THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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TARIFF BILL PASSES

After Memorable Debate Senate Adopts the Porto Rico Measure.

FORTY FOR, THIRTY-ONE AGAINST IT

Only Committee Amendments Are Accepted, Free Traders Losing Out.

GALLERIES THRONGED THE ENTIRE DAY

Excitement Greater Than at Any Time Since the War Congress.

BRILLIANT SPEECHES ON BOTH SIDES

Auditors Repaid for Their Attendance by the Eloquence of the Senators—Clashes of the Opposing Orators.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—This was a notable day in the senate. It brought to a close the sharpest and most prolonged debate upon any measure since those discussed during the memorial "war congress" two years ago.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon voting was begun upon the Porto Rico tariff and civil government bill and the pending amendments and less than an hour later the measure about which there has been so much contention in and out of congress was passed by a majority of nine, the final vote being 40 to 31.

Only committee amendments were adopted. It has been evident for some time that the bill would command a majority in the senate, but notwithstanding that fact, the interest in the measure, both of senators and of the public, has not flagged an instant. Today the galleries were crowded and hundreds of people filled the corridors unable even to secure standing room in the galleries.

From 11 o'clock, when the senate convened, until the hour when the voting began advocates and opponents of the bill brilliantly and eloquently maintained their convictions and the auditors were kept in a state of constant excitement. The particularly notable speeches of the day were delivered by Mason of Illinois in opposition to the measure and by Foraker of Ohio, who replied to a brief speech by Wellington of Maryland. It was the Ohio senator's desire to clear up any misunderstanding or misinformation concerning the bill.

Mason's speech was argumentative, eloquent and amusing by turns.

Just before the senate adjourned a sensational episode occurred, in which Wolcott accused Lodge of Massachusetts of urging that which was "unqualifiedly false." The difficulty arose over an effort made by Lodge to have the Spooner bill made the unfinished business. This involved the displacement of the Quay case and the friends of the former senator from Pennsylvania made things exceedingly lively for half an hour.

Mason Declares He is a Patriot.

Mason resented as cowardly and unjust any reflection upon his patriotism and love for the flag, because of his opinions regarding the Philippines. He declared that if it was treason to oppose a war of conquest, to lift unjust taxation, to confer upon the struggling people the blessings of liberty, to protect the laboring men and women of this country, then he was guilty.

Adverting at this point to Porto Rico he maintained that when the treaty of Paris was ratified the island became a part of the United States and congress had no more right to put a duty on her products than it had to put a tariff on products passing between New York and Washington.

"Unless you can get the supreme court to stultify and reverse itself," said Mason, there is but one way to levy a tariff upon the people of the United States to prevent their trading with the rest of the United States. You must amend the constitution to do it. You must strike out that clause of the constitution which says all duties must be uniform. I beg you to count the cost of such an amendment."

"I cannot say to Europe, that is wholly foreign and alien, 'You may deliver the product of your labor here upon the payment of 100 per cent of the present duty,' and then say to the Porto Rican, 'You are 85 per cent American and 15 per cent alien and you must pay your prorata share of an import duty.'

"There is no such thing as an 85 per cent annexation. The people of Porto Rico are either our people 100 per cent or they are 100 per cent not our people."

Mason presented what he maintained was the good faith of the government of the United States. The people of Porto Rico had been promised by General Miles, and, at least in an implied way, by others, that they should enjoy all the immunities and blessings of our free government. These promises, he held, the people would demand should be kept.

Fever of War.

Speaking of the fever of war, which he said was upon the administration, Mason said: "But as we approach the hour when we must again appeal to the judgment of 70,000,000 people, and fires under the pots of patronage are burning low and the dangers of disappearing postoffices appear to us like a hideous nightmare, the hour of convalescence approaches and we shout to the laboring people of the country: 'No, no. It is a mistake.' We have sacrificed the money and the lives of the people; we have abandoned the faith of the fathers for land, but we will abandon it it all rather than forsake the political partisan doctrine; and we are saying on both sides of this chamber—those who have believed in the permanent government of the Philippine islands—that if our permanent sovereignty there means the taking into this country, in competition with our labor, products of the people there, we will abandon this kind of expansion."

Discussing the powers of congress under the constitution, as interpreted in the light of the provisions of the pending bill, Mr. Mason said:

"The constitution says you cannot make a title of nobility, but we apply that only to the states, you understand. The distinguished senator from New York (Depew) can be the duke of Ponce and not violate the constitution; the distinguished senator from Indiana (Beveridge) the prince of Porto Rico, and the distinguished lawyer who has sought to defend this bill upon an unconstitutional ground (Spooner) can at least demand the title of the lord chief high duke of the check board somewhere in the Philippines, that he may sit in judgment upon the laws of the people. (Laughter.) Does the constitution say you cannot make a title of nobility? Yes. Does it go into the outside territory? No. Then you can make titles of nobility there. God help the man in November who plays no game."

