor Long said to a representative of the Associated press that while his information on the subject was unofficial, he is safe in asserting that his name is slated for the secretaryship of the navy.

"I shall not go on, of course," he added, "until I am actually nominated or confirmed. I suppose the nomination will be made on Friday."

Mrs. Beecher's Condition.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 2.—Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is weaker, more restless and apparently suffering more.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, March 2.

At Bremerhaven—Arrived—Stuttgart, from New York.

At New York—Arrived—Weara, from Genoa. Sailed—Trave, for Bremen; Tauric, for Liverpool.

GREECE ORDE[illegible] TO RETIRE.

Representatives [illegible] the Great Powers Present [illegible]tical Notes.

ATHENS, Marc[illegible]—The representatives of the powers pr[illegible]d identical notes this afternoon to th[illegible]eek government. The notes declare th[illegible]e island of Crete will be converted int[illegible] autonomous state under the suzerainty o[illegible] sultan and demand that the Greek vess[illegible]nd troops be withdrawn within six days.

BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

St. Petersburg and Athens Courts Have No Connection Now.

LONDON, March 2.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says: All relations between the courts of St. Petersburg and Athens have been broken off. The Athens papers state that King George will shortly proceed to Thessaly to maneuver 25,000 men on the Pharsalia plains.

Three thousand troops who were in garrison at Janina have been dispatched to the frontier. It is alleged they pillaged Christian villages while enroute.

A dispatch to the Times from Canea says: The fall of Candiamo has caused an important rupture between the beys and the Mohammedan population here, who have appealed to the Greek vice consul to save their compatriots in Candiamo. He has agreed to this on condition that the admirals supply the means to enable them to proceed to Slino, and that the civil governor, Ismael Pasha, give a written order to the Turks to quit Candiamo under the Greek guaranty of safety.

A dispatch from Olorin, west coast of Africa, states that the Royal Niger company expedition which recently conquered Bida has just captured that town after two days' fighting. No Europeans were hurt during the engagement. The campaign against the emir of Nupe is now ended.

Advices to the Times from Ilorin say: An act of treachery on the part of the Ilorins led to heavy fighting. The British column was marching in single file when Major Arnold's suspicions were aroused by the appearance of bodies of the enemy. The column halted and formed in a square, only just in time. Suddenly a body of 300 of the enemy rushed through the grass and the square was attacked on all sides by 5,000 foot and 800 horse. The fighting lasted three hours. The fanatic enemy, ignorant of the effect of modern weapons, suffered severely. The square then advanced to the River Oyon, the passage of which was disputed. Desultory fighting continued the whole day and fighting on the day afterward. The square advanced slowly, with the result that the Ilorins were utterly routed. The town was bombarded and captured. Lieutenant Carroll received a trifling wound.

END OF TURKS' ARBITRARY POWER.

Cretans to Have Some Relief from Their Woes.

LONDON, March 2.—The earl of Kimberley, the liberal leader, called attention in the House of Lords today to the Cretan policy of the government. He argued that it would have been wiser and safer to join Crete to Greece, and held that under any circumstances the Turkish troops should be withdrawn from the island simultaneously with those of Greece.

The premier, Lord Salisbury, replying for the government, said the policy which was foreshadowed on Thursday was in the main that which had been accepted by the powers. Continuing, his lordship explained that there was not, however, complete unanimity in regard to the withdrawal of the Turkish troops, and he added that Crete would not be joined to Greece. The premier thought the question should be deferred for quieter and more deliberate consideration. His lordship then said that he sympathized with the Cretans and desired to see an end put to their oppression, but, he continued, it was the duty of the government to maintain the existing conditions until it saw the way to a safe and peaceful issue therefrom. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury said: "I can assure the House that we are resolved upon an effective autonomy for Crete whereby is meant the withdrawal of the arbitrary power of Turkey."

CRETAN BLUE BOOK IS ISSUED.

Bit of Inside History Made Public About the Powers.

