OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1899-TWELVE PAGES.

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M. FELIX FAURE DEAD

President of the French Republic Dies from Apoplectic Stroke.

THRILL OF EXCITEMENT THROUGH PARIS

Stricken Ruler Ill for Only Three Hours After First Attack.

PASSES AWAY SURROUNDED BY HIS FAMILY

Military Chiefs Immediately Take Measures to Protect Their Interests.

ANTI-DREYFUSITES ARE QUITE JUBILANT

Royalists Are Busy and a Coup d'Etat Among the Possibilities...Cavaignac Regarded as Strongest Republican Candidate.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Feb. 16 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-President Felix Faure died tonight at 10:15 from an apoplectic stroke after three hours of unconaclousness.

The news spread like wildfire, creating intense commotion on the boulevards. At first the tendency was to discredit it, but official notification confirmed the newspaper reports.

If there is a coup d'état providence seems the opinion on every lip and nothing short of a miracle can prevent the contingency being utilized by the enemies of the repub-

Within ninety minutes of the announceprominent military officers in Paris, including General Zurlinden, military governor, had gathered at Cercle Militaire in Avenue de l'Opera, where the utmost excitement prehour has come and are taking timely measin a day and so be at hand to enter France

first at a signal from his supporters. Cavaignae as a Candidate.

the order of the Prussian Red Eagle. The last grand function at the Elysee was his author of the Golden virtual stoppage of revision proceedings. The anti-Dreyfusites are judiant at Faire's of King Leopoid in the congo. The anti-Dreyfusites are jubliant at Faure's death, which they regrd as a supernatural interposition in their favor. The revisionists are correspondingly depressed,

Inquiring at the Elysee palace tonight it that ten days ago the president complained to one of the secretaries that the continued strain of the Dreyfus agitation was telling on him. The secretary replied it was fortunate that M. Faure's powerful constitution would enable him to see the crisis out, to which the president replied:

"I cannot feel confident of that and should I succumb who can guarantee the safety of the republic?"

It is also stated at the Elysee palace that . the president had a warning of this attack on Sunday, when he complained of giddiness throughout Paris. M. Faure's death folafter lunch, but quickly recovered.

Mme, and Mile, Lucie Faure are distraught with grief and were with the president from the moment of the attack until the end. He complained of feeling ill before dinner and the actual seizure took the form of cerebral congestion, gradually in- General Ballaiod, secretary of the presicreasing in intensity despite all the efforts dent's household, Mr. Blondell, under priof the doctors to allay the symptoms, but from the character of attack recovery or even prolongation of life were pronounced

impossible from the outset. The News in London.

LONDON, Feb. 16 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The news of Faure's death reached the House of Commons shortly before 11 tonight, the first dispatch coming from the British ambassador to Foreign Under Secretary Broderick, who at once communicated the intelligence to the bench listening to the debate of Redmond's home rule motion. Balfour and his colleagues immediately had a consultation on the propriety of moving an adjournment of the House out of respect to President Faure's memory, but no precedent existed for such a course. In the present grave state of Anglo-French relations it is recognized that this unexpected event may be attended with the gravest international consequences, President Faure having been a strong influence on the side of peace and not shar ing Anglophobist ideas. Balfour will move a vote of condolence with the French na tion at the sitting of the House of Com-

ESTIMATE OF HIS CHARACTER

mens temerrow.

Emily Crawford Dissects the Dead French Statesman with Her

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.) PARIS, Feb. 16.- 'President Faure died suddenly tonight of apoplexy," says the bulletin, but it was really of worry, apprehension and their effect on his health; of the intoxication of exalted situation; of im perial and royal friends. His doctors had noted symptoms of general paralysis. He meant well, but he did great harm t

the republic because of a commonplace mentality and that sort of vanity which Moliere ridiculed in "Le Bourgeois Gentil homme." Louis XIV himself, though stand ing on a right divine pedestal, did not attach nearly so much importance to courtly

M. Faure had no insight into the great

roblems of human life and saw only exrnais. He revived, so far as possible, the remonials of Napoleon's court. Not even deputy or a senator could first speak to him without first being spoken to. Whenarrived in Paris came to pay his respects M. Faure's first question was: "What are

they doing at other courts?" It was noticed last week that the whites SECRETARY ALGER IS SNUBBED IN PARADE f his eyes were yellow, his speech was hick, his sleep uncertain, his neck bent orward and his underlip inclined to droop. He was 58 last January. I mentioned on Tuesday to M. Clemenceau, who is a doctor, these signs of premature old age and he

"I also have noticed them. If M. Faure is not soon turned out of the presidency he will die of general paralysis, the effect

France is in a Crisis.