At the conclusion of Mason's speech Culberson of Texas addressed the senate in op-

(Continued on Second Page.)

MARK TWAIN ON COPYRIGHT

American Humorist Ventilates His Ideas Before a Learned Committee of British Lords.

(Copyrighted by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, [illegible] (New York World Cablegram—Special Cablegram.)—Mark Twain was a star witness today before a select committee of the House of Lords on copyright. The committee, presided over by Lord Monkswell, includes the lord chancellor, ex-Colonial Secretary Lord Knutsford and several other peers, who followed the American humorist's testimony with the deepest interest. Mark spoke in his usual manner as though thinking aloud, occasionally provoking an unaccustomed sound of laughter from the aristocratic tribunal. He said:

"I have been taxed by the British government for some years and on investigation found my literature taxed as gas works. That is literally true and hurt me. The copyright laws of England and America need only one commercially trifling but morally gigantic amendment to become perfect, the removal of the forty-two years' limit and return to perpetual copyright. Limited copyright makes a distinction between the author's property and real estate, pretending both are not credited products acquired the same way as a man who purchases landed estate had to earn them, only by the superiority of his intellect. A book is the result of the author's own brain, in the same manner as a combination and exploiting his ideas. When the copyright dies it does not give the book to the publishers as a free gift; it merely gives the author's profit to the public.

"Out of every 100 tons of books sold ninety-nine are light literature; therefore to benefit the nation substantially one would need to furnish it with ninety-nine tons as cheaply as possible. The other ton is of no consequence. My books are light literature, very light. Many unthinking thinkers think they think copyright or the absence of it don't affect my books. Here they are sold at 2 shillings and the destruction of copyright could not cheapen them more, certainly not enough to make the empire lose its sleep over the windfall. Public demand determines the price of a book, not Parliament or the publishers, who will make any honorable sacrifice that has money in it. The bible is the only book justly and fairly treated, as its copyright has been perpetual. Limited copyright does not take enough pennies out of the author's pocket to make the thing worth while. Only those books written by Britons during the century have survived the forty-two years' limit and the author's royalty on these books would be only about £6,500 per annum, a sum the richest country on earth took from the pockets of a little handful of illustrious men who had so great a share in building British power and broadening the world's civilization. The suggestion that Parliament should fix a per cent on which authors should produce an edition of their books at one-eighth the original price and if the book allowed is out of print one year the copyright should lapse."

Twain was thanked by the chairman for his laughable and instructive evidence.

NO VOTE FOR COLONIES YET

Chamberlain Secures Withdrawal of Resolution for Colonial Representation in Parliament.

LONDON, April 3.—Thomas Charles Hedderwick, liberal, in the House of Commons moved that in his opinion it was desirable in the interests of the empire that the colonies should be admitted into representation in parliament. He said this movement was particularly popular in Canada.

Charles Philipps Trevalan, liberal member for the Elland division, West Ridin, York, suggested that the agents general of the colonies be allowed a voice in parliament, but not a vote.

Chamberlain said that if the object of the promoters of the resolution was to make closer the union of the colonies with the mother country they could have no more strenuous supporter than himself. He doubted, however, whether this object would be promoted by an abstract resolution upon a question of the greatest complexity.

"Such a change," continued the colonial secretary, "must come gradually, with the full consent of the colonies. No praise could be too high for colonial patriotism. The colonies did not wait for a call, but voluntarily offered their assistance, which was gladly accepted. Great as has been this assistance and great as has been the sacrifice, if, under any stress, we should call upon the colonies, their offers would be immensely greater still, and if any demand upon the mother country was made by the colonies, nothing would be surer than the favorable reply of parliament.

"So far the colonies have not made any definite suggestion with respect to representation and I am convinced that nothing would be more fatal than a premature discussion of details. I do not think the time has arrived to suggest to the colonies the form which imperial unity should take. It is absurd to suppose that self-governing colonies like Canada would sacrifice independence for the sake of a single vote in the House of Commons.

"We are not going to interfere in the domestic affairs of the colonies, nor are they going to interfere in ours. I have never advocated, as has been reported, the formation of an imperial zollverein, but I have pointed out that, if there were to be any kind of fiscal arrangement with the colonies, I believe the only form that would meet with the slightest favor would be an imperial zollverein, in which there would be free trade between the portions of the empire and duties against strangers. Any suggestions must originate with the colonies. There is no suggestion from ourselves. The present resolution is premature, is necessarily academic and might be mischievous."

The resolution was then withdrawn.

GERMANY HAS A REVOLT ON HAND.

Serious State of Affairs in the Cameroons, Africa.