CANEA, March 2.—A Cretan blue book has been issued, covering a period between February, 1896, and September, 1896. It is chiefly interesting as showing Lord Salisbury's steady refusal to accept Count Goluchowski's proposal to blockade Crete in the event that Greece should disregard the collective note of the powers demanding a stoppage of the importation of arms and the sending of volunteers into Crete. Count Goluchowski expressed great regret at the attitude of Lord Salisbury and the fear that further massacres would result. It appears that Lord Salisbury contended that it was not an even-handed policy to use the fleets of the powers against the Cretans and only diplomatic remonstrances against the sultan. As far back as September Lord Salisbury virtually advocated autonomy for Crete and declared he could only join a coercive measure against Greece in case she should make a hostile attack upon the integrity of the Turkish empire.

ATHENS, March 2.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted by a vote of 125 to 2 a resolution of confidence in the government, the opposition party abstaining from voting. It is now stated that the powers will present identical notes to Greece instead of a collective note.

MUSSULMAN TROOPS REVOLT.

Failure to Receive Their Pay the Cause of the Trouble.

CANEA, Island of Crete, March 2.—5 p. m.—The Mussulman gen d'armes in demanding their arrears of pay this afternoon revolted, fired shots and threatened to provoke a massacre. The foreign marines were summoned, surrounded the barracks of the gen d'armes and fired volleys under the windows as a warning. The gen d'armes did not reply. The city is now in a state of panic. The colonel of the gen d'armes, Suleiman Bey, was wounded by the mutineers and is dying. In addition several other Turkish officers were wounded by the revolting gen d'armes. The Italian marines fired upon the latter, wounding several of them. The remainder are now yielding and will be disarmed and put in prison.

THREATEN FOREIGN CONSULATES.

Mussulmans at Canea Greatly Incensed and Threaten Reprisals.

CANEA, March 2.—The insurgents effected a junction with the Greek regulars before bombarding the blockhouse at Stavaros on Sunday. The Mussulmans of Canea are so incensed and excited at the danger of their co-religionists that the lives of Europeans are in danger and the foreign consulates are threatened.

TWO THOUSAND MOSLEMS PERISH.

Great Apprehension Concerning the Fate of Another Party.

PARIS, March 2.—A dispatch to Eclair from Canea says it is reported there that 2,000 Mussulmans surrounded in the fortress near Malissa have all been massacred and that great apprehension is felt as to the fate of 4,000 Mussulmans who have been besieged near Candia.

Jameson Inquiry.

LONDON, March 2.—The inquiry of the parliamentary commission in the Transvaal raid was resumed today. Cecil Rhodes was asked why he had not accepted the responsibility of coming to Dr. Jameson's assistance during the latter's trial, and he replied that his appearance would not have benefited Jameson, because he would have been obliged to say that he did not authorize the raid. "I sent a telegram that if I could save Jameson a day's imprisonment by coming home I would do so."

LAW ON STOCK YARDS

Nebraska Senate is Found to Have One This Time.

BILL RECOMMENDED FOR PASSAGE

Committee's Measure Goes Through with Slight Amendments.

DISCUSSION TAKES A WIDE RANGE

Whole Gamut of Economics is Traveled During the Day.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE A TIE

Last Vote on the Amendment to Recommend Indefinite Postponement Lost by a Technicality.

LINCOLN, March 2.—(Special.)—The senate wrestled with the stock yards bill today and after a consideration in committee of the whole which consumed practically the entire day a bill to regulate stock yards was recommended for passage. The course of the bill was obstructed step by step by Ransom, and he was seconded by Talbot, Howell, Farrell of Merrick and Johnson of Clay. On the other hand, the bill was pushed to favorable recommendation by Gondring of Platte, Mutz of Keya Paha and Murphy of Gage. Early in the session the bill was introduced by Senator Grothan of Howard county. It was referred to the committee on agriculture. The committee on agriculture threw away Grothan's bill and reported a substitute bill, which was considered today. Four members of the committee brought in a minority substitute bill, but this bill, while referred to the committee of the whole, failed to receive any consideration. The bill, as finally agreed upon by the committee of the whole, makes the following general provisions:

1. All stock yards doing business in the state, and which have an average daily receipt of not less than 100 head of cattle or 800 head of hogs, or 300 head of sheep, are declared to be public markets.

