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Opening of the Chambers Attended by Brilliant Scenes.

GALLERIES ARE CROWDED WITH VISITORS

Lawmakers Come Together Again Under Momentous Circumstances.

RARE FLORAL TRIBUTES FOR THE LEADERS

Both Houses Promptly Begin the Work of the Last Session of Fifty-Fifth Assembly.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS GRACE THE OCCASION

Chaplain Milburn, in Rendering Thanks and Asking for Blessings on Deliberations, Remembers Queen Regent and Her Son.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Congress reassembled today under circumstances of unusual public interest. The same congress, six months ago, declared war against Spain. and now, with the war fought and won, it came together again for the first legislative consideration of the questions developed by the eventful months just passed. The spirit of the occasion was not, however, of immediate expectancy, for the few months left to the existence of the Fifty-fifth congress gave promise of little more than a beginning of the momentous policies and problems growing out of the war.

As usual, all Washington turned its attention to the capital for that gala event which marks the opening day of the session.

When the senate convened the cham-bor presented a notable and beautiful appearance. By 11 o'clock the public and private galleries were filled almost to their capacity with a distinguished assemblage, including many women in brilliant attire. On the floor of the senate the display of flowers was unusually beautiful, even for the opening day of a session of congress. The odor of the flowers filled the

Magnificent Floral Tributes.

The senate chamber presented an animated scene. The galleries were filled early, many of the spectators being visitors to Washington, who had embraced the opportunity to witness a congressional opening. On the senate floor the scene presented was unusually brilliant. The desks of the members were loaded with magnificent speci-ments of the florist's art. Nothing more beautiful or elaborate in floral displays has been seen in the senate for many years. It was a veritable chrysanthemum show, with rare roses and cut flowers of every description mingled with the chrysanthemums in

Mr. Morgan of Alabama was the first senator to enter the chamber and closely following him came the octogenarian, Mr. Morpillo Vermont. One by one the members dropped that the common and the floor many proval through the reading. As soon as the presented a scene as snimated as that allowed by the galleries. Above in the diplomatic gallery, just before the senate con-vened, appeared Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and party; Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, and attaches of his legation, and some other members of the diplomatic corps. On the floor Lord Herschell, the chief representative of Great Britain on the joint high commission, came, accompanied by T. Jefferson Coolidge of Mas-sachusetts. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Charlton, members of the commission, were also on the floor.

Promptly on the stroke of 12 o'clock. Vice President Hobart entered and ascending to his desk, rapped for order. Mr. Milburn, the venerable blind chaplain, in a profoundly impressive manner returned "Devout and reverent thanks for God's goodness to us as a nation, and for His care of us since last gathered in this chamber."

A call of the senate developed the presence of sixty-seven members. The usual resolutions were offered and adopted. Mr. Cullom of Illinois offered one to appoint a committee to inform the house that the senate was ready to transact business; Mr. Hale, Maine, proposed one fixing the hour of daily meeting at 12 o'clock, noon, and Mr. Morrill, one to appoint a committee to notify the president that the senate was awaiting any communication he might desire to make.

The reading of the president's message, which occupied two hours and eighteen min utes, was received with careful attention for an hour, but after that the senators drifted to the cloak rooms or to the committee rooms, where they could peruse the message at their leisure in the printed copies with which they had been furnished. Many persons remained in the galleries throughout the reading, but, as is usual, little attention was given to the presentation of the message, either in the galleries or on floor, after the first few pages. Not the slightest demonstration occurred during the reading of the message.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont and Mr. Cockrell of Missouri were named by the vice president to join a like committee of the house of representatives to call upon the

Mr. McBride of Oregon presented the credentials of his newly elected colleague, Mr. Simon, to whom the vice president administered the oath of office. At 3:45, on motion of Mr. Platt of Connecticut, the senate adjourned.

SPEAKER REED SUMMONS HOUSE.

