section 241 of the tariff act for refining im-

ported sugar in bond is applicable only sugars in solid form and not to melasses.

Hillside Pleasures

The entertainment given Friday night at

the Hillside Congregational church was well

attended and was the best of the kind given

for some time in this church. The selections

were all well rendered, especially those of

the Misses Evans, Leggett, Colby and Holi-

day and Messrs. Festner, Fenton and Gellen-beck. Mr. Festner's zither playing was heartily applauded and he would have re-

sponded to the second encore but for the lateness of the hour. Messrs. Gellenbeck and

Bumgardner also gave some very fine selec

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

Special Mail Service.

Postmaster Glasgow states that he has let

the contract for the special mail service to

Lewis H. Potts. The mails will be carried to

the Union depot, Omaha, at So'clock a. m and at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Cudahy Fire Company Dance.

The fire department of the Cudahy pack-

ing company gave a social and dance Priday

evening. Vennto's orchestra furnished the

music. Twenty-five couples joined in the grand march, led by Captain John M. Ritchey and Mrs. Phillips. The office was used for dancing and a musical entertala-

ment was given in the parlors, A sumptu-

Clan Gordon Election.

Clans, elected the following officers Friday

evening: A. C. Troup, C.; H. Lowrie,

Notes About the City.

Emil Strauss of the Cudaby office force is

Mrs. C. W. Phelps has gone to Schuyler

Mr. and Mrs. Eli H. Doud have returned

Fred Saunders is confined to his room with

Mrs. Albert Sloane has gone to Loup City

Constable Andrew A. Donnelly is confined to his room with fever.

J. P. and Michael Murphy will sojourn fortnight with friends in McCook.

block. Twenty-fourth and N streets.

A. V. Miller has removed to the Brandes

N. W. Wells of the Cudahy force has gone

Misses Elia Donnell, Letitia Scanlon and Mary J. Kenney will go to Denver to visit

Patrick C. Quinn of the Cudahy fire de

partment left last evening for Chicago for a

William L. Gregson of the office force at

the packing houses of Swift & Co. bas re-

Richard Fennesy and Michael McNamee will go east to spend the holidays. They will spend New Years in Chicago.

The Pose Plastique.

The pose plastique craze, and now the

pose plastique fad. Those who saw Gene-

vieve Thompson last season in her statue

poses remember a very graceful and

pretty woman whose Grecian draperies

and attitudes milaly suggested certain

famous statuary. This season the statue

pose will be carried out with great atten-

Dress, make-up, wigs, will be quite as

important as the attitudes, and the pose

plastique will have a run as a drawing-

room entertainment. One, two or three

moving statues may be seen upon a par-

lor stage, hung severely in folds of black

cambric. The lights are all turned out

save the lantern which illumines the

stage, bringing out in sharp relief the

poseur or poseure, as the case may be. We will take for granted that you are

a Delsartian and accomplished in all lithe, supple turns of the body and facial

expressions conveying all the passions

of the soul. If you are of the feminine

gender your costume must be a simple

cloth, cut in Parthenia-like fashion

falling loose from the low neck and

drawn in a bit at the waist with a loose

ly knotted white cord. Your wig must

be white and the hair caught in a genu-

Neck, arms, face and hands must b whitened, and then you are ready to

pose. A man must wear a sort of Roman

toga, white tights and buskins, and a

white wig. All sorts of beautiful plas

tiques may be done by a graceful man and woman together. At a Sorosis en-tertainment at the Cordova the other

evening Edith Chalmers, the young

Canadian who does this sort of thing ad-

mirably, created a sensation with her

plastiques. She was assisted by one of

her pupils, a youth as graceful as

fawn and with the face of a young Augustus. "The Storm," "Paul and Virginia," "The Carnival," are all suitable

subjects for poses, besides hundreds of

others, including representations of jeal-

ousy, consolation, temptation, protection, in fact all sorts of subjects will

easily suggest themselves to the poseur.

Soft, low music, accompanies the posing

changing from grave to gay, according

to the subject of the plastique, and

very pretty and new entertainment is provided. Dresden china effects are spe-

A Man's Idea.

Here is a man's idea of what the per

fect woman should be, for some sweet

girl to cut and paste in her scrap

First of all, because he is a man, h

insists that the perfect woman shall

always be well dressed, in as much taste as the silly fashion of the day will allow, and in such a way as "to set off her

beauty when she is young; to make her

seem still beautiful when she is past her

youth, and to hide the ravages of time

She must be sympathetic, and not tall

so as to show how clever she is, but to

bring out the best points of the man she

She must be intelligent and gracious

as well as sympathetic, and always a woman, of whom other women think

She must love everything that is

beautiful and good, and hate everything

that is coarse and ugly.

And the man who has set forth this

comprehensive little gospel of woman-

hood, which every girl would do well to

read, mark and inwardly digest, is none

Ruskin gives dressing, also, as one c

the three cardinal virtues which every

womanly woman must possess, and says

that women should always "dress beau

tifully, not finely, unless on occasion, and then very finely and beautifully too." It would appear that, in con-

sideration of refined men, true wome

are queens of the realm by right divine

and lose something of their high pre-

rogative when their robes of state are

other than Walter Besant.

shabby and crumpled.

book, says the New York Sun.

when she is old."

is talking to.

and speak well.

cially attractive in these plastiques.

ine Psyche knot at the base.

little gown of white cashmere or cheese

o Baltimore, Md., to spend the holidays.