2. It is made unlawful for the owner, manager or proprietors of any such stock yards to charge for loading, unloading, watering and weighing of stock greater than the following: For cattle, 20 cents per head; for calves, 8 cents; for hogs, 6 cents; for sheep, 4 cents. There is to be only one yardage charged, and it is made unlawful for any stock yards to make any other or further charge or rates to the owner or shipper of live stock than in this section specified.

3. The price of hay is fixed at 50 cents per 100 above the market price and of corn 50 cents per bushel above the market price.

4. Owners of stock yards are required to make an annual itemized and sworn statement to the secretary of state, showing the number of head of cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, horses and mules received, together with a statement of the gross receipts and expenses.

5. The penalty for violating the provisions of the law is fixed at a fine of $100 for the first offense, $200 for the second and $500 for the third, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months for each offense, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

RANSOM IN A ROW.

Just before the committee rose Howell's amendment was put to a vote and the correctness of the clerk's count was challenged by both friends and opponents of the bill. Three standing votes were taken and still both sides refused to be satisfied. Then a roll call was ordered in committee of the whole. The first roll call was challenged and Ransom charged that the clerk had purposely juggled the vote. A scene followed in which the lie was all but passed between senator and clerk. The affair received its finishing touch tonight at the Lincoln hotel shortly before 9 o'clock, when a personal encounter occurred in the hotel lobby between Senator Ransom and W. M. Clary, clerk of the committee of the whole. Ransom stood in front of the clerk's counter talking with Casper E. Yost of Omaha in regard to the vote in the senate, when Clary came up and with some excitement in his manner began to rehearse the events of the afternoon in the senate. Ransom twice warned Clary to stay away, as he wanted no trouble, but at the same time he repeated his statement that Clary had intentionally perverted the roll call. Hot words followed, and then Clary called the Douglas county senator a liar. No sooner did Clary apply the epithet than Ransom slapped him in the face with his open hand. The two men clinched and a number of hard blows passed between them before they were separated by Louis J. Piatti of Omaha, who threw himself between them at the first blow. Ransom is a much larger and heavier man than Clary and came out of the conflict unmarked, but Clary was considerably cut up and his face bled profusely from the blows he had received.

The hotel rotunda was crowded at the time, and the encounter took place in the presence of the judges of the supreme court, the mayor and chief of police of Lincoln and a large number of prominent citizens from other parts of the state.

The senate galleries and lobbies were packed by a large audience all afternoon and many of the speakers were roundly applauded.

RANSOM BEGINS PROTESTING.

As soon as the committee of the whole had been called to order this morning by Senator Watson, Ransom made an emphatic protest against considering the stock yards bill. He asserted that the journal had been made up wrong and that instead of being made a special order for 10 o'clock, the hour really fixed by the senate was 2 o'clock this afternoon. The original journal entry made last Saturday evening was produced and it was clearly shown that the hour fixed was 10 o'clock.

Some little time was consumed by the clerk in reading the bills. The original bill introduced by Senator Grothan was supplemented by a bill prepared by a majority of the committee on agriculture and also by one offered by a minority of that committee. As soon as the reading of the bills had been completed Mr. Graham, populist of Frontier, sent to the clerk's desk and had read an amendment which was really a substitute for all bills already under consideration. Thus the committee had four separate stock yards bills before it.

As soon as the reading of Graham's substitute had been completed, Gondring of Platte moved that when the committee rise it recommend the bill prepared by the majority of the agricultural committee be passed, thus ignoring Graham's amendment entirely. Points of order were raised by Ransom, Grothan, Johnson and others, all of which confused the situation and threatened for a time to entangle the senate in one of those mazes in which it has frequently lost itself since the present session began.

TRY TO GET STRAIGHT.

Howell suggested that Graham's substitute be withdrawn and the original bill taken up section by section and then Graham's amendments offered section by section. Here Ransom, who had taken a desk at the head of the center aisle, began a discussion of the whole stock yards question, explaining the effects of each section of the substitute offered by Graham. He had proceeded for some little time when he was interrupted by Mr. Dundas, who rose to the point of order that the senator from Douglas was not speaking to any question before the committee.

This point threw the senate into the air again, and at least a dozen senators were on their feet with explanations, questions