Busy Scenes Attend Reassembling of

Representatives. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Exactly at no Speaker Reed's gavel came down with a sharp crack, the great ebony mace entwined with silver and surmounted by a silver eagle was lifted into place upon its marble pedestal, the spreading folds American flags were loosened about the brilliant stained glass ceiling, and the house of representatives entered upon the closing session of the memorable war congress. The

scene within the great hall was animated.

brilliant and picturesque. The members began arriving shortly before 11 o'clock, and the hall soon commenced to buzz as they exchanged greetings. congratulations or condolences. For those tions there were expressions of sympathy; for those who had been victorious, words of congratulation. Some of the members held regular levees as they appeared. This was markedly true of W. A. Stone of Penn-sylvania, Mr. Sayers of Texas and Mr. Mc-Millin of Tennessee, each of whom was chosen governor of his respective state at the recent election. Here and there throughout the throng was an officer in full

a vivid reminder of the war. The floral tributes which the scurrying pages bore into the hall those

CONGRESS CONVENES more numerous than usual. Some of them were of gigantic size, completely concealing the recipients. There were huge floral pieces of many designs.

As the hands of the clock pointed to noon the giant form of the speaker pushed through the green baize doors of the lobby in the rear of the hall and Mr. Reed ascended the rostrum. A wave of applause swept floor and galleries upon his appearance. A light smile played over his benign features, as he raised his gavel aloft. When it fell with resounding whack a hush fell upon the vast assemblage.

Heads were bowed reverently as the chaplain in eloquent words invoked the divine blessing, giving praise for the victory that had attended our arms and the peace which had come and asking for strength and wisdom to meet the new problems which con-

fronted the nation. At the conclusion of the chaplain's prayer. the speaker announced that the first business in order would be to call the roll to determine the presence of a quroum. While the responses were being made General Wheeler of Alabama came in and took his seat in the row immediately in front of the speaker's rostrum. He was instantly surrounded by half a hundred members and recelved the ovation of the day.

New Members Take the Oath.

The roll call developed the presence of 267 members, 179 being a quorum. Three new members were sworn in. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio presented Mr. Dick, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Northway, Mr. Allen of Mississippi Mr. Thomas Spight, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Sullivan, who was elected to the senate, Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania William H. Graham, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Stone, elected governor of Pennsylvania. With uplifted hands they took the oath. Mr. Dingley, the floor leader, offered the customary resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to join a similar committee of the senate to wait on the president and inform him that the house was ready to receive any communication he had o make. It was unanimously adopted, and the speaker appointed Mr. Dingley, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Balley. A resolution was adopted to inform the clerk of the senate that the house was ready for business. The house then took a recess until 1:30 to await the arrival of the president's message. When the house reconvened after the recess the committee appointed to wait upon the president appeared and reported that it had discharged its mission, and that the president had said that he would communicate

with congress immediately in writing.

Mr. Dingley had hardly made this report before Major Pruden, the president's executive clerk, appeared and announced the message of the president. The seal of the envelope in which the message was contained was broken by the speaker himself, and it was immediately laid before the house. The members on the floor and spectators in the galleries settled themselves in their seats and gave the reading their most earnest attention

The president's view of the causes leading up to the war, the manner in which the preparations for hostilities were made and the successive victories on land and sea were listened to with rapt attention. and then, at 3:50 p. m., the house ad-

COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE

Territorial Expansion and Finances Chief Features Which Congressmen Approve or Disapprove Of.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Many senators excused themselves from expression of opinions at length upon the message on the ground that they had not been able to give careful attention to all the details. Republican senators were, however, willing to express themselves in a few general words of commendation. Senator Cullom regarded it as "a painstaking, entertaining and accurate historical review."

Senator Platt of New York commended the expression of a determination to increase the standing army and to maintain order in Cuba until the Cubans can take care of themselves. Senator Wolcott said: "It is an admira-

ble document." Senator Lodge said: "Able and excel-

Senator Foraker: "A good presentation o facts generally, but a little indefinite on the question of Cuban independence." Senator Proctor: "A good American

Senator Perkins: "An able resume of the situation and of facts leading up to the war.

The democrats were even more averse han the republicans to discussing the paper. Senator Jones of Arkansas was an exception. "Some of us do not favor the increase of the standing army," he said, "and the president has no right to assume that a majority stands with him on that proposition. There is no war in existence and none is imminent. The law requires one or the other condition and the threat of the president to hold the volunteers in the service until the standing army is increased be yond what the consciences of senators and members dictate looks to me like a menace and an effort to dictate which I consider an outrage and unpardonable."

