THE REPORT OF STREET AND THE WAR PLANT AND AND ASSESSED.

CITY E. GINEER'S INDIGNANT COMMENT

Condemns Severely the Board of Public Works as Reing in a Combine to Prevent Honest Competition-t hairman Winspear's Reply.

The fact that a restraining order prevented the city council from placing its apdebar it from enjoying a red hot session over the matter and indulging in a symposium of nearly midnight.

Early in the session the fireworks were ignited with the following resolution by Par-

Resolved, That the chairman of the Board Resolved, That the chairman of the Board of Public Works be called upon to explain why the Beard of Public Works disobeyed the resolution and ordinance of the city council directing said board to prepare and submit a contract for the paving of Sherman avenue and Sixteenth street in paving district No. 589 with Hugh Murphy and to submit the same at the next meeting of the city council.

Elsasser wanted to hear Mr. Winspear's explanations at the time, but Wheeler ob-jected and compelled a roll call on the sus-pension of the rules. The two-thirds vote necessary to order the rules suspended was obtained by a scratch and Mr. Winspear was recognized. He said, in the first place, that it was something altogether unprecedented that the sergeant-at-arms of the council had been sent out early Sunday morning to serve notice on the members of the board that the final ordinance had been passed. He had told Mr. Murphy on Monday morning to see the city attorney and get his contract ready and the board would pass on it. Tuesday was Christmas and he expected to act on the contract at the regular meeting yesterday afternoon. At that time the notice of the restraining order was served, and, of course, the order of the court was obeyed. He added that instead of being treated like men who knew something of their business, the members of the board had been continually importuned and interviewed in regard to this matter until it had become a burden.

ENGINEER SCORES THE BOARD. City Engineer Rosewater was called upon to tell what he knew about the matter, and made one of the most vigorous speeches that he ever made before the council. H declared his opinion of the action of the board in no uncertain terms and plainly stated that there was a conspiracy on foot to prevent honest competition and to discriminate in favor of bidders who chanced to be on particularly friendly terms with the members of the board.

Mr. Rosewater said that while he was glad to have an opportunity to express his views on the subject he was reluctant to do so because he would be obliged to call in question some of the statements that Mr. Winspear had made. For a long time he had endeavored to effect a reduction in the price of asphalt paving. So far he had not been successful on account of some extraordinary circumstances that seemed to shut off all progress in this direction. First among these was the powerful influences exerted by the Barber Asphalt company to protect the monopoly that it had enjoyed. He had seen copies of contracts that had been made be-tween this monopoly and other companies, both in Omaha and in other cities, which effectually prevented anything like honest enectually prevented anything like honest competition. The Barber company had a monopoly of the Trinidad product, and made contracts with the other companies that wished to use it by which these companies could only buy a certain quantity, and then they had to buy it from the Barber company. The result was a gigantic trust. Outside of these firms with which the Barber company had contracts none could hid on paying by had contracts none could bid on paying be-cause they could not obtain the required kind of asphalt. When there was any great amount of paving to be done the companies who were in the trust got together vided the territory to be paved between them. Then the prices to be offered were fixed by the central company, and they were always within a few cents of each other, although there was from 75 to 150 per cent profit on the contracts. By these means the trust had kept up the price of asphalt paving, although asphalt only formed 15 per cent of the material, and the price of stone, concrete, sand and other materials used had decreased to a considerable extent. The price of \$2.98 per yard for paving still prevailed when he came into office three years ago, and he had become convinced that the only way to obtain competition was to let in othe asphalts. Mines had been developed in Cali-fornia and Venezuela, and their product had been successfully used in Washington, Denver, Philadelphia and numerous other cities. The result in every case had been to open up competition and secure a great reduction in the price of paving. The same thing had been tried in Omaha, but had been continu-ally thwarted by the unseen influences which the monopoly had been able to exert. It had inculcated the idea that no asphalt but the Trinidad product was worth anything, and under these misrepresentations the people had been induced to designate that material in nearly every instance. Much of the pavement laid by the Barber company itself was land asphalt, notably that of Douglas street, which was one of the best pavements in the city. Every contract that had been let for paving with the Trinidad asphaltum was illegal under the decisions of the courts, because it catered to a trust and offered no opportunity for real competition

