Euggestions to Legislators From a Number of Bee Correspondents.

MR. FOSS HA3 AN ENTIRELY NEW SCHEME.

R. S. Baker of Curtis Discusses the Usury Question-A Bill for Nebraska's Representation at the World's Fair.

CRETE, Neb., Dec. 27 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: The necessity for new parties often arises. Whenever the political party which has control, or its opponent, does not see fit to take up new issues as the necessities of the times demand, political revolutions and revulsions take place.

Perhaps not more than thrice within the last 200 years has there been such a demand made upon strong political parties as during the last two or three years, both parties shutting their ears and giving no heed whatever to the popular demands.

On this account the so-called alliance party was obliged to take into its own hands, at the last election, the relief of those who needed it. The alliance party has been successful in Nebrasks as far as votes are concerned, but this winning means nothing, unless, as a matter of fact, they go to work and carry into execution the promises which they have made and which gave them support at the election. No one questions but what something is needed to help the people of the state of Nebraska. By that I mean, we are a farming state, and every m an who has any interest in the state, I care not how small or great that interest may be, is dependant for success or failure upon the success or failure of the farmer. The alliance party should be very careful, should be con-servative, and every move it makes should be made after due consideration careful thought and mature reflection for the better-

The great drain that has come to our people by reason of the large amount of money, amounting to millions, that we have to pay east as interest upon the debts which the farmers of the state owe and are obliged to pay, keeps us poor. The extertionate rate of interest eats the very life out of our farm-ers, and I believe that there is nothing that would be so much to the interest of the farmer as the ability to borrow what money he is obliged to have on his lands at a rate of interest not to exceed, say 3 or 4 per cent. The time has come when the farmers of Nebraska should act as a class, when semething substantial should be done if possible, to relieve the producers of wealth of the great burden that is now upon them, as well as those who speculate in that which the farmer produces. A cry from Wall street to the president and to congress immediately orings the secretary or treasurer to New York to inquire as to their needs. At a word from the bankers and steck jobbers, millions f dollars are spent for their relief.

If all this can be done for the stock specu-

laters, why not for the farmer who pays the greater part of the interest or dividends on the stock in which they speculate! The farmer has asked for relief in vain. He has now taken the matter into his own hands, and is prepared to deal justice to himself at rast, so far as Nebraska is concerned. The farmers' alliance has met with success

because it embodies something radically new, something which has merit in it, and to have continued and greater success, it must continue to advance new plans for bettering the condition of the people, and not only advo-cate new plans but carry them into effect and give us the actual benefit to be derived erefrom. It may be said, and very truthfully, that plans both new and valuable are difficult to devise and discover and more diffi-cult to carry into effect.

I have carefully studied a plan of which I have recently read, and am convinced that it is the best and most practical scheme that can be devised for the relief of the agricultural classes, and that means the relief of the people of our state.

people of our state.

If I had been elected to the legislature, I should have done all in my power to have given the plan, which I will outline, a trial, and I hope that some member of currently legislature will. this matter careful thought to the end that the farmers of the state may be immeasura-bly benefitted. If the farmers' alliance is as evoted to the cause of justice and equity as professes to be, here is their opportunity. As for me, I would like to see Nebraska the ploneer in a movement, which, it seems to me, will vastly enhance the value of our farm lands and add to the happiness and prosperity of our entire people. The plan I advocate will, if honestly and carefully carried out, give the farmers of the state of Ne-brasks, no matter whether in the northern, castern, southern or western portion of the borrow, and their credit is good for, at a rate of interest which would be little, if any,

ver 3 per cent per annum. The plan I advocate is as follows: Supose, by way of illustration, the farmers of aline county are heavily in debt and are paying high interest and commissions. Supsing they join together, say 1,000 of them, d organize under the laws of the state as the Saline County Co-operative Farm and Loan association. The object of this associaion is the providing of security on which tion is the providing of security on which money can be borrowed at a low rate of interest. All of the members own in fee simple and live upon the land upon which they wish to borrow money. All wish to borrow money, some to take up existing mortgages and others to make new loans. They have perfected their organization and chosen their officers. The titles to the farm lands are passed upon and appraisements of value made. This is done by commission or board, of which two are officers of the state appointed by the governor. Two more are pointed by the governor. Two more are county officers of the county wherein the lands are located. The other to be appointed ands are located. The other to be appointed by the farmers themselves, who desire to borrow money. The county officers might be the recorder of deeds and county judge, or the county clerk and treasurer, as might be thought best. So far as the titles are concerned, the same rule applies to this association as to any other real estate loans. The next step is the appraisament of the The next step is the appraisement of the property. This is done publicly. All of the members are present, if they desire to be, and they can give evidence under oath or arguments as to the value of their property appraisement should be a conservative one, based on sales made, seil and other advantages. It should not be made on what it would bring at sheriff's sale for cash, but upon the basis of the usual standard of part

own and the balance in payments.