M. Faure alone was unaware that he soon situation brought on through his fault is better opportunity for a coup d'etat in France since 1852.

The republic for the next forty-eight hours will be lying at the mercy of the first man who will seize it, but the suddenness of M. Faure's demise prevents the enemies of the republic concerting to strangle it. Besides, Market club. there is no man of sufficient prestige to make a coup d'etat. The generals are disaffected, but the soldiers, though hostile to the Jews, would not obey if ordered to fire on the republicans. M. Faure apparently died at the nick of time. The reactionist forces, under his encouraging eye, were being gathered to battle.

Goodness knows what he fondly imagined. Perhaps it was that a military coalition would hail him as a savior. M. Faure went privately and unexpectedly last week to the opera. Notwithstanding the surprise caused by his visit the directors' staff rushed out to receive him. M. Faure's aide-de-camp, as the president advanced toward the stairs, to have arranged the opportunity that was made a sign that the attendants were to full back a considerable distance to mark their respect. He had received a few days before cluded. a letter from the czar and had not yet de-

scended from the high sphere. At St. Petersburg he was almost shocked to find himself and the emperor returning ment of the president's death the bulk of After the czar had conducted him to Peters-

Loved Pomp but Was Charitable.

His best point was genuine charity for the poor and the suffering. There was valled and active consultations between the doubtless parade in his visits to hospitals, but there was also much kindness. He gave military chiefs immediately began. The handsomely to the poor, though closegenerals are evidently convinced that their handed in other respects. His Thursdays was on Thursdays that he was called away. on the boulevards tonight is that Prince Faure. He loved its grandeur, but he dreaded blackmail. Urbain Gohier, one of Louis Napoleon has the best chance among the most respected journalists in France, the pretenders, the only unfavorable circum- had threatened to expose the jobs of the stance being the 112 hours it will take for Madagascar expedition, which, as minister of marine M. Faure had organized. Corhim to reach the frontier, whereas the duke ruption and imbecility marked the enterof Orleans, now in Italy, can reach Modane Prise to such an extent that the French government was compelled to send the artillery on British steamers. He was more civilly treated by the crowned heads than any other president of France, and he was Cavaignac is regarded as the strongest knighthood, save the Order of the Garter and republican candidate for the presidency, and the order of the Prussian Red Eagle. The

He delighted to kiss the hands of sov- eral Miles. ereign ladies. He had kissed the hand of At several other points attempts were Queen Victoria, the dowager czarina, Queen made to start a hiss as Secretary Alger Wilhelmina and others. He had been the passed, but cheers for President McKinley host of the kings of Belguim, Greece, Port- drowned them. ugal and Siam, of the czar and czarina. was confirmed by the master of ceremonies | Cervantes never imagined anything more incongruous than M. Faure in his palatial President McKinley and the other distin- sea power there? grandeur and accepted as a kind of younger guished guests stood in line and were introbrother the European royalties.

EMILY CRAWFORD. RELATED MORE IN DETAIL

Told in a More Extended

PARIS, Feb. 16 .- M. Felix Faure, presient of the republic of France, died suddenly at 10 o'clock tonight. M. Faure had been ill for only three hours

and his death caused a thrill of excitement lowed a stroke of apoplexy at 6:30 o'clock this evening. Abut 6 o'clock M. Faure, who was then

in his study, went to the room of M. Le Gall, his private secretary, and said: do not feel well. Come to me." M. Le Gall immediately went to the president's aid, led him to a sofa and called vate secretary, and Dr. Humbert, who hap-

The president's condition did not appear dangerous, but Dr. Humbert, on perceiving that he was rapidly getting worse, telephoned for Drs. Lanne, Longue and Sheurlet, who arrived with M. Dupuy and were

pened to be at the Elysee attending a rel-

joined later by Dr. Bergerey.

Hopeless from the First Though M. Faure still retained consciousnearly 8 o'clock that the members of the ministers, who were sitting on the treasury family were informed of the real state of the music of "America" and which was the president lay. Soon after he began to expired at 10 o'clock in the presence of the family and M. Dupuy,

It has been known for some time that his heart was weak, but the first intimation to Bishop Mallalieu, Mayor Quincy of Boston the outside world that he was sick was Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Governor given at half past six this afternoon, when Wolcott, Secretary Gage. Postmaster General a message was dispatched to the premier, M. Smith, Secretary Bliss, Governor Rollins of Dupuy, announcing that the president was New Hampshire and ex-Mayor Strong of M. Dupuy immediately went to the New York.