Masson has returned from

Clan Gordon, No. 63, Order of Scottish

ous banquet was served.

nond and John Wilson

n Chicago.

from Chicago.

George H.

Plainwell, Mich.

a painful abscess.

to visit a daughter.

ortnight's visit.

turned from St. Louis.

Monday morning.

## THOSE OPPRESSED RAILROADS

Condition of Nebraska Railways Analysed by Attorney General Leese.

HAD TO FIGHT THE BATTLE ALONE.

The State Board of Transportation Farce - Paying Dividends on Watered Stock-An Interesting Document.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 20 .- | Special to THE BEE. |- The annual report of the attorney general to the governor is now in the hands of the printer and is probably the most important document ever written by General Leese. His comments on the board of transportation are the result of his long connection with that body and may create something of a sensation. The following extracts are made from the document:

"The subject of transportation is one of the most important questions that we are called on as state officers to meet.

'I have given this subject as much attention as my other official duties would permit and I am free to say that the present system is a complete failure. I am thoroughly convinced that the only true solution to the railroad problem must be worked out through a railroad commission, but any system such as ours that requires three men to do the work and make all reports or recommendations to the various companies only to be signed by certain state officers who pave not had a chance to examine into the subject matter is to my mind very unsatisfactory, especially so when the board alone is the responsible party and held to a strict account for the work by the peo-ple of the state who place them in office. Experience has fully demonstrated that the railroad corporations of the state are too powerful in their influence and too corrupt in their methods of defense for the people to expect much relief from extortionate rates or unjust discrimination under our present sys Our board is too cumbersome, and I believe that the present law should be re pealed and a maximum schedule of rates be adopted by the legislature on a basis with other states similarly situated. That the governor be given the power to appoint three secretaries to see that the law is not violated, and I feel safe in saying that such a law will answer until a constitutional amendment could be submitted to the people to elect a commissioner and will certainly be an improvement on our present system.
"This board has not acted in harmony on all matters, and yet I do not claim that I am

entirely to blame for the discord, believing as I do from a conscious standpoint that the railroad corporations have been and are now charging too great a rate for the transporta tion of freight in this state. I have tried my best to so reduce the tariff or schedule of rates as to bring it down to something near an equality with the rates charged for simi-Iar services in the state of Iowa. I do not claim that the rate in Nebraska should be the same as that charged in Iowa, but did claim and claim now, that the basis of rate making in the two states should be the same, and whatever the conditions might be that entitled Iowa to a less rate than Nebraska let her have it, and no good reason has ever been advanced to the board why a tax on every article of produce and merchan dise a person uses should be placed on the same the moment it is placed on Nebraska

"It is true that Iowa has a greater mileage than Nebraska and has a greater tonnage than we have, still when we come to consider the advantages of constructing and maintaining the roads that this state has over those in Iowa, I am not prepared to say that our rates should be much in excess of those charged in Iowa, if any, in fact. The grades in Nebraska are very light compared with those of Iowa, we have less bridging to do and less wash-outs and snow blockades. But the majority of the board could not or would not view the question as I did and stead-fastly refused to make any reduction what The question has agitated the public mind for some time, and at times has re-ceived public recognition in our party platforms, but all to no purpose. found in the political revolution of November

It seems to me that if the railroad com panies could be made to understand that it was for their interests to lighten the burdens of the people and that the prosperity of this people was the prosperity of the cor poration it would be a step in the right direc tion. But such is not the case. In fact it is directly opposite, for when the people pros-per the railroads prosper, and when the peo-ple suffer the rates go on and the railroads prosper just the same.

"I can only account for this on one hypothesis and that is the necessity of the managers on the western lines making a large per cent as dividends to the stockholders. This is where the great difficulty lies. The rates charged today are large enough to yield a dividend amounting in some cases to 8 per cent on stock that costs the stockholders nothing whatever but for the printing, and the officers of these roads use every effort and strain every point to have the stock holders of their respective lines of road re-ceive their annual dividend."

"How can this be remedied?" is the question we ask ourselves. Railroad corporations are entitled to a fair return on the money

they have invested, and nothing more.

"What then is the actual capital invested on which a corporation is entitled to have a dividencit is it the money received from the sale of mortgage bonds or is it the amount in actual cash paid in by the stockholders for the stock they have precised. the stock they have received! Or is it the actual cash put in the road and derived from the sale of bonds and for stock issued? other capital, either in bonds or stock, is fic-titious and expressly declared by section 5 of article 11 of our constitution to be absolutely void.
"It is a notorious fact that the roads in

Nebraska are openly violating this plain pro-vision of our fundamental law and in many instances the only money invested in rail roads is that derived from the sale of bonds and then stock to the same amount is issued gratuitously to the shareholders upon which dividends by paying exorbitant rates of trans

portation. "The poration cannot legally exceed cash, labor and property actually re-ceived and applied to build, operate and maintain a railroad, and yet it is an admitted fact that the railroads in this state have outstanding bonds and stock to a very large amount that have not been issued for money, labor or property. If a state officer endeavors to bring the corporations to an account for such open and notorious violations of our fundamental law, the officer in charge of the road and the press of the state so far as he has subsidized it, turn loose on him and brand him as a demagogue. This is wrong. The day is not far distant when the people will be bound hand and foot if these monopolies