The valuation complete, the proprietor executes a deed conveying the land he pro-poses to put into the pool, and running to the secretary of farm loans, who, I would suggest, should be the secretary of the state of Nebraska. The land thus conveyed is for the purpose of securing the state of Nebraska against loss in guaranteeing bonds that are to be executed by the association. Deeds being recorded, the asso-ciation makes bonds furnished by the state of Nebraska, the said bends drawing 3 per cent interest. The amount of bonds to be issued would depend upon the valuation of the land. Not over 6 per cent of the valua-tion would be bonded. Of the 1,000 members, for illustration, say ten wanted \$1,000 each, five need \$2,000, five need \$2,500, making a total of \$32,500. The persons borrowing the \$1,000 would take ten shares of the stock of he association, others taking \$2,000 or \$2,500 would take twenty or twenty-five shares re-spectively, making total issue of stock of \$32,500. This stock would call for interest 6 per cent per annum, payable quarterly or semi-annually as may be thought best, would be paid to the treasurer of the state of Ne-braska, for the benefit of the Saline county association, out of which the interest would be paid semi-annually to the state to pay the interest on the bonds which the association has made, and which the state has guaranteed. The extra 3 per cent would be kept, a part of it, as reserve fund, the rest to be loaned on it, as reserve fund, the rest to be loaned on retire bonds as soon as enough is accumulated so they could do it, bearing in mind all of the time to keep sufficient reserve ahead so that the interest on the bonds should be paid promptly. The surplus could be loaned to the members or other persons on collaterals or chattel securities at 6 per cent per annum, or to the highest bidder above that, on the same principle as militons of dollars have been sold and loaned in building and loan associations. Some may say why not make it 3 per cent at once and give the farmers a low rate. But if you will study it you will see that the extra interest is the saving feature of the

SOME LAWS THE PEOPLE WANT whole plan. In case of failure of crops, or other accident, the person failing to pay his 6 per cent assessment would have it paid by the association as long as there was any credit to his account of the surplus earnings. The extra 8 per cent as soon as the first year's pay-ments are made is a further guarantee to the ments are made is a further guarantee to the state for the prompt payment of both principal and interest. The extra 3 per cent loaned out at compound interest would at the end of twenty years pay the principal, figuring it the same way the building and loan associations do throughout the United States.

In no other way would the state and members be safe from loss. It makes the borrow-

ers interested in each other's loans so that the members of the association would not allow other members to borrow more than the actual value of the security offered, so the associa-tion would be able to carry all those who happened through misfortune to be in default of their payment, so it would be to the mem-bers' interest to see to fair valuation. There could be no loss to the members that paid up promptly as they would always be entitled each one to his pro rata share of the carnings of the association at any time his shares of stock would become par or by advancing the money to pay off his mortgage.

It may be a good pian to have the bonds issued upon the security given by the Saline prove:

county association and other associations,

A bill for an act to provide for a presentation which are guaranteed by the state made non-taxable. This, however, is a question to be taxable. thought of and upon which there might be a good deal of difference of opinion; first, as to whether it could be done; secondly, as to whether it should be done. In looking it over, however, I believe they should be made over, however, I believe they should be made non-taxable, because they would sell more readily and because it would double taxa-tion, for the land would be first taxed and then the bonds given on the land. His stock and bonds could be cancelled and his land released from farther lien by the

secretary of state.

Money loaned at compound interest, which this practically amounts to, accumulates very rapidly, and in ten years the sinking fund of a well arranged association would amount to more than one-third its entire indebtedness and in twenty years at the most the mem-bers of the association could hope to see their farms free from mortgage and at the rate of 6 per cent per annum without paying dollar upon the principal, simply keeping the interest up each year.

This presents some new questions in financlering. The first question is this, what does the state owe to its citizens, and how far ought the state to go in order to protect, aid and help its citizens? Some might urge that it would be unconstitutional and that the legislature would not have the power to make a law to guarantee bonds of this kind, but I believe that public policy, the public good, the public welfare would be better served in this way than in any other. The plan which I have suggested certainly makes the state safe. There could be no los to the state under any circumstances. I would be simply lending its credit, and with the security taken for the loans, it would be enforced in case of default, and the attorney general of the state would see that it was en-forced without farther expense than court costs. Bonds guaranteed in this way would

sell at a premium.

Another thing, it would at once give bonds which could be purchased and owned by the state. In the school and other funds they would baye accumulations for in which they would want investments. Estates, savings banks, trust funds, etc., could be easily invested in these bonds which would

be absolutely safe The plan can be carried farther, and ought to be so that congress would take it up and pass a law whereby national banks could be unthorized to use these bonds as a basis of circulation. Then within the state of Ne-braska there would be money enough found to take up all of these bonds, and thus the people of Nebraska would not only be the borrowers, but the lenders also, to a great extent. The money which is drained never to return to us unless to be sent back for fur-ther accumulations of interest will stay at

home and be kept in our own state.
I simply suggest this plan for I believe there is ment in it. I suggest it at this time that it may induce argument, and that, crude as it is, something perfect may be fashioned out of it; that good may come from it, and that we may all realize, to a certain extent, benefit therefrom.

