THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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SUGAR MEN EXPLAIN

Francis Carey Tells Senate Committee Conditions for Accepting Cuban Treaty.

WANTS STABILITY FOR FIVE YEARS

Urges Guaranty that Duty Shall Be Fixed for Considerable Time.

PRESENT UNCERTAINTY IS DISASTROUS

Refiners Cannot Raise Money with Which to Improve Their Factories.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BACKS HIM UP

Reduction of Philippine Tariff is Strongly Condemned and Combined Forces Split as Result of Action Taken.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Francis K. Carey, president of the National Beet Sugar company, whose place of business is at Sugar City, Colo., asked the senate committee on foreign relations today to so amend the Cuban reciprocity treaty as to guarantee that no further reduction would be granted Cuban sugar for five years.

He said he was satisfied he represented the sentiment of all the beet sugar manufacturers except those of Michigan. With the guaranty asked for they would be willing that the treaty should be ratified.

What they wanted more than anything else was settled conditions and he believed that a reduction of 20 per cent would be preferable to the present uncertainty. Now they were not able to realize money to improve their enterprises, but he thought that with assured protection for five years they could take care of themselves.

The committee took no action.

Senator Elkins, who was one of the leaders in opposition to the bill for a Cuban treaty in the last session, says he will heartily support the pending treaty.

Association Takes Action.

Mr. Carey's recommendations were made between sessions of the annual meeting of the American Beet Sugar association, which afterward confirmed the action he took.

The association also adopted a resolution protesting against the unnecessary stimulation of the sugar and tobacco industries of the Philippine islands by means of further tariff reductions.

The action of the association was not unanimous, the vote starting 3 to 2, although Henry T. Oxnard, president of the association, said he had enough proxies with him to make the vote 12 to 2. The opponents of the resolution claim there are thirty or more factories in the association, and that the representations at the meeting does not comprise half of of the factories in the association. None of the sixteen factories in Michigan were represented, excepting that Julius Stroh of Detroit, the treasurer of the association, was present.

Resolution Explains Position.

The following is the text of the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, A reciprocity treaty between the United States of America and the republic of Cuba has been laid before the senate of the United States by the president, who believes that the interests require its prompt ratification; and

Whereas, This association believes that the proposed reduction of 20 per cent be limited in good faith for a period of five years to that amount and will insure to the manufacturers of beet sugar in the United States a five-year relief from the harmful agitation of the subject which is now harrassing the industry and making its prosperity and healthful growth an impossibility; and,

Whereas, The public welfare of the United States as a nation has become involved in the consideration of the proposed treaty and while this association remains of the opinion that a disturbance of the tariff relations between Cuba and the United States is from any standpoint unwise, it is not willing to permit the commercial interests of its members to stand in the way of the adoption of a public policy which has the approval of the administration and leading members of congress of both political parties.

Resolved, That the American Beet Sugar association has determined to withdraw its opposition to the ratification of the said treaty; that it respectfully recommends to the senate committee on foreign relations that the eighth article of the treaty be amended so as to express in precise language what is intended to be secured by the treaty to the beet sugar manufacturers of the United States; namely, that during the period of five years covered by said treaty no sugar exported from the republic of Cuba shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than 20 per cent of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897.

Oppose Tariff Reduction.

The Philippine resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, The house of representatives of the United States has passed a measure reducing the duties on Philippine products entering the United States to 25 per cent of the rates of duty established by the act of July 24, 1897; and,

Whereas, All the principal products of these islands, with the single exceptions of sugar and tobacco, already enjoy free entry to the markets of the United States; and,

Whereas, The value of those articles already enjoying free access to our markets comprise more than 75 per cent of the total exportations of those islands; and,

Whereas, The United States now annually imports from the various countries of the world over $160,000,000 of the duty-free products; and,

Whereas, The United States is able to produce those articles, thus affording forever an unlimited market for all the Philippine islands can produce in such products; and,

Whereas, The United States can produce all its sugar and tobacco; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Beet Sugar association does hereby protest against the unnecessary stimulation of the sugar and tobacco industries of the Philippines by means of further tariff reductions, thus encouraging the people of those islands, where labor is but a few cents a day, to produce those things which this country can produce, rather than such commodities as we are unable to produce; also, be it further

Resolved, That this association is unalterably opposed to the proposed introduction of Chinese contract labor into either the Hawaiian or the Philippine islands.

Opposing Members Withdraw.