are not checked. "I would recommend a law forbidding an railroad corporation from issuing any mort-gage bonds or stock until an itemized account of the cash labor or property duly sworn to, has been presented to some officer of the state for examination, and if found to be a true account of the money, labor or property received, to register and certify the same as issued in pursuance of law, and as constituting a part of the capital stock of such corporation. Such a law would strike out all fictitious increase of capital stock of all the roads now in operation, as well as all those to be formed hereafter, and with such a law the rates of transportation could be fixed so that an honest dividend could be made on an honest dollar invested. Such a law now governs all counties, cities, pre-cincts and school districts in this state, limiting the issue to a per cent of the valuation, and I know of no good reason why such a provision could not be carried into effect, limiting the indebtedness of railroad corpora-tion to an issue of stock or bonds, or both to

its full value. "Two years ago, in my biennial report, I called your excellency's attention to the bill pending before congress to extend the debt due to the government from the Union Pacific railway company. And while my views may not have been couched in the nicest language, your excellency criticised the same and refused to concur therein. The notice given to that part of my report in your mes-sage did, however, attract the attention of congress, as well as the citizens of this state, and 26,000 people of Nebraska have petitioned congress to vote

against the bill to extend the debt due to the government, and praying that the government might foreclose their lien and put the Union Pacific railway on a cash basis. On January 20, 1890, I called the attention of W. H. H. Mitler, the attorney general of the United States, to this company's many violations of the law, but all to no purpose.

The bill to extend the debt, I am happy to

ness amounting to about \$115,000,000. Such

been known before in any civilized country

excepting the one transaction made by the government with the Credit Mobilier.

railroad trust that is a menace to public

rights, and unless something is done, and that, too, immediately, the day is not far dis-

tant when the people of this country are bound hand and foot and condemned to per

the above facts, and their appeals year after

year for relief have been laughed to scorn

to be used, and that is government control of

This is a question that takes precedence

over many important ones that are now agi-tating the public mind. And the question we ask ourselves is whether or not it is better

for the people to submit themselves and their business to the tender mercies of the railroad

"The principal objections made against the government control and ownership is that

ast increase of patronage of the governmen

would be dangerous to our republican insti

tutions. The first ebjection is as untenable as the latter. With one man controlling the principal roads of this country competition

will be as much destroyed as it is now be tween Seward and Lincoln, where the Chi

cago, Burlington & Quincy is the owner of both lines of railroad. Competition will be

both lines of railroad. Competition will be destroyed in either case and it resolves itself

down to the one question whether or not the profits go into the pockets of the

one man or go to the government. If the masses were to determine this ques-tion there would be one unanimous voice in

"The second argument is absurd. There is no corner of this union that is free from rail-

road influence in all political matters. It enters the doors of the merchants, the sanc-

tum sanctorum of the press, and the courts

of our states and nation, always taking an active part—from the election of a chairman

of a board of village trustees to the election

of a president of the United States—savagely holding back in its ranks those who would

break from its corrupting embrace and de-teriorating influence. If the government should take the control, this growing danger

strictly carried out, where removals cannot

take place without cause, and ability and per-sonal merit alone, and not political influence,

to the Jay Goulds and Vanderbilts and Rock-

afellers.
"I believe in the government control and

also believe that a commencement should be made by foreclosing the lien of the govern-ment against the Union Pacific railroad and

taking possession of the same, and trust that

your excellency will bring the matter before our legislature so that they can send a memo-

rial to congress and bring the question to an issue before the people of the country.

"I believe that the government is even going to try the experiment. The time is now and the place is here in Nebraska, by

foreclosing the lien of the government on the Union Pacific railroad. The road is worth the first mortgage bond, which the govern-

ment has to pay anyhow, and could lose noth ing by taking the road.

The trial could be made, and if the experi-

ment was successful on this one road, the ways and means could be provided by the

government to take charge of all other roads, and at the same time the most gigantic trust this world has ever seen will be nipped in the

bud. The government will settle a long-standing debt with an insolvent creditor.

"The question should have a starting point

from our state, through our state legislature. The cry of individuals goes unheeded, and

if Nebraska through her chief executive

causes our legislature to speak on this subjection representatives will obey their will.

only resolves itself down to one question; th

will of the corporations or the will of the

people. "I will say in conclusion that I have mentioned these facts because I am about to retire from office, where for six years I have labored to restore some of the rights of the people of the state that have been stolen

from them by the continued encroachments of the railroad corporations, but I am sorry to say that I have discovered that the people

cannot obtain any relief under existing con-ditions and believe that the best way to re-

heve the people from the impending danger is

for the government to take the absolute con trol of the railroads of our country."

Pollock and Patterson.

and Miss Lida Patterson were united in

marriage in the parlors of the bijou Hotel

Riley of Plattsmouth. The ceremony was

performed by Kev. Mr. Baird of that city

assisted by Rev. Mr. Kerr who, for some

time past, has been connected with Bellevue

college. The parlors and the bay window in

which the couple stood when the nuptial cer-

emony was performed were banked with

flowers, the effect of the whole being that of

a parterie in the June time. The groom was

attended by Mr. James Pollock of Platts-

mouth and the bride by Miss Lucy Wolcost

of Weeping Water, the wedding march being

performed by Miss Edith Patterson who

with artistic skill, presided at the pians.

The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs.
Thomas Patterson, and the bride the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Pattterson of Piattsmouth and a cousin of Mr. Joseph

brocaded silk, which but enhanced her rare

ersonal charms.

After the ceremony the wedding party ad

journed to the dining room where Host Van-arnam had spread the most elaborate and appetizing tables ever set under similar cir-

cumstances in that city.