Referring again to the Board of Public Works, Mr. Rosewater said that it had at-tempted to go through a course of proced-ure unparalleled in the history of the board. Until this instance the business of the board had been done over the business. board. Until this instance the business of the board had been done openly. In this case it had performed its business behind closed doors. It had spent four days in studying how to keep the contract from the lowest bidder and give it to the highest bidder. It had held secret consultations with the highest bidders, instead of calling in the lowest bidder and investigating the merits of the bid. Now the chairman was talking of readvertising to get lower bids. Had he not been letting contracts all the year at prices from 15 to 20 per cent higher than this, and why this sudden spasm of reform? He could make out and award a contract to John Grant at \$2.53 in two hours, but found himself unable to prepare a contract. but found himself unable to prepare a con-tract with Hugh Murphy at \$2.07 in three days. At a meeting in the mayor's office be had assured the mayor that he was act-ing in good faith and that the contract would be passed at the meeting Friday. At that time the speaker told the mayor in the hearing of the city attorney and that hat Mr. Winspear was not sincere and that that Mr. Winspear was not sincere and that the city attorney and others that Mr. Winspear was not sincere and that when Friday came it would be found that an fojunction had been obtained. The event proved the truth of the statement.

Continuing, Mr. Rosewater decared that for the good of the city the fact must be established that when a man came before the

ITS SECRET CONSULTATIONS.

tablished that when a man came before the board with a bid he should receive fair treatment. This could not be when the board discriminated between bidders. Even if lower bids should be received through a readvertisement the city would be the loser by thousands of dellars in the end, because it would perpatuate the combine and again exclude etition. The only way to obtain honest and permanent competition was to open the gates and let in all kinds of asphalt, only providing that it should be first class and that the pavements laid should be as good as the best that had ever been laid in the The quality of the pavement did not on the kind of asphalt that was on the manner in which it was put in which the different materials sed. It would be a great detri-sha if it was allowed to go out octor could get a job of paving in a particular friend of the Works, and on this account contract to go to the man bid surprisingly lower than ore been received by the ractors who were in the

readvertisement.

of \$2.07 was too high. actors had been taking

25 per cent higher for

They

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS the city on the next ten miles of repaying

OBJECTED TO BEING FLAYED. In reply Mr. Winspear remarked that it looked as though it was a put up job that he should come there to hear Mr. Rosewater flay the Board of Public Works. As far as the charge that he had not been so reluctant to award contracts to other bidders was concerned he said that this was perfectly true. This was the first time in the history of the city that he heart had here award to of the city that the board had been asked to award a contract which allowed the con tractor to designate his own material. Wait unreasonable to suppose that the board would naturally hesitate to award a contract on such terms? He emphatically denied the statement that the board had indulged in star chamber proceedings and also declared that he had no knowledge or intimation of the restraining order until 2 o'clock yester-

day afternoon.

At this point Wheeler took the floor to say proval of the contract of Hugh Murphy for that, in his opinion, the council had heard all repaying Sherman avenue last night did not that it cared to hear on this subject. Howell straightway accused him of trying to throttle free speech, and intimated that he was ashamed to have the real facts come to light. red fire and heated oratory that lasted until He was surprised that any member of the

council should take such a course. Wheeler replied that the gentleman was far as he was concerned, no bulldozer could prevent him from exercising those rights which were given to him by the rules of the council. the Board of Public Works, the time of the members was being taken with but very litle profit.

Saunders added a little heat to the pyro that an explanation was more properly in order from the council. The final ordinance had been introduced on Friday night, and was passed at a special meeting, held the next day, of which some of the members were not even notified. If any questionable methods had been pursued it had been on behalf of the city council. It was a most extraordinary proceeding to serve the chair-man of the board with notice of the passage of the ordinance on Sunday morning, and then impugn his motives because he had not called a special meeting of the board to approve the contract in mid winter, when the work could not be done until spring. City Attorney Connell advised the council

that it would be wise to respect the order of the court until it was modified or set aside, and after some further debate, the whole matter was dropped, and the council proceeded to business, On motion of Parker, the president ap

cointed Councilmen Holmes, Back and Lemly to serve on the special union depot commit-tee, in place of Parker, McAndrews and Hascall, whose terms expire.