There were five companies represented at the meeting when the Philippine resolutions were adopted. They were: The American Beet Sugar company, represented by Henry T. Oxnard; the Utah Sugar company, by J. R. Cutler; the Wisconsin Sugar company, by R. G. Wagner; the National Sugar company, by F. K. Carey, and the Los Alimitos Sugar company, by J. Ross Clark.

Messrs. Wagner and Clark strongly opposed the Cuban resolution, declaring that the gathering was not representative of the beet sugar-growing industry of the country inasmuch as the entire vote, including the proxies held by Mr. Oxnard, did not amount to one-half of the sugar beet factories in the United States.

Mr. Wagner said he had made the point of no quorum at the meeting and that it was disregarded and a roll call of the association, which he demanded, was refused. Both he and Mr. Clark after the meeting had adjourned, said they would

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

CASTRO FINALLY ACCEPTS

Says Venezuelan Trouble May Go to the Hague Tribunal for Settlement.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 8.—After two stormy meetings of the cabinet all the conditions set forth in the replies of the powers to President Castro's last proposals for arbitration have been accepted by the Venezuelan [illegible] The government considers the [illegible] to be unjust, but declares it is [illegible] to force. The Venezuelan answer [illegible] delivered at the United States legation [illegible] on today.

The conditions cover [illegible] payments to the allies and guarantees for [illegible] payment of the balance of their claims.

It can be said on good authority that the question of raising the existing blockade will not be considered.

Mr. Bowen has received orders to leave Venezuela next Saturday for Washington, where he will present the Venezuelan case to the British-German commission. A warship will wait for Mr. Bowen at La Guayra.

The war office here is working day and night on the preparation of documents in order that the Venezuelan case may be ready for presentation.

Mrs. Bowen will accompany him to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Confirmation was received here tonight of the reports from Caracas to the effect that all barriers in the way of a settlement of the claims of Great Britain, Germany and Italy against Venezuela had been removed by President Castro yielding to the demands of the European allies. Mr. Bowen will leave Caracas either on Saturday or Sunday and come direct to the United States on a warship. It is probable that Dolphin will be used for this purpose.

Mr. Bowen is clothed with authority to represent Venezuela for the adjustment of all claims out of hand.

Should that be found impossible he is authorized to act for Venezuela in settling all points open to controversy so far as possible and in drafting the terms on which a final and conclusive arbitration shall be made by the international court at The Hague. The proceedings in the matter will take place at Washington presumably a few days after his arrival. The commissioners on the part of the allies will probably be their leading diplomatic agents in Washington.

PORT OF SPAIN, Island of Trinidad, Jan. 8.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—France probably will join the European powers in the blockade of the Venezuelan coast for the reason that Venezuela has failed to make the first payment of 1,000,000 francs ($20,000) due on the French claim on December 31. Venezuela also owes the French Cable company $20,000, and the company refuses to extend credit to the government.

BOERS DRAFT AN ADDRESS

Burghers Ask Colonial Secretary Chamberlain for Various Measures of Relief.

PRETORIA, Jan. 8.—An influential meeting of burghers yesterday drafted an address for presentation to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and the legislative council, embodying the views of the leaders.

Among the recommendations are general amnesty, the maintenance of the Transvaal pre-war regulations regarding natives, the importation of cattle by the government and their sale to the burghers at actual cost and the abolition of the South African constabulary.

Generals Botha, Dewet and Delarey argued the necessity for a moderate attitude to assist the present government. General Botha reports that $523,000 had been collected in America and Europe for the relief of the destitute Boers.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to the address, said the terms already granted were decidedly generous and there was no prospect of a general amnesty. He declared the government proposed abiding by the terms of the agreement made with the Boer leaders at the time of surrender. The cases of the burghers in Europe would be considered individually on their merits, but he thought they should prove their loyalty by accounting for the gold taken to Europe.

MME. HUMBERT IS ARROGANT

Takes Full Responsibility of Fraud, but Declines to Talk of Mythical Millionaires.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Therese Humbert was interrogated today for the first time since her arrest.

Mme. Humbert was well prepared to go through the ordeal, as she had worked half through the night arranging answers to such questions as she thought would be put to her. She replied with arrogance and with complete self-possession, but categorically refused, however, to answer a single question regarding the Crawfords and their millions, saying that she reserved her replies in this connection for her trial, when she would tell absolutely everything.

Mme. Humbert took the entire responsibility for the whole affair upon her own shoulders and declared her family had nothing to do with it.

Another report of the examination, current earlier in the day, says Mme. Humbert declared the whole story of the Crawfords and their millions to be true, claiming that in good time they would appear and confound her enemies.