BERLIN, April 3.—The serious condition of affairs in the German Camercons continues to engage attention here. It is said the revolt already extends along the entire length of the Mungo river. Everywhere the villages are deserted and the planters find it impossible to get workers. Most of the workers have fled, including the Balis and Wels, and it is now expected that the flourishing cocoa plantations around the Camercons mountain will fall back into a state of wilderness until autumn.

The powerful German colonial societies are now strongly urging the government to convert Kiao-Chou as quickly as possible into a harbor from which to ship coolies to Germany's colonies in Africa.

Sunday Closing of Exposition.

LONDON, April 3.—In the House of Lords today Lord Kinnaird asked the government to support the United States in attempting to secure non-exhibition displays on Sunday at the Paris exposition. The premier, Lord Salisbury, replied that the government was fully aware of the feeling in the matter and had no shadow of authority to take action.

Theaters Forbidden to Priests.

BERLIN, April 3.—The archbishop of Munich has forbidden the clergy of the diocese to visit theaters. He has also forbidden bicycle riding, except when in the discharge of duty.

MAYOR MAKES APPOINTMENTS

Fills the City Offices Under Authority Given Him by the Charter.

PUBLIC IS SURPRISED SEVERAL TIMES

Council Confirms Them All with Scarcely a Dissenting Voice—On Hascall's Motion Lamp Ordinance Goes Over.

Mayor Moores' Appointments.

City Attorney.....W. J. CONNELL
Assistant City Attorney.....J. H. ADAMS
City Engineer.....ANDREW ROSEWATER
Assistant City Engineer.....
.....GEORGE W. CRAIG
City Electrician.....EDWARD F. SCHURIG
Health Commissioner.....
.....DR. VICTOR H. COFFMAN
City Prosecutor.....B. F. THOMAS
Building Inspector.....ROBERT B. CARTER
Assistant Building Inspector.....
.....WILLIAM B. CHRISTIE
Plumbing Inspector.....JOHN L. LYNCH
Boiler Inspector.....J. H. RUSSELL
Gas Inspector.....JAMES GILBERT
Inspector Weights and Measures.....
.....THOMAS B. MAHAMMITT
Veterinarian and Meat Inspector.....
.....H. L. RAMACCIOTTI
Private Secretary to Mayor.....
.....MISS MARY MALONE
Clerk Police Court.....LEE E. GRIER
Engineer City Jail.....JOHN DONAHUE
Fireman City Jail.....L. P. FERAR
Janitor City Jail.....OLE JACKSON
Poundmaster.....VICTOR B. WALKER
Superintendent City Hall...ALFRED BUGH
Superintendent Market.....W. F. GERKE

The Police Commissioners.

MATTHEW H. COLLINS.....Republican
R. V. MISKOVSKI.....Republican
P. C. HEAFEY.....Democrat
F. A. KENNEDY.....Populist

Surprises were the order of the day in the mayor's appointments announced to the council last night, some of his nominations bearing names not even mentioned in connection with the offices, but they all went through the ordeal of confirmation as if by clockword. Only one "no" was registered and that by Councilman Trostler to redeem a pledge made to Boiler Inspector Charlie Unitt of his ward. When completed the new official roster read as above.

The council chamber, pit and gallery, was filled with such a throng of auditors last night as the legislative body had not entertained in years. It was the fourth Tuesday after election, when it was obligatory upon the mayor to fill the eight charter offices, two weeks grace, however, being allowed in the case of offices established by ordinance. The mayor did not choose to take advantage of the extended time limit and submitted the whole list with but two or three exceptions for approval in one batch.

President Karr delayed calling the council to order for a half hour in the hope that Burkley of the Eighth, the only democratic member, would put in an appearance. Upon his continued absence, however, the council proceeded immediately to the consideration of the mayor's appointments.

"In accordance with the provisions of law and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested," read Deputy Clerk Higby, "I, Frank E. Moores, mayor of the city of Omaha, do hereby appoint, subject to the concurrence of your honorable body, W. J. Connell as city attorney to serve until the third Monday after the first Tuesday in March, 1903, or until his successor is elected and qualified." Upon rollcall the appointment was endorsed by eight affirmative votes.

The Rest of the List.

The clerk then announced the appointment of Andrew Rosewater as city engineer, his credentials having attached an abstract of the appointee's work designed and carried out during the last three years.

The other charter offices were rapidly filled as follows: Victor H. Coffman, health commissioner; Robert B. Carter, building inspector; John L. Lynch, plumbing inspector; J. H. Russell, boiler inspector; Edward F. Schurig, city electrician; B. F. Thomas, city prosecutor. The appointments were all confirmed by a unanimous vote excepting that of Russell, whom Trostler refused to endorse.