Senator Jones considers the expression or finances as a pronouncement for the gold standard and for the retirement of the greenbacks and said that he did not believe that anything like a majority of the American people would endorse him in this respect. The senator also announced himself as opposed to a subsidy to vessels connecting the United States with Porto Rico Cuba and the Philippines, as opposed to legislation for the construction of the Nicaragua canal as at present outlined, and expressed the opinion that the president was inclined to go further in the matter of the government of Cuba than the resolu-

tion of intervention called for. "The question of the government of the Philippines is attracting much attention." he added," and the fact that the president utterly ignores it strikes me as very singu-

lar." Senator Pasco also commented on the absence of any reference to "points concerning which we desire more informa-

Senator Teller said: "There will be some disappointment in this, for I think the understanding has been that the president would indicate what form of government should be provided for these new posses sions. But it is wise for the president no to indicate his views on that object, for that is purely and properly a legislative question and one that should be left to congress. The friends of himetalliam either national or international, will find no encouragement from anything that the president says in his message. The so called silver republicans who remain in the republican party and contend that the republican party is friendly to silver will find no encouragement in the president's mes-sage and it will strike all as somewhat sinwhom they were destined were much gular that if the republican party, as it is low.

claimed, is in favor of intenational bimetallism, the president makes no reference to

What Representatives Say. Following are some of the opinions ex-

pressed by members of the house upon the president's message. Representative Hitt, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, said: "The president's simple proposition to let the new possessions alone, under just and firm governments by the military arm which conquered them, gives us plenty of time for all discussion of the propositions of their permanent government."

Representative Walker, chairman of the committee on banking and currency: "I am asked what I think of the currency and banking features. I do not see that it has any such features. I have not been able to detect any. It contains only recommendations for the currency, repeating that of a former message to change the United States legal tender notes into gold certificates, which would have no effect on the banking and currency situation but to add to the burden of taxation without in any degree favorably affecting the general banking and

currency situation." Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio: "The message is not on a beaten path. It is not encumbered with platitudes and is written in a very attractive style. The contribution to history in the elaborate recitation of the events to gain from delay. The Spaniards are of the war is in good taste and devoid of clearly much disappointed that the presiboasting or vanity."

General Wheeler, democrat of Alabama: "It is a clear and comprehensive resume of events which transpired during an eventful period of our country's history. It will be referred to as one of the noted state papers." Representative McMillan, democrat of Tennessee: "On the most important question confronting the nation-what shall we do with our newly acquired possessionsthe president's message reminds me of the caption of the last chapter of Johnson's Raszelas,'-the conclusion in which nothing is concluded."

Silver Ignored.

Representative Bland of Missouri said: "On the great leading issue, which is and will be the paramount question-the free coinage of silver—the message is ominously silent, but no proposition on the money question can be considered without at the same time considering this question."

Representative Cummings, democrat o York: "It is a clear, concise statement of facts without speculation, suggestion or recommendation. I have an idea that the real message will be sent in here-

Chairman Dingley of the way sand means committee: "It is to be noted that the president states our revenue laws are working well with no suggestion of any needed mod-

Mr. Richardson, democrat of Kentucky: "The president makes a most interesting and satisfactory review of the Spanish war. but it is disappointing that he failed to tell us what we are to do with the new

Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania: "A brave clear and comprehensive message. Strong as the president is in the confidence and esteem of the people, his message will insure greater confidence.

AS VIEWED BY FOREIGNERS Baptestlon - European Scuttment on the Message of President

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 5 .- (New York World Caolegram-Special Telegram.)-Comment in poolitical circles on the dential message is distinctly friendly, on the passage claring America's active interest in the The only point on which there is a disposition to reserve judgment is in relation to ent prespects, it is likely to fail. expression that the construction should be jointly guaranteed by the United States and

Great Britain. expressed at the references to Anglo-Amer- sult of this policy may be the leaving ican relations and at the coldness displayed | many details involved in the change toward Russia

The Daily News complains of the ambiguity of the message on "commercial and cur-

rency matters." Times says: "It is creditable to both the dignity and good sense of the American people that a message announcthe acquisition of territory and the initiation of the imperialistic policy is sober in government's power has an American president spoken of the mother country in language so cordial as Mr. McKinnley."

sober, sound common sense and straightforward language of the message," pointing out that President McKinley's reference to the military occupation of Cuba virtually outlines a policy "precisely the same as that of Great Britain in Egypt and likely to have the same effect."

The Standard says: "Few could have foretold that the war would work so rapid and drastic a change. How absolute the metamorphosis is may best be gathered from a comparison with previous messages. It is not rash to predict that the United States will advance in the path upon which their feet are now firmly set.'