Medical efforts proved futile and the presdent died on the stroke of 10 The flag on the Elysce was immediately owered to half mast and the news was dis-

patched to all the officers and men of the

General Zurlinden, military governor of Paris: the grand chancellor of the Legion of Honor, the grand prefect of the Seine, the prefect of the police of Paris and the presiients of the senate and Chamber of Deputics promptly arrived at the Elysce. The report spread rapidly through the city and large crowds soon assembled in the vicinity of the palace.

Perfects Informed.

M. Dupuy communicated the sad intelligence to M. Loubet, president of the senate; M. Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies; the members of the cabinet and other high functionaries, after which he addressed the following dispatch to all prefects and subprefects in France: I have the sad task to announce to you ne death of the president, which occurred at 10 o'clock this evening, as the result of an

apoplostic stroke. Take the necessary measures to inform the population immediately (Continued on Second Page.)

ever a French diplomat who had freshly Chief Executive Talks to Home Market Club on Territorial Policy.

Day's Celebration is Marred by the Sudden Death of Newburyport Man While at

BOSTON, Feb. 16 .- President William Mc-Kinley arrived in Boston today to be the guest of the Home Market club at its annual banquet, which was in a way a notable affair. The arrival of the presidential train nust resign, but no one save Clemenceau at the South Terminal station at 10 o'clock and a few others foresaw the fatal issue. The | was the occasion of a great outburst of enthuslasm from the thousands of citizens who most dangerous. Never has there been a lined the streets on the line of the procession from the station to the hotel.

The remainder of the day after the arrival at the hotel was spent in quietude by the president, until 4:05, when he was escorted to Mechanics' hall to participate in the reception and banquet of the Home

Grand Army of the Republic camp, dine at the Algonquin club, hold a reception there, drive from the club house to the South stipulations of peace.

Union station and leave Boston at 5:20 p. m. We hear no complaint of the relations cre-

one which cast a gloom over the memory of the day's celebration was the sudden demise until after the banquet was con-

The crowning event of the day and the principal feature of the president's visit to Such a course could not be thought of. Boston was the banquet tendered to him | Could Not Cede Islands Elsewhere. by the Home Market club at Mechanics'

Unpleasantness Over Alger.

the corner of Park and Beacon streets. quently was the cry.

"What's the matter with Alger?" was seered the crowd.

It took Mr. Alger some time to grasp the drift of the shouting and his gracious smiles and destiny—without our willing k—had stiffened into a look of cold impassiveness. stiffened into a look of cold impassiveness. At the corner of Beacon and Charles At the corner of Beacon and Charles not one word or line went from the execu-streets a group of young militiamen estab-

hall and for over three-quarters of an hour to enter Manila bay and destroy the Spanish duced to and shook hands with fully 2,300

nouncing that the banquet was ready to be erved and the immense company marched

Elaborate Decorations

Over the stage, under an arch of bunting and electric lights, were large portraits of Washington, Lincoln and McKinley and underneath was the word "Liberator" in large letters. Each balcony was draped with for the liberator to submit important quesounting and shields and from the roof hung long streamers. Over the speaker's plat form were large pictures of Speaker Reed and ex-President Harrison and between them the banner of the Home Market club, under which both Presidents Harrison and ment of nine-tenths of its people. the Captain of a German War Ship-You Must Not Sail by the United States Flag Without Seeing It," and his famous command at Manila: "You may fire, Gridley,

when ready." On either side of this portrait were those of Grant and McKinley. The menus were handsome. Each was an cight-page book containing a lifelike por-

trait of the president, the names and positions of the guests at the tables, the names of all the marshals, the dinner menu, the ness, the doctors soon recognized that the toasts to which the guests were to respond, case was hopeless, but it was not until the musical program and an ode to the president written by Sam Walter Foss to affairs. They then came to the sofa where sung by the audience after the president concluded his speech. At the president's lose consciousness and, despite all efforts, plate the menu was satin bound, with an elaborate hand-painted cover.

President McKinley sat at the front of the platform and among those at his table were

The invocation was pronounced by Bisho Mallalieu. There was great enthusiasm when the dinner had been concluded and some of the tables removed to make way for

President Plunkett Introduced Governor Wolcott and then Mayor Quincy, who made brief addresses welcoming the president President McKinley was then introduced and spoke as follows:

From Adversity to Great Problems

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: cars go quickly. It seems not so long, but t is, in fact, six years since it was my honor to be a guest of the Home Market Issues which were then engaging us have been settled or put aside for larger and tell today what is best for them or for usmore absorbing ones. Domestic conditions I know to one at this hour who is wise have improved and are generally satisfactors We have made progress in industry and what form of government will best subserve have realized the prosperity for which we their interests and our keterests, their and have been striving. We have had four long years of adversity, which taught some les-sons, which will never be unlearned and which will be valuable in guiding our future

We have not only been successful in our lateste. The whole subject is now with consuccessful in a war with a foreign power which added great glory to American history.