By a slight variance in the formula for the officials provided for by ordinance James H. Adams was appointed assistant city attorney; Miss Mary Malone, private secretary; William B. Christie, assistant building inspector; Lee E. Grier, clerk of the police court; Thomas B. Mahammitt, inspector of weights and measures; James Gilbert, gas inspector; H. L. Ramacciotti, veterinary surgeon and inspector of meats; John Donahue, engineer of the city jail; L. P. Ferar, fireman of the city jail; Ole Jackson, janitor of the city jail; Victor B. Walker, poundmaster; W. F. Gerke, superintendent of market place; Alfred Bugh, superintendent city hall. All supplementary appointments were confirmed by the full vote of the councilmen present.

The council then considered appointments to vacancies on the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. The mayor named Matthew H. Collins as commissioner to succeed himself for the term of four years, beginning the first Monday in April of the present year. For the vacancy caused by the death of Commissioner Charles J. Karbach the name of R. V. Miskovski was submitted, his term to extend for one year. The resignation of Dr. Coffman as member of the board was read and accepted and in his place the appointment of Patrick C. Heafey was submitted. His term will expire on the first Monday in March, 1902.

The appointments of police commissioners were indorsed by seven affirmative votes, Lobeck being excused upon request. He explained that he entertained no personal feeling toward the appointees, but inasmuch as he had opposed the original ordinance placing the appointive power in the hands of the mayor, desired to render his course consistent.

When the announcement of the appointments had been concluded the audience rapidly melted away, the council being obliged to suspend operations until the hum of comment indulged in by the departing guests had subsided.

Lamp Ordinance Held Over.

Upon passing to routine business Lobeck called for the consideration of the bicycle lamp repeal ordinance which the council had informally agreed upon on Monday. Chairman Hascall of the judiciary committee said that on the request of the adverse element he desired to hold the ordinance over for another week. It is understood that the friends of the lamp ordinance will be on hand on that occasion to plead its cause.

The mayor appointed a new Board of Appraisers to condemn property designed to be used for the extension of Browne street between Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth. The appraisers named are George W. Holbrook, W. B. Fuller and John B. Furay.

A compromise resolution was passed granting the Kingman Implement company permission to erect an elevated sidewalk along the north side of its new building at Tenth and Farnam streets. The original petition sought to erect the platform on Tenth street.

A concurrent resolution was introduced instructing the mayor to secure the services of an expert hydraulic engineer with a view of forming an estimate of the value of the waterworks plant. It was provided that the engineer shall be a nonresident of the state. The matter will be further considered by the committee on fire, water and police.

The comptroller made a request for two additional clerks in his office, whose services he said were necessary if proper record is to be kept of the city's affairs. His statement was referred to the committee on finance and claims. City Treasurer Hennings also presented a plea for two additional clerks in order that the tax lists may be gotten into the desired condition. The claim was referred to the same committee.

Hascall introduced an ordinance providing for the construction of a sewer in Riverview park by which it is hoped to divert the sewage of the more elevated district from the lake. The probable outlay will be $15,000. The improvement is urged by the Board of Park commissioners. The ordinance was referred to the committee on sewerage.

Holes in Sixteenth Street.

The city engineer submitted an exhaustive report on the condition of Sixteenth street between Douglas and Izard. A plat had been prepared showing the number and nature of the holes. Other details were explained which have already been fully published. On motion the city attorney was instructed to draw up an ordinance creating a sewer improvement district, the cost of the improvement, estimated at $30,000, to be assessed against the property benefited.

Ordinances were read for the first and second times for the repaving of Seventeenth street from Leavenworth street to the Union Pacific tracks; of Leavenworth street from Fourteenth to Sixteenth; of Eighteenth street from Cuming to Ohio; for the paving of Hawthorne avenue from Glenwood avenue to Lincoln boulevard.

At the conclusion of the session Jerry Sedgwick, the retiring superintendent of the city hall, was granted the floor to make a statement with regard to the condition of the tower. He said that there were cracks at the base one-half inch in width and that there was danger of the tower toppling over in a high wind, causing probable loss of life. Chairman Lobeck of the committee on buildings and property agreed to give the matter his attention.

DEWEY SAYS HE WILL ACCEPT

According to New York World Interview He Would Run for the Presidency.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A special to the World from Washington says:

Admiral Dewey authorizes the World to announce to the American people that after mature reflection and in response to earnest entreaties from all parts of the country, his former decision not under any circumstances to run for the presidency is rescinded.

A World correspondent saw the admiral at his home at 6 o'clock last evening. Admiral Dewey said:

"I realize that the time has arrived when I must definitely define my position.

"When I arrived in this country last September I said then that nothing would induce me to be a candidate for the presidency.

"Since then, however, I have had the leisure and inclination to study the matter and have reached a different conclusion, inasmuch as so many assurances have come to me from my countrymen that I would be acceptable as a candidate for this great office. If the American people want me for this high office I shall be only too willing to serve them.

"It is the highest honor in the gift of this nation. What citizen would refuse it?

"Since studying this subject I am convinced that the office of the president is not such a very difficult one to fill, his duties being mainly to execute the laws of congress.