I have recently read a book which was written and published by John N. Cunning of Chicago called the "New Constitution." I think the last chapter in this book should be read by everyone who has a mortgage on his farm to be paid off. For the facts and figures in regard to the same I refer you to said book.

FATETEL FOSS.

The Usury Question. THE BEE: It will be but a few days when the people of the state of Nebraska will be face to face with the state legislature. I

will on this occasion take the privilege of expressing my sentiments on the different questions that affect the material interest of the people, and I presume will be agitated in the coming session of the legislature. There are some grave and momentous propositions that should have careful deliberation by our lawmakers. It seems very impracticable to enact a

stringent law in reference to the usury question. As sure as such a law is enacted the capital will leave the state for better locations, and the indebted lang owners will be in a far worse condition than they are now, which is bad enough. They will be deprived of any extension on their loans and will be compelied to make their payments if the property is actually worth it. The capital property is actually worth it. The capital which has developed the state has come from the hands of eastern money loaners, and to repeal the present law will under no circumstances benefit the mortgaged class. If a maximum rate is established, and all above will forfeit principal and interest, the useful capital will leave the state with great rapidity and only small capitalists will re main, who cannot afford to make loans at a nominal rate of interest on the kind of security offered.

In reference to the taxation of property at present, it is an injustice to the people and impedes the prosperity of the farmers. Rail-way companies should bear a just proportion of the burden of taxation, and their property should be assessed the same as the other is should be assessed the same as the other is now. If the personal property of the indi-vidual is assessed at one-third of its value the personal property of railways should be assessed in proportion. In order to regulate the railway rates a law should be enacted fixing a maximum freight rate, would be stable and not exor not exorbitant so the producer can realize some profit from his produce that is transported to market. The proposition to abolish the board of transportation would be favorable and for the best interest of the state, as it has not seemed inclined to regulate the rates for the welfare of the masses of the people, and have a remunerative rate established by the legislature. The appropriations that are made for the expenses of the state can be greatly reduced without interfering with the progress of public institutions and the business of the state; that of last year was greater than necessary and creating an extra

burden of tax on the people.

It is essential that the Australian ballot system should be adopted. There are great advantages to be derived from the proper en-forcement of that system. The cost of elec-tions to individual candidates is reduced, There is no interfering at the polls, of bribery and intimidation. The purity of elections is promoted, and it is indispensible that the system should be employed by this state. We demand a revision of our insurance

laws and a stringent law enacted as to how this branch of public business shall be superintended. These lawless companies do business in utter defiance of the statutes, and it is no more than just that the people should demand that they conduct their business lawfully. The vast amount of property that is trusted under their protection deems it necessary that they should be responsible and established with authority from the state.

The independent party being in the major-ity, it will devolve upon them to modify some of their wild and incompatible theories of legislative reform and come down to the general business intesests of the state and con-sider only those bills that are feasible, ex-pedient and for the best interests of the whole people. It is important that all legislation on the subject of statutory prohibition should be dismissed from the minds of the next legislature, after the people of the state have re-pudiated it by more than 40,000 majority. The proper enforcement of the present Sio-cumb law will be more beneficial for the wel-jare of the people than the advice of the pro-hibition cranks to place such an obnoxious

law in the statutes.

The next proposition of vast importance is the Columbian exposition in 1863. It would be unwise indeed for the legislature to ignore an appropriation for the success of that great historical event. Nebraska, with over a millio population, her geographical position

and immense agricultural products deems it necessary that a western state of her type should be well represented at the world's ex-position. All her sister states are making preparations for their exhibits and immense appropriations are being made to be vastly advertised all over the world by their magnificent representation at Chicago. For Nebraska to remain silent on this question means to throw an obstacle in the way of a magnificent history of this great common-wealth. The reputation of this state depends upon her display. A moderate appropriation can be made without interfering with her financial affairs. The emergency is before the people and we should not wait for the other states to take the lead, but should pre pare to make one of the finest displays from the west. For Nebraska to be discreditably represented, or fail at Chicago in 1888, is to re-main obscure before the eyes of every civflized nation. R. S. BAKER.