I do not know why in the year 1800 that a same and a new chapter to American history.

I do not know why in the year 1800 this and a new chapter to American history.
I do not know why, in the year 1839, this republic has unexpectedly had placed before I

t mighty problems which it must face and meet. They have come and are here, and they could not be kept away. Many who they could not be kept away. Many who were impatient for the conflict a year ago-apparently heedless of its larger results—were the first to cry out against the far-reaching consequences of their own act. Those of us who dreaded war most and whose every act was directed to prevent it had fears of new and grave problems which might follow it.

The Philippines, like Cubs, and Porto

might follow it.

The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto
Rico, were intrusted to our hands by the
war and to that great trust, under the providence of God and in the name of homan progress and civilization, we are committed. It is a trust we have sought; it is not a trust from which we will flinch. The Amercan people will hold up the hands of their servants at home, to whom they commit its execution, while Dewey and Otis and the brave men whom they command will have the support of the country in upholding our flag where it now floats—the symbol and assurance of liberty and justice.

Who Foresaw End of Wart

What nation was ever able to write an accurate program of the war upon which it was entering, much less decree in ad-vance the scope of its results? Congress can declare war, but a higher power de-crees its bounds and fixes its relations and

responsibilities. of soldiers on the field and fleets upon the sea, but he cannot foresee the close of such movements or prescribe their limits. He cannot anticipate or avoid the consequences Market club.

but he must meet them. No accurate map
of nations engaged in war can be traced until the war is over, nor can the measure of responsibility be fixed till the last gun is fired and the verdict embodied in the

A sad feature of the banquet tonight and and the islands of Cubic and Porto Rico.

There are some, however, who regard the of the day's celebration was the sudden that the death of F. E. Taft of Newburyport. He was seated at one of the tables at the ban- on this phase of the question, there is uniquet, when he gasped for breath, a sudden versal agreement that the Philippines shall attack of heart failure coming on. He was hastily removed from the hall and died be-fore medical aid reached him. The event was known to only a few persons and noth- quire Spain to transfer them to some other ing was known of Mr. Taft's untimely power or powers and thus shirk our own responsibility. Even if we had-as we did not have—the power to compel such a transfer, it could not have been made without the most serious internativial complications.

And yet, had we refused to accept the ces from the review without a military escort.
After the exar had conducted him to Petershof palace M. Faure remarked: "How lacking the Russian court is in dignity."

And yet, had we refused to accept the cession of them we should have had no power over them, even for their own good. We sons served being 1.914. Besides these in the Russian court is in dignity."

And yet, had we refused to accept the cession of them we should have had no power over them, even for their own good. We could not discharge the responsibilities upon us until these islands became ours either by The presidential party left the conquest or treaty. There was but one al-Hotel Toursine under cavalry escort at 4:20 termitive and that was either Spain or the United States in the Philippines. The other and proceeded through an immense cheer-ing crowd direct to Mechanics' hall. tions, or, second, be lost to the anarchy and Several times during the parade and amid the general cheering, yells of derision and were devoted to visiting hospitals and it hisses were heard for Secretary of War required less and done our duty? Could we was on Thursdays that he was called away. Alger This was particularly noticeable at Alger. This was particularly noticeable at tion of Spain, have left them without gove corner of Park and Beacon streets.
"What's the matter with Long?" freobligations essential to an independent state could we have left them in a state of an shouted as the procession passed along Sumner street. "Yah, yah, yah! Beef! Beef!" kind? Could we have done that in the sight of God and men?

Our concern was not for territory or trade, situation. At last, however, he caught the or empire, but for the people whose interests feeling that from the first day to the last

of the Philippine Did we need their consent to perform great act for humanity? We had it in everaspiration of their minds; in every hope o their hearts. Wes it necessary to ask consent to capture Manila, the capital of their islands? Did we ask their consent to The reception was held in Paul Revere liberate them from Spanish sovereignty of

Obey Moral Obligations

We did not ask these; we were obeying higher moral obligation which rested upon At 6 o'clock, after the president had rested us and which did not require anybody's confor a few minutes, the bugle sounded, anthe consent of our own consciences and

th the approval of civilization. Every present obligation has been met and into the hall while the band played. The fulfilled in the expulsion of Spanish soverpresident's table was made conspicuous by eignty from their islands, and while the immense bouquets of American Beauty roses war that destroyed it was in progress wi could not ask their views. Nor can we now ask their consent. Indeed, can anyone tell me in what form it could be marshaled an ascertained until peace and order, so necessary to a reign of reason, shall be secured reign of terror is not the kind of rule under which the right action and deliberate judgment are possible. It is not a good tim tions concerning liberty and government to the liberated while they are engaged shooting down their rescuers. We have now ended the war with Spain. The treaty has been ratified by more than two-thirds of the senate of the United States and by the judg-