The groom is one of the confidential clerks in the Frst National bank of Plattsmouth,

and hundreds of friends congratulate him

High Five.

The Premier high five club was enter-

tained at the hospitable home of Mrs. Moritz

Mover last Wednesday evening. Eleven

spirited games were played, after which de-

lightful refreshments were served. Mrs. A.

Haas was the lucky winner of the high prize,

a pretty silver bonbonniere, and Mrs. S.

Katz won the consolation prize, a handsome

sachet. Mr. Lobman carried off the gentle

men's high prize while Mr. Aaron Cahn won

the booby, a quaint tobacco pouch. The

members of the club are Mr. and Mrs. Moritz

Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Max Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. B. Polack, Mr. and Mrs. S. Katz, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Cahn, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cahn, Mr. and Mrs. I. New, Mr. and Mrs.

obman, Mr. and Mrs. Heyn, Mr. and Mrs.

bride was attired in a cream colored

Campbell of THE BEE.

upon his nuptials.

Last Wednesday evening Mr. T. H. Pollock

to the people's rights would be forever moved. The civil service rules could

would be the test for alvancement.

favor of government control.

empetition will be destroyed and that the

trust or to the government of our country?

"The people of this state are cognizant of

ment debt as follows:

such properties

petual bondage.

\$10,000,000

suy, has not thus far become a law.
"It is true that the government MADE BY ALL "It is true that the government lien is inferior to the first mortgage of \$33,-DENIALS PARTIES. 530,512, but by extending the government dept, amounting now to about \$65,000,000, it Contestant's Attorney's Fail to Show

will be inferior to \$115,000,000 indebtedness The act of 1862 and 1878 secures the governa Single Instance of Interference with a Voter's Rights "First—By a second den on 1,400 miles of road that not the company about \$600,000,000 at the Polls. second -By a first lien on all Union Pacific assets, surplus, net carnings and properties acquired since 1878, and therefore, a first lien on all branch liens, purchased or built with

Interest in the contest is waning rapidly, as spectators about the Boyd table can only hear of continued peace and good will on "Third-By a lien on all the unsold land of election day and other things that they althe Union Pacific road, amounting to over ready knew. At the Powers table the stock of prohibitionists is apparently running low Fourth-By a first lien for \$9,000,000 on the land, notes and cash in hand of the land trustees, valued at \$13,000,000. "The Frye funding bill, the one now pendand the contestant's attorneys are now glad to offer the evidence of parties who have even heard that assaults were made, but know ing, proposes that the government surren-der this lien, and accept a new lien due in fifty years, inferior to all the bonds and indebtednothing of it personally.

WHY CONTINUE THE FARCE?

Futile Efforts of Prohibitionists to Prove

Outrages on Election Day.

S. R. Rush was the first witness examined vesterday morning in behalf of Mr. Powers. an unbusiness-like transaction has never He said he was a lawyer, and had visited the potts on election day to see what was going on. He saw one or two drunken men a few "By the recent change in the affairs of the blocks from the polls in the Third ward, and Union Pacific railway, one man standing in his office in New York city can, by raising heard one of them say he was hungry for prohibitionists; did not see anything that his hand, advance the rates of transporta-tion over the routes that he con-trols, reaching from China to the Atlantic coast. This transaction is only a part played in the formation of a gigantic was a menace to the life of any prohibitionist based upon what he saw and heard, he could not say that a person ped-dling prohibition tickets would be in danger of even bodily harm; peddled tickets for Boyd at the fourth prenet of the Fourth ward the greater part the day and saw many republicans voting for the democratic candidate for governor.

James O. Allen, a colored man, was next sworn. Had lived in Omaha seventeen years. Voted the republican ticket and for the amondment at the first precinct of the Third ward. Peddled tickets and remained there Was sure he voted for the amend

T.; J. French, chaplain; Frank H. Cautlie, recording secretary; R. A. Me-Farland, financial secretary; T. Falconer, treasurer; J. C. Buchanan, S. H.; Alexander Lyall, J. H.; W. B. Rutherford, J.; A Duncan, W.; A. B. Rutherford, S.; R. Me Donald, physician; George W. McDonald, piper, Trustees—H. Brown, W. R. Drummond and John Wilson. Cross-Examined-The election passed very quietly. Had seen many rougher ones and some that were "lots peaceabler." Could not tell how he voted on the judgeship amend-ment. Is engaged in no business whatever. Reads the Lincoln Call and New York Voice The man conducting the contest again inter-rupted to state that the official returns might show prohibition votes, but they did not show as many as they had proven to have been voted. He was advised by Mr. Offut to get sworn evidence into the record and not ad-vance his unsupported statement.

During the cross-examination of Allen, Mr. Offut stated that he liked to hear the witness alk, as he was born in the south himself and had a colored 'mammy."

"The colored folks are nice people, aren't

they i" he inquired of the witness, "Why, some of 'em is," was the reply, "an' ome of 'em is as mean as any of the white

The laugh which ensued was engaged in by

everybody. At the noon hour an adjournment on this side of the case was taken until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, when Cashier Davis of the First National bank will again be placed upon the stand.

Christian Rosicker, a painter at the Union Pacific shops, was the first witness called on the Boyd side of the house He was a cancidate for county commissioner on the independent ticket at the last general election. He said that the election was very quiet and peaceable formerly lived in Utica and in New city, and he found the election the most orderly that he ever saw. It was far more so than he ever witnessed in New York under the Tweed regime. He saw nothing that would indicate that there was any truth the stories told by the prohibitionists and he did not believe them.