Nebraska at the World's Fair. Through the courtesy of Mr. Euclid Martip, one of Nebrassa's commissioners to the world's fair, THE BEE prints herewith a copy of the proposed law which that gentleman

A bill for an act to provide for a presentation of the products, resources and possibilities of the state of Nebraska at the World's Columbian exposition, to be held at the city

Whereas, By an act of congress, the United States propose, and has provided for cele-brating the 400th auniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactories and the products of the soil, mine and seas, in the city of Chicago, n the state of Illinois, in the year 1892; and Whereas, Provisions are made and prorided in said act that each state and territory in the union may, and is invited to participate in said celebration and exposition; and

Whereas, The location of said exposition is so near Nebraska's door, and environments so remarkably auspicious to presenting to best possible advantage, and advertise to the world in substantial manner her products, resources and possibilities, and thereby ex-tend invitation to capital and population to engage with us in expanding the wealth and greatness of the commonwealth: Therefore, Be it enacted by the legislature of Nebraska:

Section I. That for the purpose narrated in the foregoing preamble, and to defray the necessary expenses thereof, there be and is hereby appropriated from the state treasury, from furds not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$150,000, or so much thereof as may be found necessary, the same to be expended and accounted for in accordance with condi-tions and stipulations as hereinafter provided. Sec. 2. That within ten days from the passage of this act the governor shall appoint a state commission, to be known as the "Ne-braska Columbian commission," to consist of six members, two from each of the three congressional districts of the state, and to be congressional districts of the same selected from each of the three political parties, namely: The farmers' alliance, demogovernor may in his discretion and in like manner in all respects, appoint alternates for each commissioner, who shall assume and perform the duties of commissioner when from any cause his principal may be unable

to perform devolving duties. Sec. 3. The duties of said commission shall be to have general charge and management in the state at large in creating for presenta-tion at the said Columbian exhibition at Chicago a state exhibit of all the industries, products and resources of the state.
Sec. 4. The compensation of each com-

missioner, or alternates when acting for a principal, shall be \$- per day for each day actually devoted to such official service as duty may require; and in addition, actual traveling expenses while so engaged, time to be computed while en route to and from place of meetings or points of work. Com-pensation to be paid from the appropriation

provided in this act. Sec. 5. The term of office for each commissioner and alternate shall be from date of his appointment until the end of the Colum-bian exposition at Chicago, and the closing up of the state work in connection therewith, not to exceed ninety days from the date of the closing of said Columbian exposition at

Chicago. Sec. 6. That within ten days from the passage of this act the governor shall appoint one commissioner general, who shall be a man of known experience and of acknowledged fitness and qualification for the duties of such office.

Sec. 7. The term of office of the commis-

sioner general shall be the same as provided for commissioners and alternates. He shall levote the whole of his time, during the term of his office, to the duties of the position. He shall have control of all details pertaining to the exhibit at Chicago, its arrangement, in-stallation, management while in place, and dismanteling of the same, under a general supervision of the executive council, and the state commission. He shall be ex-officio member of the state commission, to advise, and vote only in case of a tie. He shall re-ceive a salary of \$ — per annum, payable quarterly from the funds provided for in this act, and in addition, his actual traveling ex-penses to be computed in like manner as that provided for the compensation of state com-missioners. He is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint such superintendents, assistants and employ such clerical and other force as he may find necessary for the suc-cessful presentation of the work of his office, the same to be paid from the funds appropri-ated by this act.

Sec. 8. The president of the state commission shall be its disbursing officer, through whose hands all moneys drawn and expended He shall give bonds to be apthe governor in a sum not less

than \$100,000. Sec. 9. The governor shall, at the earliest convenience after the passage of this act and the appointment of the commission and com missioner general, convene them at the state capital, at a day and place by him to be named, for organization. At this meeting the commission shall proceed by ballot to elect one president and secretary, whose terms of office shall be the same as for the commission. The president and secretary shall not both be of the same political party. The president and secretary may be compensated for of the same pointical party. The president and secretary may be compensated for extra service devolving upon them as such, in such sums as the commission may determine, to be paid from the funds provided by the appropriation

of this act.
Sec. 10. The president, secretary and com missioner general shall compose an executive council, with full power to act in all matters under general supervision and direction of

Sec. 11. The president may have power in his discretion to call meetings of the commission at any time and place he may deem proper; and shall do so on call signed by the majority of the members thereof. Sec. 12. The appropriation provided for in this act can be drawn from the state treasury only on estimates made by the executive council, signed by the president and secre-tary, and no one estimate shall exceed the sum of \$6,000, except in case of an emergency and then by unanimous vote of the commis-sion, and approved by the governor. Each estimate shall be followed in a reasonable length of time, and before another estimate can be made, with itemized detailed youchers, to be certified by the president and sec-retary of the commission, and approved by

the governor. . 13. The secretary shall keep an ac curate record of all the proceedings, both of the commission and executive council. Sec. 14. The commissioner general shall render to the executive council a quarterly statement of his official doings in detail in all respects, and which shall be fited with the

secretary. Sec. 15. Members of the commission, alternates, and the commissioner general may, for cause, be removed at any time by the governor, and vacancies occurring by reason of any cause, filled by him for unexpired terms. In so doing the political division and relations as in the original formation shall be

Sec. 16. At the close of its service the commission shall render to the governor a full and detalled settlement of all its proceedings, shall include a complete list of all disburse nts and catalogue of exhibits presented at the Columbian exposition. Sec. 17. Nothing in this act shall be con-

create any liability on the part of the state in excess of the appropriation hereis Sec. 18. Whereas, An emergency exists therefor, this act to be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Negotiations Prove Fruitless. TABLEQUAR, I. T., Dec. 28.—The negotia-tions between the United States and the Cherokees have proven fruitless, the two contains loners disagreeing on the rights of the Cherokees to enter United States courts and also as to the price per acre, the Cherc-

A JEWELRY STORE ROBBED.