McKinley were nominated at the national No nation was ever more fortunate in war convention. Upon the balcony was a picture of Admiral Dewey with the motto: "To Spain is now eliminated from the problem. remains to ask, What we shall do now I do not intrude on the duties of congress or seek to anticipate or forestall its action I only say that the treaty of peace, honorasecured, having been ratified by nited States, and as we confidently expect shortly to be ratified in Spain, congress will have the power, and I am sure the purpose to do what in good morals is right and just and humane for these peoples in distan-

It is sometimes hard to determine what it best to do, and the best thing to do is often the hardest. The prophet of would do nothing because he flinches at sac rifice and effort, and to do nothing is casics and involves the least cost. On those who have no things to do there rests a responsibillty which is not on those who have no

obligations as doers. In the Hands of the People,

As the doubters were in a majority, there would, it is true, be no labor, no sacrifice, he anxiety and no burden raised or carried; no contribution from our case and purse and comfort to the welfare of others, or even to the extension of our resources to the wel-fure of ourselves. There would be ease, but, alas! there would be nothing done. But grave problems come in the life of a nation, however much men may seek to avoid them; they come without our seeking-why we do not know-and it is not always given us to know. But the generation on which are forced cannot avoid the responsibility of honestly striving for their solution. We may not know precisely how to solve them, but we can make an honest effort to that end, and if made in conscience, justice and honor, it will not be in valo.

The future of the Philippine islands is now in the hands of the American people. Until the treaty was satisfied or rejected the executive department of this government could only preserve the peace and protect life and property. That treaty now commits the free and enfranchised Filipinos to the guiding hand and the liberalizing influences, the That treaty now commits the free he prefers. sign the call. renerous sympathies, the uplifting educa-ion, not of their American masters, but of their American emancipators. No one can tell today what is best for them or for us. caster. enough or sufficiently informed to determin what form of government will best subserv our well-being. If we knew everything by intuition—and sometimes I think there are those who think that if we do not they do we should not need information, but unfor-tunately most of us are not in that happy could elect if they agreed upon the candi-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

CHANGES BRING NO RESULT

Considerable Switching Around on the Joint Ballot for Senator.

THREE OF THEM MAY BE SIGNIFICANT

Chittenden Goes from Weston to Hinshaw, Smithberger from Hinshaw to Weston and Hibbert from Field to Hayward.

		Ballots.					
	1.	7.	21.	22.	23.	24	25.
Allen	58	58	43	40	54	57	55
Hayward	28	4.3	29	29	36	36	317
Thompson	7	7	10	19	10	10	9
Webster	10	10	9	G	10	10	10
Field	4		12	28	4	- 13	1
Weston	2	4	22	4	4	4	3
Reese	12	2	1	1	1	1	1
FORS	22	2	1	1	1	1	1
Hinshnw .	12	1	1		1	1	1
Van Dusen	1	1	2.2	1	1	1	1
Lambt'son	21	2	1	1	30.00	1	1
Adams	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cornish	- 1	1	- 1	1	1	1	1
Valentine	- 23					* *	
Hainer	1		1	1	1	1	1
Jansen				1			
Davidson.	1	1				333	
Martin	1		.36				-
Majors	2			-			
Little	1						
	_	_	-	-	-	_	
494 m. m	400	4 14 15		40.00	200.00	Tel 24 30.	2 24 15

Total ...131 132 103 98 125 128 126 To elect.. 66 67 53 50 63 65 64 LINCOLN, Feb. 16 .- (Special Telegram.)-

The changes on joint ballot for senator today were: Scott from Lambertson to Field, Chittenden from Weston to Hinshaw, Smithberger from Hinshaw to Weston, Hibbert from Weston to Hayward. The absentees were: Johnson, Morrison,

Swan, Armstrong, Beisner, Blake, Harkson, Of these Johnson, Morrison and Swan are usionists; Armstrong, Beisner and Blake are Haywood men, and Harkson votes for Thompson. Scott announced yesterday that he voted for Lambertson as an accommodation to Jansen, who was absent Wednesday.

Individual Vote. The record of individual vote is as fol-

Allen-Boulier, Canaday, Carton, Cawthra, Cosgrove, Crockett, Cunningham Dobry, Dunn, Easterling, Eastman, Elwood, Endicott, Farrell, Flynn, Fretz, Fuller, Kiester, Knepper, Lemar, Loomis, McGinley, McCracken, Memminger, Butler, Siecke, Shore, Spohn, Sturgess, sirous of taking refuge in Manila. Tanner, Taylor of Custer, Taylor of Fillmore, Thompson of Clay, Vandegrift, Watson, Weaver. Wheeler, Woodard, Wright, Wyman-55.