"Should I be chosen for this exalted position I would execute the laws of congress as faithfully as I have always executed the orders of my superiors."

Admiral Dewey did not state which party's nomination he would accept. The reporter asked:

"On what platform will you stand?" and the admiral replied:

"I think I have said enough at this time and possibly too much."

BECKHAM SEEKS RECOGNITION

Mount of Indiana Declines to See in Him the Governor of Kentucky—Likewise Nash.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 3.—Telegrams more significant than the bare wording of them might indicate passed between democratic Governor Beckham of this state and Governor Mount of Indiana today. Governor Mount made requisition on Governor Beckham for a warrant of arrest against Rudolph Gossman, a convict whose term in the penitentiary will end tomorrow and who is wanted for trial on a criminal charge at New Albany, Ind. The Indiana officials recently applied to the democratic officials at the penitentiary with a requisition from Governor Mount, recognizing Taylor as governor, and they refused to honor the requisition. Today when the requisition was made on Governor Beckham he sent a telegram to Indiana's governor, saying:

"I will gladly honor the requisition if you will first assure me that any requisition issued by me as governor upon you will also be honored. This understanding is desired because of certain expressions attributed to you in the press."

Governor Mount answered to the effect that he cannot enter into any compact or agreement that shall become binding.

"This," he said, "would be an unwarranted departure from executive practice and the law. I must reserve the right to determine each requisition on its merits."

Beckham made this statement:

"The effort in this reply to create the impression that I seek to make a compact on the subject of requisitions with Governor Mount is ridiculous. Of course, everyone understands that a requisition must be considered on its merits by a governor. My object was to discover whether Governor Mount now recognizes Taylor or myself as governor of Kentucky. If he recognizes me as such then his requisitions to me will be considered. If he recognizes Taylor as governor then he should send his requisitions to him."

Former Secretary of State Charles Finley and others who are wanted in the Goebel assassination case are in Indiana and Governor Mount's telegram is generally interpreted to mean that he will not honor any requisitions of this character unless signed by Taylor. Beckham made a requisition on Governor Nash of Ohio for a warrant for Jacob Craig, who is under arrest in Cincinnati and is wanted for trial at Covington. Last week Governor Nash declined to issue the warrant on requisition, holding that as long as the Kentucky governorship is in contest both governors should make the requisition.

Carnegie Seeks Rest.

FERNANDINA, Fla., April 3.—Andrew Carnegie arrived here Saturday and is visiting relatives at Dungeness. It is stated that his visit is for rest and recuperation.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, April 3.

At New York—Sailed—Bovic, for Liverpool; Saale, for Bremen, via Southampton and Cherbourg. Arrived—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen; Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

At Plymouth—Arrived—Patricia, from New York for Hamburg, and proceeded.

At Bremen—Arrived—H. H. Meier, from New York.

At Nagasaki—Sailed—Flintshire, from Manila for San Francisco.

At Kobe—Arrived, March 31—Breconshire, from Tacoma for Hong Kong.

REPUBLICANS TO THE FORE

They Show a Strong Hand in City and Town Elections in Nebraska.

GRATIFYING RESULTS ALL ALONG LINE

Lincoln Leads Off by Giving the Biggest Majority for Several Years—License the Issue in Many of the Towns.

NEBRASKA ELECTION RESULTS.

REPUBLICAN.

South Omaha, Lincoln, Hastings, Ashland, Beatrice, Fremont, Wahoo, McCook, Crete, David City, O'Neill, Schuyler.

DEMOCRAT.

Columbus, Plattsmouth.

LICENSE.

Kearney, St. Paul, Dunbar, Papillion, Stromsburg, Albion, Ainsworth, Friend, Nelson, Sterling, Ogallala, Alma, Springfield, Oakland, Syracuse, Sidney, Central City.

NO LICENSE.

Miller, Tekamah, Minden, Lexington, Tecumseh, North Bend, Broken Bow, Elm Creek.

LINCOLN, April 3.—(Special Telegram.)—Early returns indicate a sweeping victory for the republican municipal ticket. All republican candidates for city offices, including exciseman and members of the school board, are elected by a safe majority. In five of the seven wards in the city the republican candidates for councilmen are elected. There was no opposition to E. C. Strode for city attorney. The average republican majority on city offices is estimated at about 1,800. This is the most decisive republican victory that has been won in Lincoln for several years. In University Place the entire republican ticket was elected with the exception of one councilman. Firth voted against liquor license.