The Standard construes Mr. McKinley's references to China as a declaration that, had the open door been closed or obstructed, America would have interfered actively.

ANDREWS HOLDS THE FORT

Carries His Point in the Matter of Appointments and Peace New Reigns Supreme.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 .- The report was cur rent today that Superintendent Andrews of the public school system, who recently came here from Brown university, had offered his resignation, but tonight the story was denied. For some time there has trouble between Superintendent Andrews and the Board of Education over the matter of appointments, each desiring to pos sess the power of making them. Ther seems to be no doubt that a letter of res ignation was actually written by the superintendent, but that it was intercepted by friends before reaching the board officially and the matter amicably adjusted. Both sides have at least signed the protocol giving the coveted power to Superintendent Andrews and it is believed th formal treaty of peace will be made bind ing by tomorrow.

NEBRASKANS ESTABLISH OUTPOST

Battalion Pitches Camp Pive Mile from Manila. MANILA, Dec. 5.-The second battalion of the First Nebraska volunteers went inte camp about five miles up the river today for the purpose of establishing an outpost. The rest of the regiment will probably fol-

SPAIN GRASPS AT STRAWS

Castilian Commissioners Try to Save What They Can from the Wreck.

PROLONG THE AGONY AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE

Punctilious Dons Resort to All the Known Devices of Dilatory Diplomacy in the Endeavor to Better Their Condition.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Dec. 5.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The joint peace ommission had a four hours' sitting today, when the first eight articles of the treaty were discussed and finally adopted. These deal with amity in commerce and navigation, but the arguments were mostly on the Philippines, Montero Rios, to the surprise of the American commissioners, declined to budge from his previous propositions to separate protocol matters from the subsidiary ones. The Americans are at a loss to understand the meaning of this maneuver, as the Spaniards have nothing further dent's message gives them no grievance. PARIS. Dec. 5 .- At the meeting of the joint peace commission today much of the discussion concerned details as to the guaranteeing of the rights of Span-ish citizens in the ceded colonies. The debate was occasionally energetic and the Spaniards on adjourning appeared to be dejected. Secretary Ojeda of the Spanish commission, when questioned after the meeting as to the progress made, said excitedly: "I am almost mad. I cannot

talk. We are making progress." The American commissioners declined to say anything further than the progress made was satisfactory.

The history of the document which will certify the passing the oldest colonial power in the world and the advent of the new, was signalized this evening in a single sentence: "A peace treaty can con-tain anything which victors put in it."

Free Takes French Leave. The Americans had listened for hours with their customary patience to the technicalities brought forward by the Spaniards with their customary shrewdness and persistency against the proposal making for the dismemberment of their empire. Darkness had come on and the liveried attendants mobilized by the French authorities had placed a tiny lamp at the elbow of each commissioner. Senator Frve, whose unconcealed contempt for diplomatic quibblings excites the amazement of the punctillous Castilians, had stalked out of the

room, his patience exhausted.

The burden of the Spanish argument was that matters outside the bare cession and evacuation of the Spanish territory, which the Americans proposed to cover by the treaty, were beyond the legitimate and customary scope of a peace treaty. Behind this bulwark Senor Montero Rica, president of the Spanish commission, fortified himself, bombarding his opponent with a supply of arguments and preceive a statch inspired the freely expressed admiration of the Americans Finally Justes Day support and the free of the finally Justes Day support and the finally Justes Day support and the finally Justes Day support and the final fin Americans. Finally Judge Day summarized in the foregoing memorable utterance. It was given and taken in good spirit and from that moment the proceedings were entirely friendly.

The session accomplished much. Eight open questions were canvassed, seven being practically settled without noteworthy friction. The commissioners decline to what conclusion was reached, but the bardevelopment of the far eastern question. gain for a coaling station in the Carolines was not cemented and, according to presthe Nicaraguan canal, feeling here finding temper of the Americans in this matter is: "We made you a good offer for an island, you may take it or leave it." The Spantards seem disposed to leave it. The Amer-LONDON, Dec. 5 .- Much having been ex- icans do not regard it as a prize which pected, there is a tone of disappointment in they can demand as one of the natural Mr. Thompson will be elected." the morning papers on President McKinley's fruits of the war, while the whole policy message. Its noncommittal character is at- of the Spaniards is to confine the negotiatributed to the fact that the negotiations of tions as narrowly as possible to the letter the peace, commissioners at Paris are not of the protocol signed in Washington and yet finished. Considerable satisfaction is to exclude all extraneous matters. The resovereignty over the various possessions to settlement by the regular diplomatic pro-cesses when normal relations between the

two governments have been resumed.