## WHERE THE RACE BEGAN.

Bishop Newman on Euphrates Valley, Eder and Babylon.

The auditorium of the Young Men's Christian association building was filled last night on the occasion of the lecture given by Bishop John P. Newman entitled, "One Thousand Miles on Horseback Through the Valley of the Euphrates, the Garden of Eden, Babyion and Nineveh." As the subject indicates it, particularly the three objects mentioned. As usual, Bishop Newman was very interest-ing, and completely held the attention of the

On the west of the valley, said the bishop, are the children of Ismael, who have never been conquered and roam over the valley; and the hills in quest of pasturage and plunder as free as the breath. It is said that they even compel the sultan to pay tribute for the caravans that pass through the desert, one of the strange facts of history. On the east lie Persia and Armenia, and other of the oriental countries. Between these two outlines are two of the most famous rivers of the world flowing downward to the sea from a common source, the Euphrates, called the Water of Desire, 1,800 miles in length, from 100 to 300 yards in width, flowing at the rate of three knots an hour; the Tigris, only 900 miles long, but far deeper and more rapid. Between them are some of the richest pastures on the face of the globe and the grandest and most beautiful scenery that can be seen anywhere. In the springtime one can see there square miles of flowers every hue and form. In that valley "

human race began its race." In the valley live four peoples. Two of them are Mohammedans, the Turks and Saracens. For the former Bishop Newman had only words of reprobation. No matter what their condition is, whether outside civilization or in palaces he terms them savages. Their government is systematized robbery from the sultan down to the lowest pashs impoverishing the nation in order that the officials may live in luxury. "Some of the bloodlest annals of the times are written in the Turkish empire. Eight years ago they invaded Bulgaria, which ought to be the happiest country in the world, and left is devastated, killing the men and carrying the beautiful women into the harems. one word of Old England the Turkish empire would fall to pieces like potter's clay. The bishop positively affirmed that the re ports from Armenia are not exaggerated. The Turks have entered the country, slaughtered the men, assaulted the women, mur-dered the mothers and children and carried the beautiful women off to the barems. Christian England, Christian Russia, Christian Germany, Christian Italy, Christian Austria have the power with a wave of the hand to put Turkey out of Europe and have the right to say to say to Armenia: 'You shall be free like Bulgaria.' America ought to send thunder over to England." This is the eastern question, said the bishop, and he would solve it by putting Turkey out, mak-ing Constantincple as Venice used to be and by opening the Bosphorus to all vessels. Armenia is a beautiful county, with men famous for poetry, oratory, literature, and has the merchant princes of the world. In a Mohammedan village all is filth, degradation, criminality; in an Armenian village, perhaps not five miles away, all is thrift, cleanliness, the boys and girls go singing through the streets and all the men and women are continuous and distance and distance.

gentlemen and ladies.
For the Saracens, who recognize Abraham as their great ancestor, yet trace their line-age back to Sarah, the beautiful, the hishop had only words of approbation. They are Mohammedans because Mohammed discovers the old truth that there is only one God. They are advanced in civilization and com-

Another people are the devil worshipers, Another people are the devil worshipers, who once a year worship the devil in the shape of a brass rooster by a bacchanal more disgraceful and shameful than those in the times of the Greeks and Romans. They are not allowed to mention his name, and think that some time he will become king of the world. Next to them are the Nestorians, who were excommunicated because they followed Nestorius, who did not believe that Mary was the mother of God, but of the man Jesus. The fourth branch are the Hebrews, 20,000 in number, the descendants of ancient captives. Once a year they gather around the tomb of Ezra on the bank of the Tigris

and worship him.

At the very confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates is the traditional garden of Eden. On the point of the poninsula is an Eden. On the point of the water. There is old tree hanging over the water. There is a tradition throughout the valley, among Mo-hammedans, Jews and Christians, that this is the tree of life, and a Turkish soldier is guarding it continually.