DAVIDSON IS ARCHBISHOP

Winchester Prelate is Appointed to New Head of Archdiocese of Canterbury.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Right Rev. Dr. Davidson, bishop of Winchester since 1895, has been appointed archbishop of Canterbury, in succession to the most Rev. Dr. Temple, who died December 23.

For years past Dr. Davidson has been intimately connected with the court. He was a close friend of the late Queen Victoria and is most friendly with King Edward. He was offered the archbishopric of Canterbury on the death, in 1896, of the most Rev. White Benson, predecessor of Dr. Temple, but declined, as his health at that time was not good.

MAY DIVIDE IOWA DIOCESES

Roman Church Considers Creation of Additional Bishopric in Dubuque Prelate's District.

ROME, Jan. 8.—The congregation of the propaganda is studying a new division of the archdiocese of Dubuque, making it in three dioceses. It was made into two by creating Sioux City diocese since the administration of Archbishop Keane, but it is considered to still be too large.

TROUBLES OF LEASING BILL

Nebraska Members Unable to Agree on Terms of Proposed Measure.

GURLEY IN THE ATTORNEYSHIP FIGHT

Congressman Smith of Council Bluffs District Has Three Lively Postoffice Fights on His Hands.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—As a result of the meeting of western legislators at the office of the secretary of the interior last night the Nebraska members present were charged with the preparation of a land leasing bill that would be acceptable to the interests which at present are opposed to the measure. Today Mr. Burkett and Mr. Shallenberger endeavored to agree upon the main features of the proposed measure. Mr. Shallenberger, however, would not agree to the proposition of leasing thirty sections of land to one cattle grower, insisting that the amount as proposed by Mr. Bartlett Richards and other cattle growers was entirely too large an amount of land to be held under one lease.

Judge Stark, on the other hand, insists that the Nebraska legislature should have the right primarily to call upon the national government to enact such legislation and at the same time be the judges as to the value of the public domain to be leased. In view of these widely divergent ideas, as put forth by Stark and Shallenberger, there is a growing fear that there will be no legislation at this session of congress regarding a bill to lease the public lands in Nebraska.

"We in the eastern part of the state," said Mr. Burkett today, "having no public lands in our sections, must depend upon those directly associated with this question for intelligent action. I would like to see this question settled. The people of Nebraska, I believe, want to see it settled and anything I can do to bring about concerted action will be done. I want the rights of the homesteaders safeguarded, but I do think the cattle growers have some rights in view of the millions they have invested in the cattle-raising business."

Representative Lacey of Iowa, chairman of the house public lands committee, saw the president this morning at the White House offices. He is interested in securing homestead legislation for settlers in Alaska.

Mercer Presents Gurley.

Representative Mercer presented W. F. Gurley of Omaha to the president this morning as a candidate for United States district attorney for Nebraska. Mercer told the president that the fight for the position had become a three-cornered one and that an early settlement of the case would redound to the advantage of the party in the state.

In view of Senator Dietrich's well known position in favor of Chairman Lindsay, who is backed by 90 per cent of the active republicans of the state, and Senator Millard's liking for W. S. Summers, the present incumbent, Mercer stated that in case of a deadlock he had brought out W. F. Gurley.

There is now some talk of a fourth candidate entering the race in the person of W. Munger of Lincoln.

The president did not indicate his position.

W. I. Buchanan and wife of Buffalo, N. Y., formerly of Sioux City, are in the city to attend the president's reception tonight.

Congressman Rumple of Iowa returned to his congressional duties today after a long absence at his home on account of illness.

Lively Postoffice Contests.

Representative Walter I. Smith of Council Bluffs said today that he had postoffice contests at Dunlap, Greenfield and Guthrie Center on his hands, but he hoped to terminate the contests in the near future. He stated that there were at least three candidates for each office, but he hoped to make a decision that would be satisfactory to the party workers in all the towns named.

Congressman Burkett has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at Union League club, Baltimore, February 12.

Routine of Department.

The Postoffice department, on request of O. H. Wirth and endorsed by Senator Millard, has ordered the establishment of a numbered station at Fiftieth and Hamilton streets, Omaha.

Senator Dietrich has recommended the appointment of Frank M. Holcomb for postmaster at Goehner, Seward county.

Postmasters appointed: Iowa—P. I. Kinzinger, Bunch, Davis county; William A. Robins, Robins, Linn county; Mrs. Elsie Ondler, Troy, Mills county. Wyoming—Martin L. Jones, Ishawooa, Big Horn county; Neil S. P. Larson, Otto, Big Horn county.