. Spain Still Quibbles. The Spanish commissioners insisted the previous meeting that the settlement of ing the victorious ending of the great war, the status of the Spaniards who remain in the colonies was a problem so closely akin to oession that it could not be logically tone and moderate in recommendation. Not separated from the latter but should be since England recognized the United States considered next to the question of cession and before such matters as coaling stations and religious t leration. They pealed to the Americans, having gained all The Daily Chronicle pays tribute to the the great points, to be generous on the minor ones. Accordingly the American commissioners were conciliatory today on the order of procedure as to the status of Spaniards remaining in the lost colonies.

The Spanish commissioners continue fighting with tooth and nail to secure every pecuniary and other concession. The Americans had already promised to guarantee the return of Spanish prisoners in the hands of proposed that the United States should pay the expenses of shipping them to Spain arguing with his customary ingenuity that this was the duty of the Americans as a matter of course. The Americans thought the request unreasonable and a good deal of time was consumed in discussing the question.

Another problem entailing debate was the disposition to be made of the Spanish munitions of war in a number of military posts outside of Manila which the Americans not captured. The Spanish commissioners contend that Spain should be permitted to ship such munitions home. The Americans replied that as the United States had conquered the Philippines these munitions were the spoils of war. The Spaniards finally

waived their quibble. They appear reconciled to the inevitable and appear to be striving to save as much from the wreck as they can.

Giant Eight Feet Tall. LONDON, Dec. 5 .- (New York World Caolegram-Special Telegram.)-The Paris orrespondent of the Mail wires that M. constantine, a young Frenchman of 19, who has just been introduced at the Folies Bergere, is eight feet tall and probably bigger than any man who has ever lived He is perfectly proportioned. He arrived in huge railway wagon, into which he had had the greatest difficulty of stowing himself. His arrival at the theater produced queer effect. The ballet girls crowded around at the wings to see their new comrade and his appearance was the signal for general cry of "Sauve qui peut" (all save hemselves who can), amid stifled screams of "Dieu que j'ai peur" (Lord, but I'm scared). The audience was intensely excited at the new giant's appearance. His stroll around the house was greeted with little shricks of fears and roars of applause. | operate in Stairs are the young man's chief difficulty, in Spain.

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10	n.	m.				22	6	p.	m.					2
11	n.	m.				24	7	p.	m.					2
12	m					27	8	p.	m.					2

for his knees are rather weak, and his feet -although each is over thirty-two inches in length-are barely large enough to preserve his equilibrium. After he had done his turn two men ran up a ladder and helped him into his overcoat. His bed. without which he never travels, is a curiosity. It takes eight men to carry it.

KNAAK'S ABUSE OF WILHELM

Slighting Remarks About the Kaiser Get One Into Trouble in Berlin.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 5 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-"If I had the kaiser here I would tell him be is a schaffskopf," literally sheepshead, but colloquially synonymous with donkey, is one of the offensive remarks for which Paul Knaak, an American citizen, is confined in Moabit prison at Berlin on the charge of ent, the rigorous press censorship rendering it impossible to send the full details by telegraph.

Knaak was in a restaurant with a girl named Loewe. In a loud voice he drew a contrast between the German and American governments, greatly to the advantage of the latter. When warned by his neighbors that slighting remarks about the kaiser were dangerous he replied as stated above and continued: "For the old kaiser I had every respect, but I would box the present kaiser's ears just as I would any one clae's. The kaiser is a lehmann," a term of peculiar opproblum in Berlin, meaning vulgar and low. Thereupon the police were called and Knaak was taken to the station.

Dr. Schwindt, an able and painstaking lawyer, says Knaak's defense is an absolute denial of all knowledge of the remarks ascribed to him, as he was drunk. His first consciousness of his position was when he found himself at the police station. On the testimony forthcoming his conviction is tolerably certain, but the plea of drunkenness may be held as an extenuation. He is liable to a punishment of from two months to five years. It is expected he will get six months and be banished on his release from prison.