Bishop Newman gave a graphic description of the city of Babylon, the product of the brain of Nebuchadnezzar, the master builder of antiquity. Then followed descriptions of Nineveh and the supposed site of the tower

Why does the new president of France re-semble Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder? Because he is noted for his strength.

V as Forced to Come Back.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 28.—George A. Pierce, who was secretary of the Planters and Merchants Insurance company and emand Merchanta Insurance company and em-bezzled \$80,000 five years ago, arrived in this city today from Abilene. Tex. He made a strong fight against extradition, carrying the case to the United States su-preme court, which decided against him. Pierce gave bond in the sum of \$5,500 and was released.

Succinct Summary of the Amended Measure of Secretary Carlisle.

CHANGE IN PLAN OF SECURING NOTES

National Banks Not Compelled to Adopt the New System but Can Continne Under the Old if They Wish.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-Representative Springer gave to an Associated press reporter the following summary intended as a popular explanation of the currency bill as modified by the late Carlisle amendments.

"In the first place," said Mr. Springer, the Carlisle bill proposes a radical change nothe manner of securing the bank note circulation. The rapid payment of the pubnot more surprised than some of his friends lie debt, the limited number of bonds now had been at some of his actions since he had outstanding and the further fact that many persons residing abroad, have rendered the All that the special meeting had kind of security now required impracticable. been called for was to hear a discussion between the city engineer and the chairman of the circulating notes of the national banks fund consisting of legal tender notes or currency certificates to the amount of 30 per technics when he remarked that, although the cent of the circulation applied for; also a cuncil had invited an explanation from the safety fund to be raised by a tax of one-Board of Public Works, it was his opinion half of 1 per cent per annum upon the cir-that an explanation was more properly in culating notes until it reaches 5 per centum of the whole circulation, and as a further se-curity a first lien on all the assets of the bank and upon the amount which may be realized by the double liability feature of the national banking law.

"The guaranty fund of 30 per centum, the assets in the bank and the personal liability of the stockholders can only go to the pay-ment of the circulating notes of the bank which issues them, but the 5 per cent guaranty fund, raised by a tax upon all the cir-culation of the country, is a common fund out of which the notes of any failed bank may be paid if the guaranty fund, the as-sets and personal liabilities of the stocksets and personal liabilities of the stock holders are not sufficient. Thus on a circu lation of \$200,000,000, the present national bank circulation the saftey fund would amount to \$10,000,000 and this whole fund would be drawn upon to pay the notes of any bank that failed. This security is considered ample by the safest financiers and bankers of the country.

"The currency bill as amended does not compel national banks to enter the new sys-They may continue under the old law, but it is thought that banking officials will soon see the advantage of the new plan and adopt it."

PROGRESS OF THE INDIANS.

Reports from the Various Schools Established for Their Education.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- The annual reorts of the superintendents of Indian schools eccived at the Interior department indicate a growing interest taken in education by the Indians and testify to the good work accomschool has brought about changes in the dress and customs of the older Indians, who live better and who now almost invariably use the white man's dress. The Mojaves living off the reservation are very anxious to be allotted small tracts of land, from which they cannot be driven. There are about 1,000 of these between Fort Mojave, Ariz., and Needles who are self-supporting and work

faithfully when money is in sight.

The future of the Indian race, declares the superintendent of Fort Yuma industrial school, depends on their knowledge of how to work. Teach him the value of manual labor as performed by himself, and one problem in the way of civilizing Indians is solved. The Moquis in Arizona are reported a long way behind the Navajoes in their desire to earn money, but are industrious and selfsupporting. By perseverence and kindness, says Superintendent Goodman, the race anipathles will slowly be conquered and the tribe educated to take its place with other

American citizens, Small pox is reported in the country adjoining the Greenville, Cal., school. Danger to the pupils is apprehended and provision urged for vaccinating the Indians in the val-