Hayward-Alexander, Allen, Arends, Ber- tory, t, Currie, Ditmar, Evans. Fowler, Giffert, ings, Hathorn, Hibbert, Hicks, Holbrook, McCarthy, Nesbit, Newell, Pollard, Prince, Reynolds, Rouse, Sandall, Schaible, Smith of Richardson, Steele, Thompson of Merrick, Tucker, Walling, Wilcox, Young, Zellers-37. Thompson-Anderson of Lancaster, Burns, the open country to some extent, but other-Clark, Fisher, Israel, Lane, Mann, Rocke, Talbot-9

Webster-Beverly, Burman, Cox. Crow, Detweiler, Houck, Myers, Noyes, Olmsted, Van Dusen-10. Pield-Barton, Chambers, Scott, Wenzl-4 BILL 10 HELR JUGANS

Reese-Haller-1. Foss-Grafton-1. Adams-Milbourn-1. Cornish-McCargar-1. Hainer-Conwell-1. Van Dusen-Smith of Saline-1. Hinshaw-Chittenden-1.

Lambertson-Jansen-1. Still Talk of Caucus.

Today the caucus committee had a further neeting and almost succeeded in getting toether on a report, eight out of the nine oining in a report for an optional ballot n the caucus. This meant that they favored allowing the members to vote openly or secretly as they pleased. The member refusing to join in the report was Paul Clark, an ardent supporter of D. E. Thompson. During the afternoon all efforts to have Clark recede from his position and join with the others were of no avail. The situation was such, however, as to encourage the members that some solution of the exed problem was in sight and a confer

ence was called for tonight. Among them was quite a general agree ment that the report ought to come to the onference and a caucus called on the terms roposed, even though Clark falled to sign he report, as it was felt that it was the nly chance to get together. The terms of he report required fifty votes to nominate in the caucus, and those who favored an pen ballot believed they had substantially carried their point, as in an optional caucus ich as proposed very few of the members yould care to go on record as casting a seret ballot while others were voting openly

The movement to transfer the senatoria intest to a republican caucus manifested tself in a conference of republican members onight, when between fifty and sixty were frummed up for a conference at the Lin-The meeting was very late in materializing, many representatives and sena tors showing an indisposition to respond o the invitation at all. The expectation was that some sort of a report would be made by the caucus committee appointed last week and the same differences of opinion as to open or secret voting and the number required to nominate would be aired Among those who fought shy of the meeting he men favoring Thompson seemed to predominate, although others voting for other

candidates were included. Doings of the Conference

Chairman Steele rapped the conference to order at \$:55. Rouse of Hall was chosen to act as secretary. The absence of several members delayed the taking up of the business before the meeting. The roll call showed about fifty members in attendance. The rules committee offered the following rules to guide a caucus: 1. A written call signed by sixty-seven

embers to be had before the caucus called. 2. A two-thirds majority necessary to

3. Roll call of all members signing call to be had and as each name is called each member vote vive voce or by ballot, as 4. Nothing shall be binding till sixty-sever

The report was signed by all the members of the rules committee but Clark of Lan-Van Dusen wanted the first rule amended to read seventy instead of sixty seven. He said that would force all candi ates into the caucus or make them responsible for the deadlock. As it was with sixty seven, it forced Douglas county in, but Lancaster with seven members might stay out and still avoid responsibility, as sixty-sever

ilderable argument. Lancaster members | | thought Van Dusen's remarks were unfair to | dent of the Missouri Republican Press as the members from that county, as they sociation. There has long been had blood | questioned their loyalty. The Van Dusen | botween them.

Forecast for Nebraska-Colder, with Brisk Westerly Winds Temperature at Omaha yesterday: Hour. Deg. 5 a. m..... 30 6 a. m..... 27 Hour. Deg. 1 p. m 2 p. m 49 7 s. m..... 26 S s. m..... 27 4 p. m..... 5 p. m..... 10 a. m 38 6 p. m 42 7 p. m

amendment was lost and the committee report read in full. Fowler of Fillmore wanted it understood hat the results of each ballot and the roll call shall be preserved so that it might be made public at the request of any member. There was a chorus of "noes" to this, Senator Fowler wanted his constituents to know just how he voted. No action was taken on his request. A motion prevailed to begin circulating a call at once for signatures. One had been prepared in advance and was brought into immediate use. The conference

adjourned at 10 o'clock. Signers to the Call.