Glass Brokem and the Goods Taken from the show Win low. Burglars projectifto Theodore Wolfe's jew

elry store at 704 North Sixteenth street Sunday morning about 4 o'clock and stole a watch and some other small articles of jewelry that were in the front window. The thieves did not enter the store, but simply broke in the plate class in the front window and reached for the goo's from the outside.

Mr. Wolf sloops in the back part of the store, and at 4 o'clock he was awakened by a crash of some kind, but after looking around the store he went back to bed without discovering his front window. to bed without discovering his front window was broken. Harran hour later Officer Cul-len passed by and noticed the break and awoke Mr. Wolf, who then discovered his

AMUSEMENTS.

"Carmen." with Corinne in the title role, drew an immense audience to the Boyd last evening, and judging from the frequent recalls, the audience was quite well satisfied with the burlesque. It is surprising what a hold burlerque has upon theatre-coinz people. The critical lover of Shakespeare, the student of Tom Robertson's dramas, the admirers of Dumas, are all to be found in the theatre when a clever burlesque holds the boards, and then enjoyment of the very bad puns and still worse machine poetry is just as pronounced as the less cultured class, who go to bur-lesques for pure recreation and innocent nusement, "Carmen" is beautifully mounted, the cos-

tumes are rich, and the chorus is made up of very excellent voices, a somewhat unusual Corinne is still the same sprightly and vivacious young woman theater goers have seen for years, but her voice is becoming the time is not very far distant when the young star will have to retire from the stage

for a long rest, else locse it entirely.
"Carmen." however, suits the "Carmen," however, suits the young woman to a nicety, and is by far the best thing she has done. It is full of life and brightness and she costumes the part mag-Her imitation of Carmencita's Spanish

dancing was one of the pleasant features of the evening. While not a remarkable dancer, she is exceedingly graceful, and she throws into the number an enthusiasm that is very Mr. Charles Fostello is one of the very few legitimate farceurs. He is never offensive, never oversteps the bounds between vul-

garity and propriety.

This much cannot be said of Mr. Sturgis, who is responsible for many shortcomings in his part of Saivator. He takes unwonted liberties with the lines and preys upon the good nature of the audience past all forbear-

Mr. Bernard Dillon makes an excellent Torendor. He possesses a fine baritone voice, a handsome stage presence and plays with admirable discerament. His "Torcader song," from Bizet's magnificent opera, was a treat and merited the double encore it recoived

The female portion of the cast is generally very acceptable. Miss Roberta Crawford playing the dashing young lover. Don Jose, very delightfully. She sings well and dances well and makes an excellent foll to la petite

A number of specialties are introduced which brighten the performance considera-bly, which takep att in all is exceedingly enjoyable.

The Palace Billiard Tourney. W. E. Wagner and Harry Parrish collided at the Palace billiard tournament in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. Parrish won by a single point after a close and exciting contest. The score:

Referee-Hale.

Referee—Hale.

Wagner—1 0 5 1 2 2 4 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 3 5 3 2 0 0 3 6 5 0 5 0 7 1 0 2 7 7 0 2 1 2 1 2 0 4 1 8 1 1 0 0 0 2 6 0 0 0 0 6 3 14 1 4 2 4 1 5 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 1 0 1 2 10 0 0 2 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 1 0 12 10 0 0 2 1 . Total—199.

Average—2 1-0. Best runs—14, 12, 10. This afternoon Hale and Wagner meet, and

Indoor Base Batt. The game of indoor base ball yesterday afternoon resulted as follows:

Hebrew Educational Entertainment The entertainment given yesterday afterroon at the Omaha commercial college by the Progressive United Hebrew Educational association was well attended by many of the leading Hebrews of the city. Rabbi Rosenau's address upon the subject of "Culture" was very pointed and highly in-

Several selections were rendered by the "T. K." quartette, all of which were well re-ceived and highly appreciated. In the competition for the benefactors' nembership M. Sloberdisky won. The grand benefactors' membership was won by M. Kartin after a spirited contest.

At the present time this association is conducting a night school, in which Hebrew children are instructed in the

A Tough Quartette of Vags.