These additional rural free delivery routes will be established in Iowa February 2: Geneva, Franklin county, one route; area covered, seventeen square miles; population served, 350. Hampton, Franklin county, one route; area covered, twenty-two square miles; population served, 410. Sumner, Bremer county, six routes; area, 106 square miles; population served, 2,375. Rowley, Buchanan county, one route; area, eighteen square miles; population served, 275.

A postoffice has been established at Packard, Butler county, Ia., with Joseph W. Daley as postmaster.

The postmaster at Greeley, Neb., was today authorized to move his office into the building owned by Mrs. M. Connell.

The conversion of the Evarts State bank of Evarts, S. D., into the First National Bank of Evarts, with $25,000 capital, was today approved by the comptroller of the currency.

SCHWAB RECOVERS HEALTH

Will Soon Resume His Duties as Head of the Great Steel Trust.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Joseph F. Schwab, who returned recently from a visit abroad, announced that his brother, Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, has fully recovered from his recent ill health, and that he returns to the United States early in March and will resume his duties at the head of the steel company.

CHAFFEE MAKES DENIAL

Declares He Never Authorized the Water Cure by Word or Deed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Major General Chaffee today denied the cable report that any act or order of his could be construed into an authorization of the water cure for the purpose of extracting information from the natives.

MISSOURI IN GOOD SHAPE

Bonded Debt of the State is Now Less Than Half a Million Dollars.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 8.—The message of Governor A. M. Dockery to the forty-second general assembly was presented and read in both houses today after organization had been effected.

It related almost wholly to matters of purely state interest. The condition of the state treasury was declared to be most satisfactory. For the two years ending January 1, 1903, the total income of the treasury from all sources was $19,550,839, with disbursements of $9,631,388.

The bonded debt of the state has been reduced $1,400,000 during the present adminstration, the outstanding debt being only $487,000 at this time. In addition to the reduction of the principal, $592,751 has been applied to meet the interest on the bonded debt and school certificates:

The governor says:

The people of the state are to be congratulated that the last of the outstanding bonds will soon be paid. Thirty years ago the bonded indebtedness was $21,768,000.

In addition to the payment of the outstanding bonds Missouri has set apart $1,000,000 from the sinking fund to meet the requirements of the world's fair appropriation.

The democrats in joint caucus tonight nominated former Governor W. J. Stone of St. Louis for United States senator to succeed Senator Vest. The nomination was made by acclamation, after William H. Wallace of Kansas City, who was a candidate, withdrew.

NEBRASKA WOMAN INVOLVED

Marries Man in Missouri and All Kinds of Trouble Seems to Be Result.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 8.—George E. Dust of Garrettsburg, Mo., who came into prominence last fall by marrying Mary A. Greenard at Falls City, Neb., after relatives of the woman had raised numerous objections and later by trying to discount a note for $20,000 bearing his wife's signature, was arrested last night on a warrant charging him with forgery.

Immediately after his arrest Dust was arraigned before Justice Walker and entered a plea of not guilty. He was held on bond in the sum of $10,000 and is now in jail.

After he had been arraigned Dust asked for a warrant for the arrest of Bud Greenard, a nephew of his wife and a former resident of Nebraska, whom he charges with threatening his life with a double-barreled shotgun.

Mrs. Dust, who is a sister of Judge Frank Greenard of Garrettsburg, owns about 400 acres of land on the Platte river and is very wealthy. She is 60 years of age and her husband is but 22.

SENATOR ELECTED BY ERROR

Colorado Seat Occupied by Two Men Owing to Mistake of Last Legislature.

DENVER, Jan. 8.—The state senate met this afternoon and received the report of the committee on credentials, which recommended the seating of all members except S. V. Newell of Central City, who, through an oversight of the last legislature, which redistricted the state, was elected from a district which already had a holdover senator. This legal tangle was referred to the committee on elections. The other members were sworn in, and the senate adjourned for the day.

In the house the only action taken was the appointment of a committee on credentials. It consisted of five anti-Wolcott republicans and four democrats.

This morning an invitation was sent to the members who adhere to former Senator Wolcott to attend a caucus to divide the patronage of the house.

The reply was:

We decline to participate in the distribution of any democratic patronage of the house.

EUROPE'S CASH COMES WEST

Foreigners Acquire Large Holdings in Eastern American Railway Lines.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The report that a foreign underwriting syndicate had been organized to place American securities on the European markets was denied today by representatives of leading financial interests, including J. P. Morgan & Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

It was not denied, however, that large values of securities, including Pennsylvania and New York Central issues, had recently been acquired by foreign interests.