Some of the older pupils at the training school at Perrys, Cal., who have already received sufficient literary and industrial education to earn their own living, remain at the school and enjoy government clothing and subsistence. Superintendent Bray of and subsistence. Superintendent Bray this school protests against the practice onths on their reservations, which, he says, is likely to undo much of the good work of the previous ten months. There is a growing freedom among the

Seminofes in Florida and they are gradually dopting a better civilization. Many of the Cherokees, says Superintendent and Acting Agent Potter, are so poor that own neither plows nor stock to worl their farms and cultivate their entire crop with a hoe and spade. The government has ever issued rations or annuities to and they are regarded as better off for havand they are regarded as better on for hav-ing to rely on themselves. The greatest curse among them is a love for liquor, many moonshiners and back doors disposing of the whisky manufactured in the mountains to the

Superintendent Jacobson, in charge of the school at Wittenberg, Wis., recommends that small quantities of vegetable seeds be sent to parties in that neighborhood for use next spring as an experiment and an inducement to the Winnebagos to cultivate crops instead of roaming at large and killing wolves for

Captain Pratt of the Carlisle school in Pennsylvania comments on the provision in the Indian appropriation bill forbidding the taking of an Indian child to a school outside the state or territory where the reservation is located without the consent of parents. "No student has ever entered Carlisle in that way," he asserts, "except the Chirichaua Apaches, who were transferred as prisoners of war. It seems only just, however, that as the government for the most part is pay-ing the bills it is in order that moral pressure, as the circumstances warrant, be to place in the paths of progress the rising generation of Indians, so that these now on the wane of life may be the last of their race so far as ignorance, incapacity and dependnce are concerned." At the Hampton institute in Virginia there tre 140 pupils reported, mostly from the Oneida, Sloux and the Seneca, New York,

Utes Had Only Peaceful Intentions. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—General schoffeld has received a preliminary report Schoffeld has received a preliminary report from Colonel Lawton, who is making a special investigation of the Ute Indians, who left their reservations in Colorado and crossed into Utah. Colonel Lawton says the Indians acted according to their habits and custom, and that they had crossed the line thinking they had a perfect right to do so and with no hostile purpose whatever. They had no idea or intention of troublines the white people, and, according to Colonel Lawton, the oldest and best residents of the country thus innocently invaded never have had any apprehension of trouble. Colonel Lawton adds that the number of Indians and their stock has been greatly exaggerated, and that they are now returning to their reservation as rapidly as the severity of the weather permits.

Heading ff Customs Swindlers. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Assistant Sec-cetary Hamlin has issued a circular to cusretary Hamlin has issued a circular to customs collectors directing that unless it shall appear by the invoice, bill of lading and manifest or other satisfactory evidence that merchandise arriving in the United States and remaining in general order without examination or appraisement was when the ships were loaded at the foreign port destined for immediate exportation from the United States, no expertation thereof shall be permitted except under catry for warehouse and exportation in bond and appraisement made as provided in such cases. This order is intended to meet cases where parties export goods previously imported in parties export goods previously imported in order to avoid penalties for undervaluation.

adigian Part No Graunt for Lon plaint WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.-The State decaults of threatened congressional inquiry

SPRINGER EXPLAINS THE BILL took out a Russian passport at Batoum in order to trayel in Turkey. To do so he must have talken oath that he was a Russian passport at Batoum in must have taken oath that he was a Russian citizen, yet it was a necessary preliminary to his dasing out a United States passport to swear that he was an American citizen. Under these circumstances it is said Minister Terrell's hesitancy to issue a passport was thoroughly justified. Aside from this consideration, however, the Turkish government has refused persistently to admit the right of Turkish subjects, who expatriate themselves, to return to Turkey, and as our gwn, supreme court in the case of the Chinnese exclusion law has affirmed the absolute right of a nation to exclude any class of persons from its territory, the United States would seem to have little ground on which to protest.

STATISTICS OF CORN IMPORTS.