James Freeland, Will Holmes, Paul Buheler and Thomas Moran form a quartette of as

tough looking young vags as can be found in Omaha. They were arrested yesterday for stealing some brass from the Willow Springs stealing some brass from the Willow Springs distillery. They stole some of the brass Sat-urday afternoon, and yesterday went back to make another haul. One of the watchmen saw them and attempted to capture them, but they made their escape. Last night Officers Ellis and Savage found the quartette in a pool room on Eleventh street, near Far-nam and they were all taken to julnam, and they were all taken to jail.

A Hors, and Buggy Disappear. Thomas Hoffman, who keeps a livery stable at 423 South Eighteenth street, reported a norse and buggy missing last night. He let a horse and buggy to a stranger at noon yesterday and they were to be returned at 5 o'clock, but failed to put in an appearance up to midnight last night. Owing to some very peculiar circumstances connected with the hiring of the horse and buggy, Mr. Hoffman believes they have been stolen. believes they have been sto

Bagged a Golden Eagle.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 28.-James D. Smith, a wealthy farmer living east of this place, brought to the city today an enormous golden eagle which was killed on his place. It is the only one of the kind seen in this region for many years, and was a great curiosity. Mr. Smith first saw the bird several days since, when he was going over the farm accompanied by his shepherd dog. The eagle hovered quite near, seemingly trying to catch the dog away from his master with the intention of pouncing on him, but did not set a chande. Mr. Smith procured the services of an expert shot, who tried a long time to get near the eagle, but without avail, until he took a dog with him, and hiding himself in the bustes sent the animal out and finally the bird of freedom saw him and promptly orepared to make a meal of the dog when a rifle shot settled the matter.

To Aid Alapama Mine's. New York, Dec. 23 -At a meeting of the central labor federations oday a dispatch was received from Patrick McBride, representative of the miners on strike in Alabama, stating that before the end of the year the miners would be suffering from hunger. A commit-tee was appointed to collect funds for their relief. Another committee was appointed to prepare a plan for raising a great strike fund in aid of the miners.

Thugs at Salt Lake. SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 28.-Sandbaggers have been carrying on an active campaign here for some time past, hardly a night passing without a robbesy being reported. Last night a half dozen people were held up in different parts of the city. In one case a prompt alarm by a party whose watch had been taken enabled the police to capture three highwaymen after a number of shots had

been exchanged. The officers also arrested two burglars who had broken into Margett's grocery store and appropriated the contents of the money drawer and other plunder. Ef-forts will be made to clear the city of numerous thugs now operating here.

O'SHEA PUBLISHES A LETTER. He Writhes Under a Taunt Made by Timothy Heaty.

Lonnon, Dec. 28.-Having been advised that he cannot bring suit for libel with hopes of success, Captaia O'Shea has published a letter to disprove the truth of Timothy Hoaly's taunt that he bartered his wife's bonor to gain a seat in parliament. The letter is dated St. Albridge, December 24, 1890. The writer says: "When I was a liberal I did my best to promote your (Healy's) candidature as a liberal and supporter of Gladstone in Middle Armagh and afterward at Liverpool in 1885. I quote from a letter from Chamberlain to me, dated December 20, 1890, in which he says: 'I assume that you will take some notice of the brutal attack on you made by Mr. Healy at Kilkenny, altough, unless I am much mistaken, you will have no legal remedy. His statements are entirely inconsistent with what I know of the general election of 1885. According to my recollec-tion, Parnell neglected at first to give you any assistance, and did not do so until he had some letters from myself to another person, pointing out that the liberal party had been of real advantage to both, and that such services continue equally necessary if it were desired to maintain any kind of friendly relations between the Irish nationalists and the liberal party respecting Galway. I find that I wrote you to the same effect in January, 1886, which letter I authorize you to publish if you think it useful. This correspondence ought to afford sufficient evidence that no such complicity exists as your tra-ducer has been base enough to insinuate." The letter from Chamberlain is marked 'private," and is dated January 22, 1886. It contains the following: "In the present con dition of Irish affairs it is more than ever un fortunate that you have not found a seat. Is there any chance of your standing for one of those now vacant in Ireland! Surely there must be an interest in the Irish party to keep open the channels of communication with the liberal leaders. If any possible co-operation is expected it is clear that a great deal of preliminary talk must be had, and I doubt it any liberal leader is at present in direct or indirect com-munication with the Irish representatives. Certainly I find myself very much in the dark respecting their intentions and wishes. Cannot you get Paruell's exequature for one of the vacant seats? It is really the least he can do for you after all you have done for him."

IT IS APT TO PROVE BINDING.