ANTI-TRUST BILLS ARE IN

Littlefield Introduces Measures Drawn by Knox to Curb Combines' Power.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Two anti-trust bills, prepared by Attorney General Knox, were introduced in the house by Representative Jenkins, chairman of the judiciary committee, today.

These bills are said to represent the views of the administration and follow along the lines of the suggestions contained in Mr. Knox's letter to Senator Hoar and Mr. Littlefield.

CONSECRATE KANSAS PRELATE

Episcopalians Ordain Dr. Shelby Griswold as New Bishop of Salina.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Rev. Shelby Munson Griswold, D. D., of Hudson was today consecrated Episcopal bishop of Salina, Kan., at All Saints' cathedral in the presence of a brilliant gathering of bishops, priests and laymen. Bishop Doane of Albany was consecrator.

ALTON FIREMEN TO STRIKE

Wage Demand Refused by Company Leads Men to Drastic Measures.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The Chicago & Alton firemen have decided to strike to enforce their demands for an increase of 12½ per cent. John J. Hanrahan, grand master of the brotherhood, went to Bloomington tonight and will issue the strike order as soon as the vote is counted.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Jan. 8.

At New York—Sailed: American, for San Francisco and Seattle; Neckar, for Bremen; La Lorraine, for Havre.

At Gibraltar—Passed: Perugia, from New York, for Marseilles and Naples.

At Liverpool—Arrived: Westernland, from Philadelphia.

At Queenstown—Sailed: Cymric from Liverpool, for New York.

FEAST OF THE JACKSONIANS

Annual Dinner and Speechfest at the Paxton Hotel.

BRYAN AND WINTERSTEEN DISAPPOINT

Lewis, Hitchcock and Oldham, with Impromptu Speakers, Have to Do All the Oratory for the Crowd.

Jacksonian democracy and some other democracy which is not Jacksonian put on its boiled shirts last night and tackled the Shrewsburys on half-shell, the mousseline de sole gras, the salad a la Macedoine, the pistachio nuts, the sauterne, the claret, the real grape and the oratory of J. Hamilton Lewis of Chicago, who wished to be president, but didn't succeed; of W. H. Thompson of Grand Island, who wished to be governor, but didn't succeed; of Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Omaha, who wished to be congressman and did succeed; of W. D. Oldham of Kearney, who wished to be supreme judge and did succeed and of others.

Occasion and Guests.

It was the twelfth annual banquet of the Jacksonian club, and 182 sat at the tables in the Paxton dining room from 9 o'clock until chore time in the morning. W. J. Bryan was to have been present, but was detained in Oklahoma. Waldo Wintersteen of Fremont was another scheduled speaker, but couldn't leave his new daily paper.

Among those present from outside Omaha were: R. O. Adams, Grand Island; George Horn, Cedar Creek; A. F. Seybert, Cedar Creek; W. M. Kauffman, Brownville; T. F. Lasch, Lincoln; John R. Thompson, Grand Island; George F. Corcoran, York; A. A. Plummer, Craig; G. W. Smith, Rising City; D. J. Smith, Rising City; J. A. Howard, Benson; Frank M. Barrow, Des Moines; J. H. Snell, Ashland; Judge W. H. Westover, Rushville; Benton Maret, Stuart; John G. Maher, O'Neill; M. F. Harrington, O'Neill; A. M. Morrissey, O'Neill; Mayor Frank E. Morgan, Plattsmouth; Judge J. J. Thomas, Seward; Judge B. F. Good, Wahoo; W. H. Kelligar, Auburn; Dr. Harvey O. Link, Millard; E. J. Eves, O'Neill; Judge W. D. Oldham, Kearney; Judge Edgar Howard, Columbus; C. J. Bowlby, Crete; M. D. Welch, Lincoln; M. H. Weiss, Hebron; Dr. P. L. Hall, Lincoln; Nick Fritz, Pender.

Speakers and Speeches.

Harry O'Neill, as toastmaster, tapped the oratory reservoir shortly after 11 o'clock, calling on Mr. Thompson, who spoke in part as follows, concerning "Democracy and its Duties:"

Democracy's status has too often been misstated, and the misstatements passing for a fact, the battle has been fought on a false basis and lost, where otherwise the victory would have been won. It is in every campaign charged with being a free trade party, when in fact it never adopted such a platform, nor did one of its presidents ever present such a message to congress for nearly forty years. The party's position is a tariff for revenue, which of itself would give incidental protection, and that this should be so adjusted as to lend its aid to the infant industries, and bearing most lightly on life's necessaries.