Following is the total vote on city officers: City attorney, E. C. Strode, republican, 3,056; police judge, W. B. Comstock, republican, 2,926; Daley, fusion, 1,089; city engineer, Adna Dobson, republican, 2,810; Ledwith, fusion, 1,219; water commissioner, James Tyler, republican, 2,841; Royce, fusion, 1,236; exciseman, H. W. Brown, republican, 2,408; Loomis, fusion, 1,404; members of the school board elected are George Adams, Charles S. Allen and Luther P. Ludden, all republicans; councilmen elected, Lyman, Fryer, Frampton, Bacon, Speers, republicans; Malone, Erlenharn, fusion. An overwhelming majority was given the republican candidates in Bryan's ward, the vote on the head of the ticket in that ward being, republican 648, fusion 198. Bryan's precinct also went republican by a vote of 148 to 38, a gain of 10 republican votes and a total gain for the ward of 50 votes.

The election was as exciting and uneventful as the campaign. On the republican candidates for municipal offices little or no fight was made and about the same condition existed in most of the wards of the city. In the Third ward Harry S. Stuff put up a stiff fight against Councilman Speers, candidate for re-election, and received the support of many republicans. In the Seventh ward there was a strong fight between Lyman, republican, and Sisler, silver republican, for councilman.

The election had no relation to the county campaign or the convention to be held here Friday afternoon. Primaries for the selection of delegates to the county convention will be held in the various wards and precincts tomorrow evening.

REPUBLICANS AND LICENSE

Reports from Majority of State Towns Show Opposition to Temperance and Fusion.

According to the reports so far received from the various town elections throughout the state, in the majority of towns the winning party is republican and the sentiment for high license. Detailed reports follow:

AINSWORTH—The village election held here today resulted in the election of high license trustees for the next two years.

ALBION—Election here was quiet. The license ticket elects mayor and councilmen. No license ticket elects clerk and treasurer, as follows: T. F. Martin, mayor; E. Mullowney, clerk; Wilber Price, treasurer; councilmen, West ward, Fred Waring; East ward, Frank Roberts, John Clark; T. Enslow, city engineer. The license is placed at $1,000.

ALMA—Returns of the city election show three license councilmen and three temperance men elected. J. G. Thompson, license, was elected mayor by eight votes over R. L. Keester, making the city wet for the next year.

ASHLAND—The city election held in Ashland today resulted in the triumphant re-election of Mayor J. C. Railsback as mayor. The popocrats concentrated their efforts in the endeavor to elect George W. Meredith mayor. Mayor Railsback's majority is sixty-one, the total vote being 795. The other candidates on the republican ticket, Ernest Wiggenhorn for treasurer, Ira Sexten for city clerk, Jesse N. Moon for police judge, E. D. Johnson for councilman in First ward and Jeff Smith for councilman in Second ward, were elected by big majorities. Charles Miller and H. C. Henry, republicans, received big majorities for members of the school board in District No. 1. The proposition for the issuing of bonds in the sum of $4,000 to repair the engine house and boiler for the city water works received more than the necessary three-fifths majority in each ward.

BEATRICE—The city election today was the quietest in years, but little interest being taken except in one or two wards, and a light vote was polled. The republicans elected four of six councilmen and all three members of the Board of Education. Rutherford and McCleery, democrats, from the First ward are the only councilmen on the citizens' ticket.

BEAVER CITY—The first election in Beaver City under a city organization resulted in the election of the following: M. T. Phelps, mayor; Clarence Lindsay, clerk; J. T. Sumny, treasurer; William Roxburg, engineer; R. J. Harper, police judge. Phelps was elected mayor over T. N. Hinson, the regular nominee, by only ten, there being but one ticket in the field. The saloon question was not an issue, Beaver City being overwhelmingly temperance.

BLAIR—The city election passed off quietly today and resulted as follows: J. H. Flock, mayor; F. W. Kenney, jr., treasurer; Harry Sappenfield, clerk; W. H. Hill, city engineer,

(Continued on Third Page.)

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Rain; Colder.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	41	1 p. m.	59
6 a. m.	40	2 p. m.	60
7 a. m.	40	3 p. m.	60
8 a. m.	44	4 p. m.	60
9 a. m.	49	5 p. m.	59
10 a. m.	51	6 p. m.	59
11 a. m.	56	7 p. m.	55
12 m.	58	8 p. m.	53
		9 p. m.	52

ELECTIONS IN FOUR STATES

Results in Kansas, Wisconsin and Illinois Show Gains for the Republican Party.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 3.—Municipal elections were held throughout the state today in cities of the first and second class. The first class cities voted only for members of the board of education and city council, but in cities of the second class in addition to these offices city clerk, city marshal, attorney and street commissioners were elected.

Democrats victorious at Leavenworth.

Party lines were maintained in most cases and the returns received here up to midnight indicate that the republicans have generally been successful. In this city the republican candidates were elected by the usual majorities.

In Wichita the republicans made large gains, carrying every ward in the city except one. In Abeline, Lawrence, Columbus, Concordia and Eureka the republicans elected all of the candidates on their tickets. In Arkansas City and Great Bend they carried a majority of the offices voted for.