SENATOR ALLEN IS ON DECK

Nebraska's Senior Representative in the Upper House Attends Opening of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- (Special Telegram.)-With the exception of Congressman Greene every member of the Nebrasks delegation in congress was present at the opening of the final session of the althy fifth congress today. Senator Allen arrived in the senate chamber shortly after the prayer of the blind chaplain, coming directly from the train to the capitol to participate in the opening exercises. To a Bee correspondent he said he had formulated no general plans for session work. He was interested in one or two bills of local importance, which he would endeavor to have considered and would aim to be ready to step down and out on March 4. He ascribes his defeat to the stav-at-home vote Upon the political situation in Nehraska the senator significantly said: "A republican caucus where each member is to be bound by a majority vote will make Mr. Thompson senator. If the republicans do not all go into caucus some other gentleman than

The following estimates of appropriations are made by Secretary Gage for the fiscal year ending 1900, affecting interests in Nebraska, Wyoming and South Dakota: ternal revenue, Nebraska office, \$50,000; surveyor general's office, South Dakota, \$7,-000; pay of Indian agents. Omaha and Winnebago reservation, \$1,600; Santee agency, \$1,200; Pine Ridge, \$1,800; Rosebud, \$1,400; Sisseton, \$1,200; superintendents Indian schools, Flandreau, S. D., \$45,500; Rapid City. \$22,400; Pierre, \$28,550; Chamberlain, \$18,900; improvements Missouri river from mouth to Sloux City, \$300,000; asmay office, Deadwood, \$12,200; Sac and Fox reservation, Iowa, \$13.525; fulfilling treaties with Arapahoe and Shoshone Indians in Wyoming, \$10,000; support of Shoshones in Wyoming, \$20,000; survey of private land claims in Wyoming, \$15,000.

MEIKLEJOHN NOT CANDIDATE

Above All Things He Desires Repub lican Success in Nebraska-Senator for South Platte.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn is not a candidate for the United States senate, as is shown by the communication from Hon. W. T. Thompson Central City. Neb., representative in the state legislature, inquiring if he was a can-

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.-My Dear Thompson: I have the honor to acknowledge your esteemed favor of recent date, United States senator, to which I answer no. "The South Platte territory is entitled to a representative in the senate of the United States and the republicans should have no difficulty in making a choice from the many excellent candidates who have already announced themselves.

"Above all things I desire republican suc cess in Nebraska "Personal ambition should always be subservient to party interest and a wise selection from this section of the state will re-

dound to the advancement of the party and become a potent factor in our politics. "With renewed assurances of high esteem G. D. MEIKLEJOHN."

CAPLIST MOVEMENT GROWING

Pope Leo Calls on the Jesuits to Maintain Peace and Concord in Spain.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 5 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Rom correspondent of the Mail telegraphs: "The Vove Della Verita, the organ of the Jesuits in Rome and notorious for its Carlist sympathies, confirms the gravity of the present Carlist movement. It says important events are coming in Spain and asserts emphatically that Don Carlos is busy preparing a financial basis for the insurrection.

"Lee XIII has written to Father Martin the general of the Jesuit order, whose power in Spain is enormous, warmly exhorting the Sons of St. Ignatius to cooperate in maintaining peace and concord

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER PRESIDENT N'KINLEY'S MESSAGE Forecast for Nebraska-Fair; Colder; Northwest Winds.

Major Portion is Devoted to the War, Its Inception and Its Results.

ADHERES TO DESIGN TO GIVE CUBA ITS INDEPENDENCE

States to Control Until Stable United Government is Established.

lese majeste, so writes a Berlin correspond- Proud Record of the Army and Navy in Their Operations Against the Forces of the Spaniards-Subject of Philippines Left to Congress for Decision-

> Obligations of Government Should Be Reissued Only in Exchange for Gold-Nicaragua Canal Now a Necessity.

The president's message, sent to congress yesterday, is an unusually voluminous document, but contains less of the ordinary routine than usual. The greater portion of it is devoted to the events leading up to the war with Spain, the war itself and the conditions which have resulted from it. To outline even briefly in a comprehensive manner these events requires considerable

space, but it is told without elaboration or detail. The soldiers and sailors who participated in the actual struggle and those who remained in camps ready to respond to the word of command are

praised for their patriotism and devotion to duty. The portion of the message devoted to Cuba affirms the purpose to follow, with the co-operation of congress, the path marked out at the inception of the conflict and provide the Cubans with a free and stable government of their own choosing. Until such time arrives the military forces of the United