After the conference had adjourned the paper was still circulated for names and at last was run up to forty-eight names. Among the signers were six out of the nine of the republican members from Douglas county. The paper signed by eight out of nine of the

caucus was, in brief, as follows: 1. A call for a caucus at as early a date as convenient to be circulated and signed at least by sixty-seven members.

2. Two-thirds of the number signing the call necessary for choice. 3. The secretary to prepare a roll call of all members signing the caucus call and the

roll to be called, each member voting as his

name is called, either vive voce or by ballot, as he chooses. 4. These rules and caucus not binding till signed by sixty-seven members, There is evidence late tonight that the Hayward men will try to run their vote up

FILIPINOS SEEK PROTECTION

to highwater mark in the joint session to-

Rebels Realize Their Only Safety is Within American Lines_Few Shots Exchanged.

MANILA, Feb. 17 .- 11:50 a. m .- Ex-Consul of the United States O. F. Williams is Grandstaff, Grell, Grosvenor, Hale, Hardy, in receipt of an application from a member of the insurgent congress at Malolos Miller, Moran, Morgan, Murray, O'Neill, for a pass through the American lines for Peck, Schaal, Smith of Antelope, Smith of a family of twelve persons, who are de-This is regarded as significant as showing

the most intelligent rebels realize that their families are safe only within American terri-

With the exception of a few shots fired Halderman, Hall, Hannibal, Harris, Hast- into a small body of rebels, who were attempting to destroy a railroad bridge near Caloocan, all has been quiet along the

Last night the heat affected the men is

of hostilities.

Measure Favoring the Otoes

and Missouris.

Indians in Kansas and Nebraska. The bill nouncement to "The aye has it." the secretary of the interior shall have the lack of interest in the details of the bill right to provide the places in which testi- was because the members were generally mony shall be taken and reserves to himself satisfied with the general makeup of the the settlement of such conditions as may be bill. reported by the findings, testimony and adjudication to be taken and had at the instance of the secretary of the interior. This bill meets the approval of both Senator Thurston and Congressman Stark, in whose the bill by Weaver to create an insurance district the lands at issue are located. The matter has been pending before congress a number of years. Congressman Curtis, the ranking member of the Indian affairs committee of the house, has suggested, and I is possible it may be incorporated in the bill that the Interior department shall report the facts as to settlers who had paid out money under the original act, giving them the right to purchase lands upon further congressional

Mercer and Greene got together today on the Blair public building bill. Mercer, as his first opportunity after Greene's attack upon the chairman of public buildings and grounds, explained the reasons why be insisted upon the Blair bill passing, and in support of the proposition told a number of things which were hardly public matter, but which showed how Greene tried to trim his sails in order to get the Kearney bill, of from the home paper of Congressman Greene an exponent of his principles, a scathing de nunciation of Greene and his methods, and after an interchange of compliments it was agreed to expunge the whole debate from the records. Mercer having the best of the sit

E. K. Valentine and wife of West Point are in the city.

Postmasters appointed: Iowa-George Coppersmith at Church, Allamakee county: Alert Hagans at Watterson, Ringgold county, and Mrs. H. M. Swanson at Westerville, De catur county. Wyoming-J. C. Cunningham fund. at Walton, Natrona county.

CAPTAIN PUNISHES AN EDITOR

Returned Soldier Takes Vengeance for Derogatory Articles Published During His Absence.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Feb. 16 .- (Special Tel-

egram.)-A sensational encounter took place n the streets of Maryville this evening. A few months ago the Maryville Republican of which Dr. H. E. Robinson is editor, published a number of letters purporting to be from members of Company E. Fourth Mis souri volunteers, in which the company' captain, V. McMillan, was vigorously as sailed, tyrannical conduct and other charges nuch more serious being made against him Captain McMillan declared on his return this week, that he intended to sonare accounts with the editor the first time he met him on the streets. This evening Dr. Rob inson and the captain came face to face and the military man made his threat good by striking the editor several times. The latter made no resistance. Captain McMillan is the oldest member of the Nodaway county bar and Dr. Robinson is a member of the State Board of Charities and is now presi-

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER PLAY TO GALLERIES

Fusionists Indulge in Spread Eagle Oratory

for Political Effect. BUNCOMBE RESOLUTIONS ARE INTRODUCED

Republicans Take a Firm Stand and Post-

LENGTHY DEBATE TAKES UP MUCH TIME

pone Them Indefinitely.

Senator O'Neill's Resolution on the Philippines Killed Very Dead.

SCHAAL'S ON REFERENDUM GOES SAME WAY

House Considers Zellers' Voting Machine Bill and Recommends it Back to the Elections Committee for Corrections.