John T. Clarke was the next witness and "The crowned heads of Europe have he was still on the stand at the hour of adoperated railroads in a very satisfactory manner. And can it be said that a government of the people, for and by the people is so dishonest and corrupt that we cannot trust it with the same power, or must we continue to trust to the Jay Goulds and Vanderbills and Eastjournment at noon. His examination was confined to what he saw on the day of election He repeated the same story of prevailing peace, quiet and good will. At noon he was excused until 2 o'clock. The cross-examination of Mr. Clarke was

continued in the afternoon. He was certain that the great interest felt in the defeat of prohibition was what caused the unusually large representation of business men about

Charles Wasner sworn—Have resided at Grand Island for nineteen years. Voted there at the last general election in the Sec-ond ward. Saw Mr. Whitney and Mr. Law-ton challenging for the prohibitionists. They challenged principally old residents of the ward, well known citizens, and delayed the vote so much that at 10:30 only about thirty or forty votes had been cast. The mayor, at the request of the judges, instructed the marshal to clear the room of the people standing about. There was no attend to prevent anyone from voting for empt to prevent anyone from voting for Powers or any other candidate, or for the prohibitory amendment. The elec-tion there was quiet and orderly, Lawton and Whitney defied Mr. Royce to have them arrested and he swore out a war-rant for them for having challenged him in order to obstruct the ballot, he being an old resident and well known citizen. Whitney lived in the ward and knew the voters there Lawton did not reside in the ward. Whitner is in the real estate business and I am engage in the same business. He has known me eight or nine years, yet he challenged my vote. He has lived within four blocks of me. Lee and Strong of the independent party brought a contest against Hall on account of alleged trouble in this ward, but the contest has been dropped, Cross-examined—Am a republican. Don't

know Whitney's politics. Don't know that he is a republican. Know that his son is a democrat. A police officer was at the polls all day. Shoved Whitney aside when he challenged my vote. He gave no reason for his challenge. He knew that I was a legal voter. Think that is a democratic ward Was a member of the Bankers' and Business Men's association. Did not naturalize any

A. P. Tukey, sworn-Have resided in Ne braska twelve years. Was judge of election at the First precinct of the Fourth ward at the last general election. Was there all day and saw no trouble, jostling or acts of violence. Have voted in Maine and Minnesota, and this was fully as orderly an election as I ever saw. Heard no complaints of anyone about not being allowed to vote. Am a real estate mar Saw prohibition ticket peddiers about the polls. Captain Lyons was one of them. Saw no one molest him. He was close to the window several times during the day. No voters were challenged. About two-thirds of the vote was cast before 2 o'clock, and it was largely a vest pocket vote. There was a larger rep-resentation of the better element than I ever

resentation of the better element than I ever saw before at the polls.

J. C. Gyerum sworn—Was at the First district of the Third ward on the day of election and saw Rev. Mr. Shinn there. He challenged about every other voter for fully half an hour. About lifty voters complained that Mr. Shinn was not a voter in that ward, and an officer told him several times to get away from the window. He was a large man and took up more of the window than was left for the voters. He said sometimes that he knew a voter did not live in the times that he knew a voter did not live in the ward. He refused to leave the poils and an officer threw him away from the window, telling him that if he returned he would ar-rest him. Mr. Shinn acknowledged that he did not live in the ward. There was a little excitement over Shinn's conduct, but after

he left everything was quiet. Cross-examined-Am a painter. The of-ficer led Mr. Shinn a few feet and told him to keep away from the polls, as he had no right to challenge in a ward where he did not live and obstruct voters. Saw no drunken

men about the polls.

L. A. Goldsmith, sworn—Am a saloon keeper. Have resided in Omaha eight years. Voted at the last general election at the First precinct of the Third ward, and was there at Rev. Mr. Shinn was there and we stood opposite each other as challengers. There were several challengers, and we agreed to keep back from the win-dow, Mr. Shinn among the num-ber, and we all stepped away. Mr. Shinn went back to the window, but finally was persuaded to leave again and an officer went to the corner with him, as he officer went to the corner with him, as he said he was willing to keep away from the window but did not want to go through the crowd. He challenged my vote. The crowd was good natured and Mr. Shinn gave me his card. The only trouble was between young Pat Ford and O'Brien. Ford was a special policeman and he pulled O'Brien off the porch. They are both democrats. Cross-examined-Saloons were closed on election day. They opened in the evening

after the polls were closed and some we're LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. court adjourned at 4 o'clock until 10 o'clock

A Sugar Decision. A Suggestion for Saving the Time of the WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.- Acting on the ad-Supreme Court. vice of the attorney general the treasury department has decided that the provision in

TOO MANY DECISIONS IN WRITING.

Jails and Poor Houses-Government Construction of Railroads -The Usury Question.

License Money for the Support of

McCook, Neb., Dec. 19,-To the Editor of THE BEE: I desire to take advantage of your liberal offer to express my ideas on the subject of "necessary legislation," and more especially in regard to relieving our already overburdened supreme court. Had the amendment to the constitution, in-

creasing the number of supreme judges, carried, it would have for the time being facilitated business, and probably the docket would have been cleared up, but even this would have afforded but temporary relief, as in a few years even five judges would be overwhelmed with the number of cases that daily pour into the office of the clerk of the supreme court.