In Kansas City, Kan., the republicans elected the four city officers voted for by nominal majorities and also elected four of the six aldermen.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—Municipal elections were held today in many towns in Missouri. The result where party lines were drawn were on the whole favorable to the democrats. The republicans made their gains chiefly at Sedalia and St. Joseph. In the latter place local issues led to the defeat of democrats. At Sedalia the slight plurality of the democrats at the last election was overcome and the city again went republican. The democrats elected a straight ticket in Springfield for the first time. At Marysville they turned a republican majority into a democratic majority of 300.

Fulton, Joplin and other places were swept by the democrats. Party lines, however, were not strictly drawn in many places. Citizens' tickets and non-partisan movements were numerous and almost invariably successful. No election was held in St. Louis.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—The result of the municipal elections throughout Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee, show that where the republicans and democrats placed party tickets in the field the republicans gained the greater number of victories. In many instances, however, party lines were thrown aside and citizens' tickets were elected. In Milwaukee Mayor Rose, democrat, was re-elected.

Republican mayors were elected in Hudson, Durand, Waupaca, Elroy, Elkhart, Take, Mauston, Sparta, New Lisbon, Marinette, Columbus, Monroe, Darlington, Delavan, Ripon, Marshfield, Hayward, Elkhorn, New Richmond, Viroqua, Stoughton and Portage.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Township elections were held throughout Illinois today and as far as the returns showed at midnight the republicans seem to have elected more of their men than the democrats, although the returns are very incomplete. In none of the elections was there any issue of importance outside of the township in which the votes were cast, and the vote of today is therefore of no value for purposes of comparison. In the city of Quincy the democrats carried the day, electing almost their entire town ticket. In Joliet the republicans made a clean sweep. In Peoria the republican ticket was elected and in Kankakee the democrats were successful. A small vote is reported from all parts of the state.

The contests in Chicago were chiefly aldermanic, although in each of the various townships an assessor, collector, supervisor and clerk were chosen. The chief interest centered in the aldermanic vote. Thirty-five of the officials were chosen, the republicans securing nineteen and the democrats sixteen. The old city council contained thirty-two democrats, thirty-five republicans and one independent. The new council will contain forty republicans and twenty-nine democrats, making an additional member of the council.

One phase of the election over which there was much bitterness manifested was the fight made by the Municipal Voters' league against what the league denominated "gangsters and grafters." The league endorsed or repudiated men regardless of party, sometimes endorsing as a fit man for office every candidate in a ward and sometimes repudiating every candidate.

It endorsed in all thirty-nine aldermanic candidates and repudiated twenty-one. Of the thirty-nine endorsed nineteen were elected, and of the twenty-one repudiated twelve were elected. Much interest centered in the fight in the Second ward, where Mayor Harrison made a strong fight for C. F. Gunther, the democratic nominee. Mr. Gunther was beaten by W. H. Thompson, republican, by 400 votes. Both men were endorsed by the league.

Democrats Carry Maryville.

MARYVILLE, Mo., April 3.—(Special Telegram.)—For the first time in several years the city of Maryville was carried by the democrats. J. C. Donnell, democrat, for mayor, defeated Henry Toet, republican, by 284 votes. John Wallace, republican, for marshal, defeated Herbert Morehouse, democrat, by 228. G. B. McKenzie, democrat, for collector, defeated E. L. Andrews, republican, by 23. J. W. Phelps, democrat, for police judge, defeated Alvin S. Charles, republican, by 34. John Thornhill, democrat, James A. Ford, democrat, L. A. Brown, republican, and Patrick Dugan, democrat, were elected aldermen. Maryville has long been a republican city, but a factional fight began before the city convention led to a bolt with the resulting defeat.

Kansas City Goes Democratic.

KANSAS CITY, April 3.—The democrats scored a victory in today's election, electing James A. Reed mayor by a majority of at least 1,000 over P. Sherry Brown, jr., republican. The entire democratic ticket with the exception of a few members of the lower house of the city council, is elected. The present city government is republican. Jones, republican, for mayor, had a majority of 1,439 two years ago.

Election in South Dakota.

HURON, S. D., April 3.—(Special Telegram.)—The city election today resulted as follows: Mayor, J. A. Cleaver; clerk, B. M. Rowley; treasurer, Ed J. Miller; assessor, J. T. Ohlwine; police magistrate, L. C. Kemp; aldermen, W. S. Davis, H. A. Vandalsen, Milo Booth, A. J. Bick. Prohibition prevailed. A very light vote was cast.

Graham is Renominated.

PITTSBURG, April 3.—In the Twenty-third congressional district convention William H. Graham, the present incumbent, was renominated by acclamation.

SOUTH OMAHA IN LINE

Magic City Swings Into the Republican Column in Good Shape.

A. R. KELLY WILL OCCUPY MAYOR'S CHAIR

Receives a Plurality of Three Hundred Over Brennan, Democrat.