Roumania Leads This Country in Importations to the Continent. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-United States

Consul Lathrop at Bristol, England, has furnished to Secretary Morton some interesting tables, showing first the corn importing countries of Europe, from which it appears that eight countries imported during the fiscal year last past, over 134,000,000 bushels of corn. Of this amount the United King-dom took over 70,000,000, and Germany nearly 33,000,000 bushels; France took 10,500,000, and Holland and Austria-Hungary each took been a member of the council, and that as far as he was concerned, no buildozer could country and as permanent investments by Denmark and Switzerland nearly 1,750,000 bushels each. Next, tables showing the imports of the United Kingdom, Germany, The Carlisle bill proposes for security of the circulating notes of the national banks instead of United States bonds a guaranty States, but the United States, Canada and Turkey, in the order named, are drawn upon by him, if found to be correct, will be certito make a net one-fourth of the supply for the United Kingdom. Nearly half of that imported into Germany comes from the United States, and this country, with Roumania, supplies nearly four-fifths of Germany's total imports. Russia and Bulgaria also contribute a fair proportion to the German supply. America furnishes not more than a fifth of the French supply, almost the Roumania, Russia and Turkey, in the order In supplying Holland, America is slightly in the lead, with Roumania a close second. All these statements are based upon the figures for the last fiscal year, in nearly every case snows a marked advance over the year previous. One of the features shown by these tables of special interest to our own farmers is, that while Argentine has been an important factor in the international wheat market, her exports of corn to European countries have fallen off greatly. They aggregated nearly 11,000,000 oushels in 1893, and less than 2,000,000 in

It will occasion surprise to some to know that the little kingdom of Roumania furnished the principal corn importing countries of Europe more than the United States. mania supplied 48,000,000 bushels, and the inited States 46,000,000 bushels of that cereal for European consumption in the year 1894.

STAND BY THE TREATY.

Austria Claims This Prevents Discrimination Against Her Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- Mr. Von Henglemuller, the new Australian minister who has just arrived from Vienna, was seen today by a representative of the Associated press concerning the reports that Austria would folthe lecture described the valley of the Euphrates and the various of the superingular the various of the superingular the various of the superingular than the superingular tha and then in ratallating against the products of this country. The minister gave the first interview had with him in this country. "The Austrian government mas not, up to the present time," said Mr. Von Henglemuller, "taken any steps on the American tariff. The relations with the United States have alprof. Arthur M. Mowry of Harvard on "Prof. Arthur M. Mowry of Harvard on Prof. Arthur M. Mowry of Harvard on Prof. Arthur M. Mowry of Harvard on "Prof. Arthur M. Mowry of Harvard on Prof. Arthur M. Mowry of Harvard on "Prof. Arthur M. Mowry of Harvard on "Prof. Arthur M. Mowry of Harvard on "Prof. Arthur M. Mowry of Harvard on "Rhode Island and the Import of 1781;" The relations with the United States have always been most cordial, and I have no doubt they will remein use by a satisfactory arrangement obsthesingar duties. The treaty between Austria and this country contains the most fayored hation clause, assuring to each country that no higher or discriminating duties shall be imposed than are placed on the products of other countries. At the time this intenty was made Austria was paying at bounty on sugar. The bounty system had been in operation for years, ever was paying a bounty on sugar. The bounty system had been in operation for years, ever since the industry was in its infancy, and the treaty with the most favored nation clause was made with full recognition of the bounty system in Anstria.

"The Austrian bountles are gradually being lowered as the sugar industry becomes more self-supporting, and before long the entire bounty system will be done away with. the course of Austria in paying bountles is entirely an internal matter, in no way concerning other countries. So far as outside countries are concerned, its regulations are governed by evisting treaties, and in the casof the United States the treaty was made with the bounties in existence."

Mr. Von Henglemuller was asked as to the effect of the American tariff in Austria. There has not been time to feel the effects of the new tariff," he replied, "but the Mc-Kinley law had a serious effect on our industries. The sugar industry of Austria very great, and it will undoubtedly be ected by the increased American duty sugar. But the fixing of tariff rates, high low, is an internal question for the United States to determine, and the only concern of Austria is to see that it is not singled out for higher duties than those allowed to most favored nations."