If the coming legislature would amend section 18 of chapter 19 of the revised statutes, which now provides that the supreme court must file a written opinion in all questions that come before it, and substitute in its place a section with some provision similar to the following:

"The opinions of the supreme court on all questions brought before it shall be rendered orally, and no opinion shall be written for publication unless a majority of the judges of the supreme court determine that the points involved are new and that such opinion will add something of importance to the jurisprudence of the state; in which case the judges shall officially certify to said fact before same shall be printed in the official reports."

As it is now the time of the supreme court is to a considerable extent taken with writing opinions in cases which are neither new o novel, and an oral opinion would suffice as well as one written out at great length.

In a great majority of cases where there is in oral agreement by the attorneys, the an oral agreement by the attorneys, the judges of the supreme court would have no difficulty in reaching a conclusion and immediately passing on the questions involved, and as there would be no opinion to prepare could pass on to another case. And in cafes where the issue is submitted on briefs, but a few minutes of examination woud be required in a majority of the cases to determine whether there were any "novel" questions presented, An amendment to section 18 would per-haps cut off a part of the "perquisites" of the supreme court reporter, but his loss would be the gain of the people of the state at large and instead of the supreme court being "two years behind," in a short time would be caught up and there would be some hope getting a decision in matters where the cision of the highest court in the state is de

sired on the questions at issue.

As it is now, it is possible to wear out or practically bankrupt a poor litigant, and in a measure defeat justice, as it takes about five years from the time of the commencement of the case in the district court to get a decision in the supreme court of the state.

And now as the amendment providing for additional judges was defeated, and as I think through an honest but mistaken desire to re duce expenditures, let the coming legislature adopt a measure substantially as above out lined and in this way relieve our overbur dened supreme court. Hugh W. Cole. HUGH W. COLE.

Superintendent A. C. Foster of the packing houses of Swift & Co. is in Ashund, assisting in the construction of the new ice houses. License Money and the Schools. WILSONVILLE, Neb., Dec. 18 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: You will not find my name in your list of subscribers, but for all that I read several copies of THE BEE during the last campaign. I conclude that you are sincerely in favor of any means that will lessen the evils of intemperance but that you be lieve, as I do, that more can be done under the present laws than with a nominally prohibitory law and joints. But, Mr. Editor, I think there might be a change made in the use of the license money that would have a better moral effect than to apply it to the tion to detail, says the New York World. school fund. We do not need saloon licenses to educate our children. But if such money could be used to support jails and poornouses and to prosecute criminals, I think prohibition might see how just it was for the saloon keeper to pay for the damage he does. I write to you because I know that if the idea strikes you favorably you will know how to present it and can secure the change

MRS. G. C. BURNS. The Construction of Railroads. OSCEOLA, Neb., Dec. 20.—To the Editor of THE BEE: The railroad question in Nebraska is certainly a leading question, in which the cry of class legislation will not cease till the government considers the interests of the people, in preference to being the collecting agent and guardian of the present system of

railroadism. I believe the best way to solve the railroad question is for the government to build railroads, issuing guaranteed currency for the same, payable twenty years, or more, after date; and like the "greenbacks," a legal ten der for all debts, public and private. Th earnings of the roads may be used to redeem The greatest benefit to be gained from this

system would be: Increase in volume of currency,
 Labor for the unemployed.

 Cheap rates of transportation.
 With a railroad between New York and Omaha constructed on this plan, Nebraska farmers would get their produce to New York for less than it now costs to get it to Chicago. John H. Anderson, Chicago. The Usury Question.

PALMYRA, Neb., Dec. 20 .- To the Editor o

THE BEE: Your invitation to the readers of THE BEE to send in their respective views of the leading issues of the day meets with my approval, and I will lay before your readers my opinions of the usury laws and their cure. It is a well known fact that all the usury laws of our several states are failures. Now the question arises, can this evil not be met! I answer unhesitatingly that it can—by the homeopathic principle of "similia similibus curanter" — like evils cure like evils Let the general government loan to the several states, taking their bonds at 1 per cent, the state loaning the money borrowed to the citizens at 3 per cent, under the same laws that regulate of school laws. It may be said that this would create a redundancy of currency, or in other words inflation, but when we reflect that the loaning fraternity would at once find their loans paid up, and of course would be com-

pelled to come down to the level of the gen-eral government, and instead of an increase t would only unlock the treasuries not of Jucie Sam but of the shylocks.

Now in this idea we would solve two prob lems first, we would supply the volume of currency needed, secondly usury would be abolished, and all violators of the law disposed of at one fell swoop. This plan need not interfere with our beautiful national clas-

tic banking system, for if the business men would rather borrow of the national bank at 10 per cent, who is to say nay JOHN S. MAIREN. Lanning Pleads Guilty.

Chief Seavey received word from Kirkwood, Ill., yesterday to the effect that Frank Morris, alias Lanning, who was arrested in Omaha some time ago with a large amount of money in his pockets, had pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny. He was sent to the reform school. The \$485 that had been lying here since it was taken from Lanning was forwarded to the owner.

Your Last Chance. This evening will be the last chance to se Donnelly and Girard in their funny comedy 'Natural Gas," in a new meter. Since seen here last season many important changes have taken place, both in the piece and the company. The present company in the main is the strongest Donnelly and Girard have

Open Tod sy. In some way the impression has gained

currency that the Omaha art exhibition would be closed on Sunday. This is a mistake. The exhibition will be open today, both afternoon and evening, just the same as on week days.