It has been further charged that democracy is opposed to corporations. Not so. They simply oppose monopoly, whether owned and operated by a corporation or an individual. Not opposed to the corporation, but opposed to what this child of the law without flesh and blood is permitted to do with the child of the nation of flesh and blood.

Merely an Incident.

It was also charged in 1896 that we were in favor of a 50-cent dollar. Not so. We advocated the quantative theory of money and the government issue thereof, so that no man or set of men could corner the nation's money or curtail the amount thereof. The ratio of sixteen to one was but an incident, as it was the ratio and the highest ratio, and one at which all the government's debts had been contracted, save and except the bonds issued under the Cleveland administration, and the ratio at which the government had agreed to pay. The party has always favored coin issued by the nation as against paper issued by the banks. No full legal tender dollar issued by the government was ever worth less than 100 cents. We still believe in the volume of money theory, and the people, through their president and congress, can better be trusted with this grave and important duty than any bank or set of banks.

It was charged in 1896 and 1900 that we were opposed to the courts, which was unsustained by the platform or by what was said on the stump. What we did contend for was that one accused of being guilty of contempt of court, in a case where an injunction had been allowed, should have a fair and impartial trial by a jury of his peers, demanding that equality before the law is vouchsafed to each citizen of this grand country, which, for the lack of such an enactment one so charged is now denied.

The cry of the republicans that the tariff must be reformed in the home of its friends is to admit the needed reformation.

The natural ally of regulation is the wholesome doctrine of public ownership of public utilities, and, as an assistant, there should be advocated the initiative and referendum, thus placing the power in the hands of the people to compel obedience to their wishes. With these should be associated the advocacy of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Hitchcock on Jacksonianism.

Mr. Hitchcock, the second speaker, had as his topic "Jacksonians." A fragment of his two nonpareil columns of remarks follows:

I am not a socialist, but I believe if the modern tendency to impoverish the great mass of the people by the enactment and maintenance of laws for the enrichment of the favored classes goes on we will some day have a struggle in the United States between the extreme of socialism on the one side and plutocracy on the other. The Jacksonian democrat is a conservative who seeks to avoid the impending struggle. He stands against legislation in favor of any class. He believes in the money of the constitution, gold and silver issued by the government of the United States. He believes that wherever monopoly has been created in home manufactures the tariff should be taken away. He believes in the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

J. Hamilton Tears Things.

"Wanted, a Constitutional Party," was the scheduled theme of J. Hamilton Lewis, who put the republican administration entirely out of commission and teetered the British throne half off its foundation in his arraignment of those things which are not, in his opinion, constitutional. Among his remarks were these:

It has been a customary pastime of our critics to insist that the democratic party is looking for a Moses to lead it out of the wilderness. The democratic party is not seeking a Moses. It is not in the wilderness—it might be well for its future if it were. With more force of truth, it can be rather described as the train well on the track, out upon the open highway, dashing through space at ungovered speed, along strange distances; up and over strange divides; careering with mad recklessness, with the engine's throttle thrown wide open and a blind man upon the box. It is because of this that too many of our passengers, in desperation, are leaping for their lives from the platforms.

Concerning Asset Currency.

We have submitted by the congress of the United States, with the threat of its passage, a law which creates for the people a money known as an "asset currency;" in other words, 20,000 banks can at once be organized under the Fowler bill, with charters from the federal government, and for all purposes of the bill, each director may give to the bank his own note and mortgage, if need be, of his watered stock, and the bank to issue money to him to the full extent of his contribution of "hot air;"

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair and Colder Friday; Saturday Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	13	1 p. m.	23
6 a. m.	12	2 p. m.	25
7 a. m.	12	3 p. m.	28
8 a. m.	10	4 p. m.	28
9 a. m.	11	5 p. m.	27
10 a. m.	13	6 p. m.	26
11 a. m.	18	7 p. m.	25
12 m.	20	8 p. m.	24
		9 p. m.	23

READY TO SHOW RAILROADS

Grain Men Have Statistics on Rates to Prove Discrimination Against Omaha.

Grain men who are endeavoring to secure the establishment of a grain market in Omaha met on short notice Thursday afternoon in the exchange room of the Board of Trade building and took further steps toward the end which they must first accomplish—the securing of favorable rates from the railroads. At yesterday's session the committee which had been previously appointed to assemble tariff statistics showing discrimination on the part of the railroads against Omaha brought in its report, was discharged and another committee appointed to put the report before the freight representatives of the railroads involved. This last committee will report back to the general assembly at the meeting set for Saturday afternoon, January 17.