States will be in control. As to Porto Rico and the Philippines the president says it will be time enough to discuss their government when the treaty of peace is signed and

they are in fact a portion of the United States' domain. Concerning the relations of the United States with other powers they are declared to be of a friendly character, though there are the usual number of minor differences pending. Special mention is made of the friendly attitude of England during the late war and the opinion is expressed that the interests of this country are not menaced by the scramble for dismember-

ment of China. Touching the currency question the president reliers in the recon tion of his last message that when demand obligations of the government are redeemed in gold they should not again be paid out except in exchai for gold. Legislation to insure the permanent stability of the currency on

the present basis is recommended, but no specific method is advised. The affairs of the various executive departments are reviewed and the rec-

ommendations in the reports of their heads generally concurred in.

Summarized and Participants

Praised for Results. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- To the Senate and House of Representatives: Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Every branch of manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in the field of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present congress has increased the treasury's receints to the amount estimated by its authors; the finances of the government have been successfully administered and its redit advanced to the first rank, while its currency has been maintained at the world's

highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country.

A review of the relations of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, is this year of primary importance, in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ultimate determination by arms and involving far-reaching consequences, which will require the earnest attention of the congress. In my last annual message very full con-

sideration was given to the question of the duty of the government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection, as being by far the most important problem with which we were then called upon to deal. The considerations then advanced, and the exposition of the views therein expressed, disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the situation. Setting aside as logically unfounded or practically inadmissible the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of the other party, and forcible annexation of the island, I concluded it was nonestly due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform, to which she had become irrevocably committed. Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans which it was confidently asserted would be efficaclous to remedy the evils so deeply affecting our own country, so injurious to the true interests of the mother country, as well as to those of Cuba, and so repugnant to the universal sentiment of humanity. Little Progress Toward Pacification.

The ensuing month brought little sign of progress toward the pacification of Cuba. The autonomous administration set up in the capital and some of the principal cities appeared not to gain the favor of the inbabitants nor to be able to extend its influence to a large extent of territory held by the insurgents, while the military arm, obviously unable to cope with the still active rebellion, continued many of the most objectionable and offensive policies of the government that had preceded it. No tangible relief was afforded the vast numbers of unhappy reconcentrados, despite the reiterated professions made in that regard and the amount appropriated by Spain

REVIEW OF THE SPANISH WAR promises of succor could well have been tendered to the exhausted and destitute people, stripped of all that made life and home dear and herded in a strange region among unsympathetic strangers, hardly less

> necessitous than themselves. By the end of December the mortality among them had frightfully increased. Conservative estimates from Spanish sources placed the deaths among these distressed people at over 40 per cent from the time General Weyler's decree of reconcentration was enforced. With the acquiescence of the Spanish authorities a scheme was adopted for relief by charitable contributions raised in this country and distributed under the direction of the consul general and the several consuls by noble and earnest irdividual effort through the organized agencies of the American Red Cross. Thousands of lives were thus saved, but many thousands more were inaccessible to such

> forms of aid. The war continued on the old footing without comprehensive plan, developing only the same spasmodic encounters, barren of strategic result, that had marked the course of the earlier ten years' rebellion, as well as the present insurrection from its start. No alternative save physical exhaustion of either combatant, and therewithal the practical ruin of the island, lay in sight, but how far distant no one could

venture to conjecture.

Destruction of the Maine.

At this juncture, on the 15th of February last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine, while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of national courtesy and good will-a catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of the polse and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national character that this shocking blow, falling upon a generous people, already deeply touched by preceding events n Cuba, did not move them to an instant, desperate resolve to tolerate no longer the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such deed by whomsoever wrought. Yet the instinct of justice prevailed and the nation anxiously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of the naval board of inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was externel, by a submarine mine, and only halted through lack of positive testimony to fix the responsibility of its author-

All those things carried conviction to the most thoughtful, even before the finding of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and toward Cuba was at hand. So strong was this belief that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable almost unique spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both houses on the 9th of March, appropriating \$50,000,000 "for the national defense, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended

at the discretion of the president." Preparations for War.

That this act of provision came none too soon was disclosed when the application of the fund was undertaken. Our forts were practically undefended. Our navy needed large provision for increased ammunition and supplies, and even numbers, to cope with any sudden attack from the navy Spain, which comprised modern vessels of to that end. The profered expedient of the highest type of continental perfection, somes of cultivation proved illusory; in-deed, no less practical nor more detusive and munitions. The details of the hurried