LINCOLN, Feb. 16 .- (Special)-The majority members of the senate are beginning to realize that their fusion opponents are working a neat confidence game upon them n the way of the wholesale introduction of political "buncombe" resolutions that have to cause for taking up the time of that body. After a debate lasting the most of the norning the senate today killed a couple of those resolutions without giving them a place on the general file. The first was the joint resolution introduced by O'Neill of Holt demanding the immediate return of the American troops from the Philippines. The motion to indefinitely postpone brought out a lengthy debate, although the minority did not present nearly as strong an argument for its side of the question as might have been done. Farrell of Merrick blamed the administration for letting the affair go as far as it had, saying it was now unwise to recall the American troops. Still, he favored allowing the resolution to go on gen-

S. P. 178 met a like fate. This joint resolution was introduced by Schaal of Sarpy, who has been making a practice of the "resolution" habit, and provided for the initiaive and referendum to be applied to acts of the legislature. Senator Talbot made the motion to adopt the committee report of postponement, but was willing to withdraw it if the Sarpy county senator wanted tho bill to go on general file. Senator Prout, however, who seconded the motion, would not consent to its withdrawal. In voting to indefinitely postpone Fowler

of Fillmore said: "Mr. President, it hurts me very much to have to vote against all the resolutions introduced by our fusion members, but they have brought up a series of resolutions dealing with political buncombe that have no business here. This is not the time to use up the senate's sessions with matters of this

kind. Therefore, I vote no." Work of the House.

The house spent part of the forenoon on wise the health of the troops showed a the Zellers voting machine bill, and finally marked improvement since the beginning recommended it back to the elections committee for corrections. The entire afternoon was spent in consideration of the Pollard revenue bill. Very few of the house memof the hill, and a number of them were ab-Subcommittee Reports Favorably on sent on committee work. The real work of discussion was done by Mr. Pollard, as the long bill was read section by section, and when the adoption of a section was WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- (Special Tele- put to a vote there often only one memgram.)-Mr. Zenor, from the subcommittee ber responded. In such cases the section on Indian affairs, was today authorized to was declared adopted, and Prince of Hall, report to the general committee the substi- who was in the chair, created some amusetute bill relative to the Otoe and Missouri ment by changing the usual form of anhas received the approval of the Interior ce- were more than a dozen of the members partment and has been authorized to be re- paying strict attention to the consideration ported to the house by the full committee, of the bill, and very often the reading clerk There are few changes in the bill from was the only person voting for the adoption Senator Thurston's, which passed the senate of a section. Mr. Pollard, in discussing the some time ago, the differences being that matter this evening, said he believed the

> lengthy meeting this afternoon to dispose of the number of bills that had accumulated. The principal work was with H. R. 191, commission under control of the governor. As the introduction of this bill was the immediate cause of the disclosures in the insurance department of the auditor's office, the discussion of the bill attracted a number of outsiders, among them being some prominent insurance men,

The first three sections of the bill were read, being the part which provides for the creation of the commission. Weaver and Fisher made short arguments in favor of this part of the bill, and asked that the three sections be adopted. The opposition to this came from Chairman Mann, Burns of Lancaster and Burman of Douglas. A majority of the committee, however, favored the commission feature, and it was adopted. This being done the remainder of the discussion was on the details of the bill reating to fees, statements and taxation. The committee this evening reported H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE. Republicans Sit on Fusionists for

house tomorrow.

R. 191, the insurance commission bill, for

passage and the report will come to the

Talking to the Galleries. LINCOLN, Feb. 16.—(Special.)—When the enate convened this morning lengthy peitions endorsing equal suffrage for both sexes and for the proposed normal school at Minden were presented. President Gilert announced the signing of S. F. 50, the bill to transfer certain funds to the general

The committee on constitutional amendpents and federal relations recommended the indefinite postponement of S. F. 268, he foint resolution of O'Neill and Holt denanding the withdrawal of American roops from the Philippine Islands. moved that the report be adopted. Senater O'Neill delivered a rambling argument n favor of the resolutions, going back into ncient history. He was unable to get the attention of the senate. At the close of his speech, Reynolds of

lawes remarked: "Mr. President, I see there are few in he galleries, so I am ready to vote," This again brought the senator from Holt

to his feet. He said he wasn't talking to the gnileries Yoyes of Douglas said we were respondble for good government in the Philippine islands. He believed our statesmen are capable of solving this problam. He reerred to the Philippine commission now on ts way to Manila to study the needs of the islands. There are times when restraints are necessary. Native Americans (Indians) were never capable of self-government and

are government wards today. Senator O'Neili at this point made his third talk, picturing the slaughter of nuives by American troops Parrell of Merrick desired to express his

inion as to the way problems were being i handled by the government. The Philippine