FORESTRY CONGRESS CONVENES. Considerable Progress Made During the

Past Year. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-The thirteenth annual session of the American Forestry asoclation began here today at the Department of Agriculture. There was a small attendance at the opening session, and after a brief meeting the convention took a recess, and about a dozen of the members went to the white house and were introduced to the president by the secretary of state. The report of Prof. Fernow, chairman of the executive committee of the association, was read. It is raid that there has been an increase of interest in fores ry matters during the past year, as instanced by meetings in Albany, Brooklyn and the White mountains, at which steps were taken looking to the preservation of eastern forests. The most of the advance made during the year was in the passing of the McRae forestry This bill, the report says, was not altogether satisfactory, but was a considera-ble step forward, and the association would continue to push what has become known as he Paddock bill, which looks to the control the forests by & special commission. The McRae bill has passed the house, but not the senate, and it was decided to make strenuous efforts to secure a favorable action 

ing a balance of \$2/367 on hand as a current and permanent fund. The election of offi-cers was held this afternoon, and the ap-pointment of F. H. Newell of this city as secretary was the only change made.

The association held a joint meeting with the National Geographical society at National muselm tonight. Secretary Agriculture Morton, as the president of Forestry association made a short address.

GOVERNMENT FILED A DEMURRER. Government Officials Not Worried Over the Income Tax Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Assistant Attorney General Whitney has filed in the district supreme court a demurrer to the complaint of John a.G. Moors against Commis sioner Miller of the internal revenue bureau. in which he asks for an injunction restraining the latter from co-lecting the income tax authorized by the new tariff. The demurrer is very brief and general in its terms, set-ting forth that the complainant has not made such a case as entitles him in any court of equity to the relief sought. At the request of Mr. Whitney the case is set for hearing on January S. The case is set for hearing on January S. The case is attracting little attention among government officials, many of whom express the opinion that the coplainant has absolutely no case. They also believe the pisint!ff will find it impossible to raise the constitutional questions in the present proceeding, because an injunction is not the proper remedy in such a case, and is, in fact, expressly prohibited by the Revised

Statutes. Retrimanded the Captain 25 per cent higher for strange that they had at they had been robbing present time. If the content time. If the content time. If the content time. If the content time is a structure of the Rio Grande to Mr. Murphy it would rom \$100,000 to \$150,000 to \$150,00

WILL BE HARD TO BEAT THIS

Regulations for the Return of Chinese Laborers Who Go Back to the Crient.

MUST RETURN BY PORT OF DEPARTURE

Certificate Given Them Contains No Description of the Party-This is Kept in the Collector's Office to Identify the Returning Celestials.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 .- The regulations for the admission of Chinese laborers, as provided for by the recent treaty between this the secretary of the treasury. Under the regulations a Chinese laborer who has resided and registered in the United States and departed therefrom and who may have a lawful wife, child or parent in this country, or property therein of the value of \$1,000, or debts of a like amount due him, will be permitted to return, provided that before departure he deposits with the commissioner of customs of the district in which he lives a certificate of registration from the international revenue collector and a full description of his family, property or debts. The papers must be accompanied by three photographs of the laborer and this statement submitted fled by the collector of customs. The papers, with the certificates, are to be transmitted to the collector of customs of the port from which the Chinese person is to depart, and who must return to the country by the way of the port of his departure. The certified description of the Chinaman will be filed in the office of the collector at the port of exit as a means of identification. The return to the United States must be within one year of departure unless sickness or other disability prevents, in which event the facts are required to be certified by the Chinese consul at the port from which the Chinese person may depart for the United States. A certifi-cate will be issued to the laborer on his departure, which will not contain a description of the person to whom issued, but which will by Chorn, fell, and Whitestone won. Circe refer to the identification paper by numbers.