Postoffice Grades Raised. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.- The following fourth class postoffices will be raised to the third or presidential class January 1: Hay Springs, Neb.; Dundee, Harrisburg, Keithsburg, Rosebud, Augusta, Hamilton, Ill.; Dexter and Elkader, Ia.; Lake Mills and

THE EVOLUTION OF WOMAN.

We can notice everywhere that man

has taken the lead, on the whole, in the

process of social evolution, but that

sooner or later woman has followed in

each step, writes T. W. Higginson in

Harper's Bazar. Thus a woman can

Man Has Led, But She Has Followed Closely in his Footsteps.

now go about the streets with a freedom which an unarmed man did not always enjoy. It is not three hundred years since the toilettes of man implied as much elaboration, as much expense, and as much time as did those of woman at the same period, and far more than the toilettes even of refined women now consume. Men have reduced all that magnificence to a simple working costume, varied by an evening dress suit of plain black, and the great mass of women now tend in the same direction. Even the daughter of luxury lays aside splender for her tennis dress. Any great change, within the limits of morality, that comes over the social habits of men is sure to be reflected a century or two later in those of women. It is a curious fact pointed out by philologists that many of the terms now most often applied to women were once applied with equal freedom to men, as girl, hoyden, shrew, coquette, witch, termagant, jade, all of which have now passed out of use except for women. It is, believe, the same in French with the word dame. Now the same thing that has gradually happened to these words has taken place with many social usages that have been wholly changed for men, and only partially changed for women but they are undergoing the alteration nevertheless. Women are no longer expected to be wholly absorbed in their home duties any more than they are expected to go veiled on the street. Indeed, a larger part of those home duties have been taken from them; they are not expected to do any more spinning or weaving, for instance, and the time which that once cost, if it is not to be wholly wasted, may well go to the cultivation of their own minds and the healing of the world's sorrows. have ceased to be mere dependents or appendages, and there is nothing left or them but to go on and be individuals.

The Management of !Children. If you would see a woman or a child graceful, beautiful and charming, you must find one that is loved, says Harper's Bazar. The child that dreads to be corrected or criticised for every word or movement never has a manner of e'e gance or an expression of charm. your child's soul with an ideal of good manners, of benevolence and beauty; teach it abstractly to dislike vulgarity selfishness, rudeness, and to feel that you love and admire it, and expect of it charming manners, and the work is accomplished.

It is impossible for a slave to have any style. If you would have your child dignified, you must treat it with dignity. It is wrong to correct a child in public Any proud child feels degraded by it. It should be a case of dire necessity when you find fault with a child before strangers, and to destroy a child's pride is to do him an irreparable injury. Take d vantage of parent and child are alone together, and then let the parent tenderly explain how the child has behaved ill the day before or that morning, and why the child's conduct was wrong, and how i should have behaved, and show the child that the parent respects it and loves it, and believes in its capacity to do all good things. This will have the effect of punishment, when the child is in a state of excitement and the paren

usually angry.

Get in the habit of explaining th eason of things to your child. there be as little confusion in its mind as possible, Above all, keep the fact of your love uppermost in mind, and let it understand that you have no wish to domineer over it, only that being older and wiser, and loving the child so much, you would save it from its inexperience, that this is your duty, that you are teaching it to be its own master.

If your child is cross, do not punish him, but distract his mind from the subject that annoys him. If he continues to be cross, suspect his stomach, and assure yourself that this is in perfect order; a troubled digestion is the root of bad temper.

A Minute With Oulda.

Mme. Ouida, as she is familiarly called. is the most sought after and at the same time the most acrimonious woman in European society. As a hostess she is said to be most charming, says the New York World; as a guest she is both feared and dreaded. Not long ago she was one of a dinner party in a London house, the other guests being Mrs. Campbell-Praed, author of "Affinities;" Mrs Lynn Lynton, Mrs. Herman Meri vale, Rider Haggard, George Manville-Fenn, Justin McCarthy and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Russell. When Mrs. Russell was being presented she anticipated her hostess and with irresistible graciousness advanced to the erratic writer, "One scarcely needs an introduction to Mme. Ouida, whom everybody knows.

"Humph!" ejaculated the author of "Puck." I pity Mme. Oulds if she had to know everybody," and settled back behind the big black fan she always

Mrs. Lynn Lynton quietly remarked 'Now are you not disenchanted?" "No," was the reply. "I will not be disenchanted. She (Ouida) who wrote Under Two Flags,' is the Ouida I know

and adore. "Oh, yes! you come from New England, I see," said Mrs. Lynton, to which Mrs. Russell replied:

"Yes, where she is loved in spite of her mannerisms. Mme, Ouida could swim in the tears that New England

alone has shed over her books. Ouida in society is, to say the least, queer, her indifference to the conventionalities amounting to audacity. She

wears her hair cropped off in a jagged way as nearly on a line with her ears as a Bleecker street mother trims the wig of her small boy. She is never on her feet. As soon as she enters a drawingroom she starts for a conversational or round-framed corner chair, into which she falls in an attitude best described as sitting on her hip. She is never without a big black fan. Any one who cares to meet the lady must go to her, and it makes no difference who the lion hunter may be she never rises or in any way changes her position. If the new comer s unjuteresting up goes the huge fan like a screen, and to make the cut doubly fatal she will earry on an audible and effusive conversation with some lady on

MORSE'S.

Dolls, Toys, Fancy Goods-New Art Department.

Open Monday Night till 10 O'Clock-Men Especially Invited-New Dolls Opened Every Day.