KOUTSKY IS ELECTED CITY TREASURER

His Plurality Over Democratic Opponent is Nearly One Thousand.

REPUBLICANS GET FOUR COUNCILMEN

They Also Make a Clean Sweep as to the Membership of the Board of Education—Hotly Contested Election.

Mayor.....A. R. KELLY, Rep.
Treasurer.....FRANK KOUTSKY, Rep.
City Clerk.....SAM J. SHRIGLEY, Dem.
Police Judge.....G. W. HOWE, United Labor
Councilmen-at-Large—
W. P. ADKINS.....Republican
JOSEPH DVORAK.....Republican
FRED A. MARTIN.....Republican
AUGUST MILLER.....Republican
Members board of education:
A. L. LOTT.....Republican
A. V. MILLER.....Republican
THEODORE SCHROEDER.....Republican

Following is the vote in detail:

For mayor:
A. R. Kelly, republican.....1,789
Thomas Brennan, democrat.....1,479
J. W. Ballard, united labor.....945
Kelly's plurality, 310.

For treasurer:
Frank Koutsky, republican.....2,023
Peter E. Elsasser, democrat.....1,181
W. S. Babcock, united labor.....843
Koutsky's plurality, 842.

For city clerk:
Niels Nielson, republican.....1,321
Sam J. Shrigley, democrat.....1,426
A. N. Davis, united labor.....1,125
Shrigley's plurality, 105.

For police judge:
G. W. Howe, united labor.....1,726

For councilmen-at-large:
W. P. Adkins, republican.....1,794
Joseph Dvorak, republican.....1,575
Fred A. Martin, republican.....1,670
August Miller, republican.....1,615
William Broderick, democrat.....1,296
G. L. Dare, democrat.....1,372
Frank Povondra, democrat.....1,151
James J. Wear, democrat.....1,140
J. H. Davis, united labor.....897
Albert L. Lutes, united labor.....740
P. H. Hatcher, united labor.....802
James Murphy, united labor.....1,133

For members board of education:
A. L. Lott, republican.....1,877
A. V. Miller, republican.....1,896
Theodore Schroeder, republican.....1,632
J. S. Gosney, democrat.....1,392
Richard O'Keefe, democrat.....1,470
J. M. Tanner, democrat.....1,352
Edwin Copenharve, united labor.....355
M. J. Fitzgerald, united labor.....521
Samuel Nevins, united labor.....314

South Omaha is redeemed from democratic rule.

At the polls yesterday the republican party won out for the first time since 1892, and did it so easily that it was not long after the returns began to come in that the democratic managers read the handwriting on the wall and saw that they were defeated.

As early as 10 o'clock in the evening the World-Herald, the democratic organ, conceded Kelly's election by 400 and an hour later the democratic city committee threw up their hands in despair and allowed that they could save little from the wreck.

With the mayor, treasurer, four councilmen and three members of the school board secured, the republicans are feeling pretty well.

Before the night was far spent the republicans were parading the streets with a band in celebration of their victory. The band called at The Bee office and played several lively airs, while the accompanying crowd cheered lustily for Kelly, The Bee, Mr. Rosewater and the entire republican ticket. The result appears to be satisfactory to the majority of the citizens of South Omaha.

Exciting Contest.

Yesterday's election was the most exciting in years and it was stated that never before in the history of the city had there been such a bitter fight on the head of the ticket. A great deal more interest than usual was manifest in the selection of members of the Board of Education and an unusually large number of women voted. Carriages were running all day, carrying voters to the polls, and it was not until dark that the fight was given up and all hands quit work for a much-needed rest. Every candidate on all of the tickets worked from early in the morning until the closing of the polls at 7 o'clock. City Clerk Carpenter and Assistant Chizek were kept busy all day making out papers for those who failed to register. Altogether 258 votes were sworn in, the largest ever known here.

Two years ago when Ensor, Barrett and Parkhurst were in the race 163 votes were sworn in and the large number sworn in yesterday indicates the great interest taken in the contest.

The total vote cast was 4,299, divided among the wards as follows: First ward, 1,656; Second ward, 1,338; Third ward, 965; Fourth ward, 342; total, 4,299. This vote is exclusive of the women who voted for members of the Board of Education. The total registration at the closing of the books on Saturday night was 5,345. From this was deducted 345 for transfers, deaths and removals, making the total registration 5,000. The vote cast, in comparison with the registration, was about what it has been formerly. At many of the voting precincts quite a number of voters were shut out on account of the slowness of the election boards. In the First precinct of the First ward it is estimated that fully forty votes were cut out by reason of the closing of the polls at 7 o'clock. The same thing occurred in a number of other precincts, so that it is estimated by conservative men that the vote would have run over 4,500 if all had been given an opportunity of casting their ballots.

No Trouble.

Contrary to expectations there was no trouble of any kind. The police force under Acting Chief Allie was admirably handled and the specials