An Illinois Legislator Likely to Get a Wife Through a Mock Marriage. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 28.-D. G. Ramsey democratic member of the Illinois legislature, and Miss Bessie Caldwell, a pretty typewriter in the office of H. E. Barnes, have involved themselves in very queer affair through the instrumentality of a mock marriage which is apt to prove binding. Some lawyers were discussing a civil contract marriage in Penusylvania and Ramsey warmly maintained that there could be no such thing as marriage by civit contract in Illinois. He was told to try it if he did not believe in it and said he would. Miss Caldwell was asked if she would be will-ing to take a hand and she said she did not care particularly for Ramsey, but would just as soon try it as not. A contract was accordingly drawn up in which he agreed to recognize Miss Caldwell as his lawful wife, to support her and care for her for life, and she on her part agreed to consider him her legal husband until death should part them. Justice Richard Long attested the document after it had been signed by the principals and several lawyers present witnessed it. and several lawyers present witnessed it. All the fun in the thing had vanished by this time and as the best legal minds of E Louis are agreed that the marriage is entirely binding the two actors in the drama are be-ginning to feel uncomfortable. What the developments of the case will be yet remains

DARING ROBBERS.

Four Masked Men Hold Up a Storekeeper Near Gainesville, Tex. GAINESVILLE, Tex., Dec. 28.-Four masked men entered the store of J. A. Moss in Sivil's Bend, on Red River, twenty miles north of Gainesville, in this county, last night at 7 o'clock, drew revolvers on Moss, who was alone in the store at the time, and made him throw up his hands. They then tied him down and gagged him and proceeded to rob the store, securing several hundred dollars in cash and a lot of valuable merchandise. While engaged in rummaging the store Rad Perkins, a farmer residing near by, came in to do some trading when he was set upon, bound and garged by the men and robbed of several dollars and his watch. As they were leaving the store with their plunder a negro man came up to the store, when he was set upon by the thieves and scriously beaten over the head with their six-shooters. They then compelled the negro to pilot them a mile or more through the country, when he was released and allowed to return to the store and unloose the bound man. The robbers are supposed to live in the Chickasaw Nation, and officers are in pursuit of them today.

THE SHANGRAI HORROR.

two Hundred Men Drowned While Trying to Escape from the Ship. LONDON, Dec. 28 .- The loss of life through the burning of the Shanghai near Wu-Hu, China, was much larger than at first reported. The earlier advices received stated that the crew, consisting of about sixty natives, together with several European officers, were supposed to have met death either in the flames or subsequently by drowning while attempting to escape from the burning vessel. The number of lives lost will amount to over two hundred, and all lost their lives by drowning. terrible panie occurred among the assengers and crew as soon as the alarm of fire was heard, and the panic increased when the flames spread beyond the control of the terror-stricken crew. The few European officers on board the Shanghai seem to have The few European done their best to maintain some kind of order among the Chinamen, but without result. The large majority of those who lost their lives did so by jumping overboard in order to escape from the flames; others met their death through the swamping of the clumsily lowered and overcrowded boats

WRECKED BY DYNAMITE. Husband Seeks Revenge by Blow-

ing Cp His Wife. WASHINGTON, Ind., Dec. 28.-A terrific ex-

dosion of dynamite shattered the Jenkins hotel at Plainville, near here, early this morning. Several of the boarders were hadly hurt. Fire resulted, and the building, to-gether with Littell Brothers' general store and contents, was destroyed, entailing a loss and contents, was destroyed, entailing a loss of over \$12,000; insurance, \$8,000. The divorced wife of James McBaide, a bad character, was living at the hotel, and as he had threatened to kill her Christmas day it is generally supposed that McBride was the man who placed the dynamite. He was arrested and placed in jail at this place. The prisoner refused to sneak regarding the prisoner refused to speak regarding the affair.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Dec. 28.-Steele & Damon's tenement and business block burned today. Among those in the tenement were Mr. and Mrs. Albert McIntyre, who jumped from an upper window and were badly hurt Mr. McIntyre had his right arm broken and was badly bruised, and his wife badly cut about the head. The loss is put at \$65,000, nortially insured.

Badly Injured at a Fire.

An Unknown Barge Ashore. VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 28.—Intelligence was received this evening that a large, unknown iron barge was ashore off Cape Flattery. Owing to the gale help was unable to reach it.

partially insured.

The Fire Record. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 28.-The J. W. Dann manufacturing company's carriage and wagon wood works burned at 6 o'clock this morning. Total damage, \$48,000: insurance, \$30,000.



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure

blood you cannot enjoy good health. At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is wor. ay your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A CURIOUS CASE.

Child Poisoned by Handling

Mouse Caught by a Cat. WELLMAN, In., Dec. 28.-Little Harry Yoeler, aged three years, took a mouse from his pet cat. Shortly afterwards the boy became deathly sick. His eyes swelled and shut and he suffered terrible agony. He was fed a quantity of sweet cream and rea a quantity of sweet cream and physician summoned, who pronounced him dangerously poisoned. After twenty-four hours of suffering the boy was finally saved. The dector says in handling the mouse he got poison on his hands, which the cat threw out in its battle with the mouse. Ordinarily the bite of a cat is harmless, but when after a mouse for its dinner it is as deadly as a rat-

Selah Chamberlain Dead. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 28,-Selah Chamberlain, a well known railroad man, died early this morning, aged seventy-eight. He was the great uncle of Jennie Chamberlain, the famous beauty, whom he treated as his own daughter, having no children and being ex-tremely wealthy.