Times may be hard with some, but certainly the majority of people have plenty of money to spend. Never in the history of our business have we handled the quantity of goods that we are now selling. ART DEPARTMENT.

Lamps, bronzes, tea kettles, bric-abrac, statuary, etc., in our new art room are levely. They are all new and with-out doubt have been the greatest attractions to the THOUSANDS who visit us

each day, STORE DIRECTORY, Lavel Basement or 1st floor: Lovely presents, bronzes, clocks, china, vases and all kinds of lamps, housekeeping goods,

Main or 2nd floor, reached from 16th or Farnam street: Silks, dress goods, books, men's furnishing goods, boys' clothing, holiday books and our celebrated art room with cut glass, silverware, statuary, bronzes, etc. 3rd floor, reached from Farnam streets

Ladies' silk hosiery, underwear, art de-partment, sofa pillows, cushions, ribbons, handkerchiefs, shoes, etc. 4th floor: Sealskin garments, cloaks, furs, corsets, muslin underwear, chil-

dren's cloaks, etc. Rugs, carpets, portieres, 5th floor: draperies, fancy China silks, silk tapes try, table covers, fire screens, brass beds, 5th floor: Toys, dolls, guns, horses,

games, &c. 6th floor; mail order department, storerooms and manufacturing rooms, The largest and best retail store in the whole west. Open tonight. Come and see our Dolly's Dream and Buffald

Bill's reception on toy floor, THE MORSE DRY GOODS CO.

GEN. CUSTER'S LAST RALLY. The Massacre of the Seventh Cavalry

at the Little Big Horn. The massacre of General Custer and

his command in the valley of the Little Big Horn June 25, 1876, and Sitting Bull's part in it are part of the history of the border. The affair has been kept fresh in the public mind for over fourteen years, and there is necessity for giving the details at length of the the entire horror at this juncture. Of command but one—an Indian scout known as Curly—alone escaped, Curly's account of the fight, which was at first not wholly credited, was subsequently confirmed by Chief Gall, says the Chicago Tribune. The story, briefly, was that Custer, with his five companies, separated from Reno's seven, according to Terry's orders, and moved around the base of a hill through a ravine to a point where the Indian village in the valley of the river could be seen. No signs of Indians been noted. Upon getting sight of the camp Custer ordered a charge and moved at the head of his column. As the cavalry came to the river the Indians, concealed in the underbrush, opened fire. Warriors came from the village in hundreds upon the first shoot-Finding it impracticable to cross the river in the face of the fire, Custer took his men diagonally into the hills, bearing down stream. The hostiles crossed the river confident in their numbers, and Custer, arranging his men in a sort of a rude circle, prepared for the inevitable. As long as their ammunition held out, the troops, though losing heavily, maintained their position in spite of repeated charges by the Sioux. The battle continued from 2:30 in the afternoon, as could be ascertained until shortly before sundown. From the lessening of the fire the Indians concluded that the ammunition was exhausted, and with a final grand sortie killed the last of the band. The gallant Custer was killed in the last onslaught. During the entire slaughter Sitting

Bull was with the women and children, Chief Gall being at the head of the warriors.

The finding of the 315 mutilated bodies of the unfortunates and their burial by General Gibbon has also been annalized by the newspapers. Along the Rosebud and Yellowstone,

on the Tongue and Little Missouri, Generals Merritt, Crook, Terry and Miles found no end of fighting. The running series of battles was also a series of de feats for Sitting Bull's hostiles, although the government troops suffered considerable loss, and by their rapid marches and insufficient food were made to suffer much ill and felt that they earned their full pay. The Indians receded from one point to another, until they at last made break for British America, where Sitting Bull, who well knew the geograph. ical boundaries, knew he was safe.

The Right Sort of a Wife.

Rev. Dr. A. J. Rowland of the Franklin Square Baptist church, lectured to the young people last night on "The Right Sort of a Wife," says the Baltimere Sun, "Almost all young people," he said, "expect at some time to marry." It is not absolutely necessary that they should marry, but, as a matter of fact, they almost all do. It is important, then, that they should consider such a subject as this. The trouble nowadays with marriage is that it is too often based on mere sentiment. If it were made, as it ought to be, a subject of reflection, and proper wisdom were exercised, the number of ill-assorted marriages would be greatly reduced and wedlock would what God meant it to be-the spring of perpetual comfort and joy. If adies value their present and eternal interests as they ought, they will strive to be, when marriage comes, the right sort of wives. If young men would save themselves from life's worst burdens and troubles, they will be careful to so cure the right sort of wives.

"It is to be feared that a great many people regard as the right sort of a wife a woman who possesses beauty or accom-plishments or money. Now, these things are well enough as far as they go. But if they form the only qualifications, there will likely be disappointment and dissatisfaction before many years have passed away. Beauty is apt to face and accomplishments to be forgotten, and money to to either take wings or bring with it a spoiled and selfish nature. Real wifehood must found itself in deeper and more internal qualities. The marriage relation, to be the source and support of life's best blessings, must call into activity the nobler powers and feelings of the mind and heart.

To be more specific, the right sort of a wife will know something of the duties of the home over which she is to preside. She will have tact to manage its affairs so that it will be the sweetest place in the world for her husband and children. She will be a woman of inteligence, who will be able to understand nd sympathize with her husband in his business or studies. She will be of an amiable disposition. She will bring to her husband an undivided hart-a heart filled with unselfish affection