This report was not read at the meeting nor its contents made public in any way. This policy, the grain men determined, was the proper one to follow until the matter had been placed before the railroads and the latter had indicated what they intended to do about it. That the discrimination alleged came out in the actual figures, however, is inferred from the fact that the committee is going on with the matter.

Chairman Peck appointed as the committee to interview the railroad representatives the following: N. Merriam, F. S. Cowgill, F. J. Campbell, W. C. Sunderland, N. B. Updike. The idea in selecting these five, said Mr. Peck, was to get one that was doing business over each of the five railroads involved.

ELOPING COUPLE IS CAUGHT

Manny Coleman and Mrs. Robinson Arrested at Shreveport on a Warrant.

Manny O. Coleman and Mrs. Lillie Robinson with whom he eloped from this city on December 24, have been arrested in Shreveport, La. The local police learned of the affair through the husband of the woman, but took no steps to trace the parties and had not last night been informed of the arrest. It is probable that Robinson saw the county attorney and that a warrant was issued.

Coleman was a shipping clerk for the Adams & Kelly company and lived at Tenth and Clark streets. He is a handsome man, 33 years old, and deserted a wife and five small children. Mrs. Robinson had known him before she went to Emerson, Ia., two years ago with her husband. She is only 18 years of age and a good-looking blonde.

Robinson appeared in this city on the day before Christmas and tearfully told the tale of his wrongs. He had suspected nothing. On December 23 his wife received a telegram from Omaha, bearing the name of her brother, Fred Sillik, of 1549 North Eleventh street, and saying that their mother was very ill and that Mrs. Robinson must come immediately. This telegram was a forgery. Robinson drove his wife the four miles to Emerson and saw her on the train. After she had gone some person who had had his suspicions aroused told the husband that he had better come to Omaha. Robinson came by the next train, which brought him here the next morning. Coleman and Mrs. Robinson were gone.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE WIND

Atlee Hart Says Dakota County Suffered Severely During the Blow.

Atlee Hart, editor of the North Nebraska Eagle of Dakota City, is in the city. In regard to the storm of Tuesday night Mr. Hart said:

"The force of the wind was terrific. Much worse, I should say, than it was in this part of the state. All through Dakota county cattle sheds are lying in sections about the fields and fences down. I saw many great trees which had been split right down to the base or pulled up by the roots. In Sioux City the instruments showed the wind to be blowing for from three to five minutes at the rate of eighty-six miles an hour, and for four or five hours seventy-five miles was recorded. Notwithstanding the long continued northwest wind it thawed all the time, and on the river, where there had been fourteen inches of ice before the storm, there was barely six afterward. Coming down on the train we noticed that the storm had been as destructive as in Dakota county until after we passed Bender."

HEAR MISS MUNCHOFF SING

Omaha Vocalist Appears at Musicale Before the Elite of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Archibald E. Freer, 112 Lake Shore Drive, gave a musicale this afternoon, introducing Miss Mary Munchoff of Omaha, who has just returned from a six years' sojourn in Paris. Miss Eleanor Scheib, Mrs. Freer, Mrs. Americus Callahan and Mrs. Hopkins also contributed to the program. Among the guests were: Mesdames Clarence Wooley, B. F. Ayre, John Weaver, Charles Henrotin, William Tracy, Thomas Erskine, S. B. Barrett, Gordon Strong, Samuel Jewett, Harold McCormick, Arthur Caton, Misses Winifred Barrett, Pauline Kohlsaat, Helen Gilbert, members of Chicago's first families.

RUSH TO GET STEEL STOCK

Trust Employes Apply for More Shares Than Directorate Appropriated for Them.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—An official of the United States Steel corporation reports that applications to the amount of 26,400 shares have thus far been made by over 12,000 employes who wish to avail themselves of the profit-sharing plan.

The original proposition called for the distribution of only 25,000 shares, but in order to meet the increased demand extra stock probably will be bought in the open market.

MICKEY TAKES OATH

New Governor of Nebraska Formally Sworn in Yesterday Afternoon.

INAUGURAL MESSAGE TO LEGISLATURE

Reminds Members of Necessity of Making Appropriations with Care.

DIRECTS ATTENTION TO REVENUE LAWS

Necessity of Providing Some Means of Reducing State's Floating Debt.

OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS TOUCHED ON

Retiring Governor Also Addresses Legislature on Matters of Administration—Appropriations for Coming Biennium.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Jan. 8.—(Special.)—Nebraska is no longer humiliated with Ezra P. Savage as its chief executive. His official light went out this afternoon with final extinguishment before the joint session of the legislature convened to witness the inauguration of John H. Mickey as governor.

The two governors presented a notable contrast in every respect and although the crowd in attendance, which fairly filled both floor and galleries, listened with patience to the addresses of both outgoing and incoming executives, there was a visible emotion of relief when the lengthy communication of Governor Savage had been completed and the formal oath administered by Chief Justice Sullivan that marked the beginning of the term of the new governor.

Governor Savage began to read his message at 2:30 o'clock and did not finish it until 3:45. During the entire hour and fifteen minutes that he was talking the legislators sat in restless silence and gave only faint applause at the conclusion. Governor Mickey was heartily applauded and his twenty-minute talk received more rapt attention, to say nothing of more favorable appreciation. On the few points which he touched in common with his predecessor Governor Mickey almost invariably disagreed with him in his conclusions and recommendations. His remedies for the problem presented by the complicated conditions of the state's revenues are along different lines from those suggested by Governor Savage.

Points of Difference.

Governor Savage attacked the supreme court commission ferociously and insisted that it is no longer necessary, while Governor Mickey recommends its continuation, with six instead nine commissioners, until some provision can be made for enlarging the membership of the supreme bench. Governor Savage asked the legislature to submit to the people the question of calling a constitutional revision by the submission of an amendment permitting future amendments to be voted on at any general or special election instead of as now at the biennial elections of legislators only. Governor Savage decried the demand for the rebuilding of the Norfolk insane asylum, asserting that all the insane wards of the state could be amply cared for by the existing institutions, while Governor Mickey specially urged an appropriation to re-establish the burned asylum at Norfolk. Governor Savage wanted the auditor and land commissioner abolished as a part of the state executive family, while Governor Mickey asked that these officers be strengthened by the creation of the state accountant to audit and check up all the vouchers and bills of state institutions.

The characteristic feature of Governor Mickey's inaugural as it struck upon his auditors was his full realization of the responsibilities assumed by him along with his official duties. Every word and sentence seemed to be an earnestness of purpose and his invocation of divine help in the discharge of new duties reflected the deep religious convictions of the man.

Verdict on Savage's Message.

So far as the message of Governor Savage is concerned the general verdict is that it is an admixture of good, bad and in some cases ludicrous propositions. His discussion of the school fund investments is an apology for the methods employed, with his sanction in purchasing securities through middlemen to knock out a profit at the expense of the taxpayers. He repeats the story about the state board being unable to pay premiums on bond purchases out of the school fund in spite of the fact that they have been paying premiums right along out of this fund in the purchase of registered state warrants. His remarks about eliminating municipal franchises by throwing the doors open for the use of city streets by public service corporations indiscriminately on condition of a royalty on gross earnings sent a titter around the room, as did likewise his recommendation that the offices of auditor and land commissioner be struck out of the constitution. In general his recommendations for reduction of expenses by lopping off supernumerary employes appealed to common sense, but even here his inconsistency was exhibited when he urged additional appropriation for the game wardens, food inspectors and oil inspectors. It is worthy of note that his "big heart" had to be brought into exhibition when on reading his recommendations for the abolition of the Soldiers' home at Grand Island he referred to the fact that within a few years the last survivors of the civil war will have disappeared, and accompanied the rendition by an outflow of tears.

Hostile to Organized Labor.

A significant part of the Savage pronunciamento is its undisguised tone of hostility to organized labor unquestionably emanating from his close contact with John N. Baldwin of the Union Pacific and the emergencies arising out of the Union Pacific strike. Through Governor Savage the request was made for an increase in the state militia ostensibly for the purpose of protecting property rights, but really to overawe organized labor and to place at the disposal of the big railroad companies an armed force paid by the state. The same antipathy to labor is unconsciously exposed in the recommendation that the Bureau of Industrial statistics be done away with and its functions made to devolve upon the State Banking board, the State Board of Agriculture and the Department of Instruction. The Bureau of Industrial Statistics ever since its inception has been regarded as an adjunct to organized labor and has been presided over by a member of some trades union throughout almost the entire period. If the work performed by this bureau were apportioned as the governor advises the banking board would take care of the bank statistics, the Board of Agriculture the farm statistics and the superintendent of public instruction