Death of M. A. Dauphin. NEW OBLEANS, La., Dec. 28.-Dr. M. A. Dauphin, a native of Alsace-Loraine, and for twenty years president of the Louisiana lottery company, died at his residence in this city this afternoon, aged fifty-three.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

B. J. Fulton of Phillips is at the Barker. C. N. Gurley of Philadelphia is at the Mur-H. C. Stuart of Des Moines is at the Mil

L. C. Sparks of Valentine is at the Merchants. I. Gester of Rapid City, S. D., is at the Frank P. Ireland of Nebraska City is at the

J. F. Howell and wife of Denver are at the Millard. George W. Kellogg of Sioux City, Ia., is at the Casey. Lou Wessal of Lincoln was at the Murray L. M. Combs of St. Louis is in the city, at

the Paxton. E. A. Sutter of Chicago is in the city, at the Murray. W. B. Sheldon of Hastings is in the city, C. E. Nickey of Milwaukee was at the Millard last night.

Frank Hayden of New York is in the city, at the Millard. Horace I, Moyer and wife of New York are at the Paxton. D. A. Smith of Sioux City is registered at the Merchants. C. B. Eldrege of Chicago is in the city, at the Merchants. R. A. Bush of Dubuque, Ia., was at the Casey last night. Paxton last might

J. E. Hame of Wichita, Kan., was at the Charles Fostelle of New York was at the Barker last night J. M. Ackley of Davenport, Ia., is in the sity, at the Barker. D. W. Moffatt of Gordon was in the city last night, at the Casey.

John F. Carroll of Pittsburg, Pa., was at the Merchants last night.

Almost Increditable.

Snow drifts two miles deep sounds ather "fishy." but Napoleon Bonaparte Lazard, who was at the Palmer house in Chicago the other day, is ready to stake his reputation that he is telling the truth, says the Chicago Times. People who go to Alaska merely for a little pleasure trip invariably land at Sitka or Juneau, the most temperate

points of the country and right on the coast," said Mr. Lazard. "Of course they only see sunshine and a beautiful climate, with the snowy, blue peaked mountains in the background. They should go into the interior and up the Yukon. I'd like to see them crack up the climate then. A year ago, while on one of many prospecting tours, two other miners besides myself rowed up the Yukon river several hundred miles into the Consoflake country, a region never before penetrated by white men. It was there we came across these immense snow drifts. The snow seldom, if ever melts. Season after season it accumulates between the mountains and on the plains. The country is rough beyond description, but immensely rich in mineral deposits. It was while on this trip that one of my companious died. In crossing a range over a glacier he slipped and fell more than one hundred feet.

The country, says Mr. Lazard, offers great inducements in the way of ma-terial riches. The gold deposits are easily accessible, but it is next to impos-sible to bring them along owing to the great distance they must be carried. Solid mountains of pure mica, he says, are found frequently.

She Paid the Fine.

The other day, just as one of our fish peddlers was starting out with his load, for some cause he was arrested and placed in jail, says the Belfast (Me.) Age. His wife learned of the affair, hunted up the team, mounted the seat and drove into the country, peddled out the fish herself and returned to her home late in the night with an empty wagon and a full purse. She then paid her husband's fine, and they began housekeeping over again.

PATTI MEETS GLADSTONE. Mme. Patti and Gladstone were both in Ed-

aburgh a few days ago, and the great statesman called upon the famous singer. The topic of conversation, which seemed to be of interest to both, was the relative merits of the Soden Mineral Pastilles (troches) they were each obliged to use, although each one for a different purpose.
These wonderful Soden Mineral Pastilles

are of great service, not only to public speakers and singers, but to the vast army of sufferers from Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung

Obtain the genuine imported article, which, must have the signature and testimonial of Sir Morrell Mackenzie with each box.

THE SUCCESSFUL CONTESTANT

-FOR-

OUR PRIZE

Worth of Goods,

From Our Store, is

Thos. Scanlan,

2116 California St.

They May Tie Us

But They

Gan't Beat

There has never been such a sale in the city of Omaha as we have had on our overcoats since the prices have been reduced.

Will continue the sale at the past phenomenally low prices, as we determined to make the biggest record in an overcoat sale in this section of the coun-

ARE

You supplied with a cheap coat, with a fine coat, with a medium-priced coat? if not come tous and we will save you 28 per cent on your purchase.

Our underwear department we have been way below any. other house the city for the quality of wear we have given. And

Is a well established fact by this time that Hellman will not be undersold. We shall make another cut in our underwear department which will be so marked as toclose out even the last undershirt and drawers in our house.

Our \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$10 overcoats will be cut 10 per cent more.

That will make them at prices less than they can be bought at wholesale.

"We are in it with all our might."

Cor. 13th and Farnam.