This will obviate the sale of exchange of certificates and render the identification of First race, five and a half furlance sell. the returning Chinese more certain. The collector at the port of exit will be required to transmit to the Treasury department weekly reports of the Chinese leaving their respective ports, giving the name, local residence and occupation of such persons. The collectors will also be required to cancel all ertificates of returning Chinese and to forward the same to the treasury where the records are to be kept on file, as especially provided for the purpose. The certificates to be issued will be serially numbered and is-sued by the department to collectors on requisition therefor, an account being kept in each instance, and collectors will be required exercise unusual care in all matters pertaining to the issuance, cancellation and re-turn to the department of such certificates.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY ADJOURNS. Interesting Papers Read at the Closing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-The American on "Rhode Island and the Import of 1781;" Prof. Arthur M. Mowry of Harvard on "The Constitutional Controversy in Rhode Island in 1841;" Prof. Samuel B. Harding of Harvard on "Party Struggles Over Pennsylvania Constitution, 1775 to 1790; S. M. Sener of Lancaster, Pa., on "The Language, Manners and History of the Pennsylvania" Germans," Prof. James A. Wilgus of the Ohio State university on "The Evolution of Township Government in Ohio;" Prof. A. Coughlin of the University of Michigan on "The Retention of Western Posts by the British After 1783;" William E. Curtis of this city on "Existing Autographs of Christopher Columbus" At the Folk Lore society meeting papers

were read by Rev. J. Owen Dorsey on "Kfapa Folk Lore:" Captain John G. Bourke of the Third United States cavalry on "Mexican Cooking and Mexican Foods." Captain Bourke's paper was specially inter-esting and gave many details concerning Mexican customs and manners. The American Society of Church History also concluded its meeting today. A paper on "Phillip Schoff" was read by Dr. George P. Fisher of Yale university and one on Prof. Ramsey's Christianity in the Roman Empire" by Dr. Faulkner.

Atlanta Ordered to the West Indies. WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.-The Atlanta has dropped down from Norfolk to Hampton Admiral Meade, commanding the North Atlantic station, has been notified that the ship is ready for sea, and has been instructed to send her on a cruise in the West Indies. She will relieve the Columbia, and the latter vessel will be ordered home from Jamaica to be docked.

Stamp it on the sun-paint it on the moon the superiority of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

BANKS A COMPLETE WRECK.

Little Left but the Safe to the Slater, Mo.,

Concerns. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.-The Post Dispatch this afternoon says: The recent fall-ures of the Citizens Stock bank and Savings bank of Slater, Mo., in the opinion of a well known St. Louis banker, who spent two days at that place investigating their condition, is due to mismanagement. The same methods which Allis, the Little Rock methods which Allis, the Little Rock banker, used in wrecking the Arkansas institution which he was connected with, the expert says, were employed at Slater. The expert says, were employed at Slater. The Citizens Slock bank was organized in 1879 with a capital stock of \$100,000. It had a surplus of \$55,00. Its liabilities, as appears from an investigation, are \$50,000. The cash in the bank was \$1,100. Its good assets will, in the opinion of experts, not exceed \$50,000. The Savings bank was started in 1886 with a capital of \$50,000, and its surplus given out as \$15,000. When its doors were closed in anticipation of a turn, after the suspension of the Stock bank, there was \$156 in its vaults. Its liabilities are more than \$300,000, so it is said, and of this amount \$135,000 is reported "continuous" paper, or paper on which the bank realized and made no account in its reports or on its books.

The St. Louis expert, who, on behalf of a New York correspondent, visited Slater, is of the opinion that most of this money was lost in speculiation. The singular admission is made that the board of directors has not reached in \$25th year. It is not charged that ether he or Cashier Field profited by the failure, as they are without money or property.

As far as can be learned Azerres, Brown

cither he or Cashier Field profited by the failure, as they are without money or property.

As far as can be learned Azerres, Brown & Co., owners of the Slater Milling company, a livery stable, and also engaged in the feeding of cattle, were heavy borrowers from the Savings bank, and it is said their paper, amounting to \$50,000, is carried by the institution as cash. One of the Stock bank's biggest debtors is a cattle feeder of Sluter named Eubanks, who floated a \$50,000 business by its aid. Wash paper was handled, it is claimed, by both banks. When it was necessary to realize cash it was the custom to get the accommodation note of a resident of Blater, send it to St. Louis, Kansas City or Chicago, with the bank's endorsement, and get it discounted. This system was followed by both banks to keep open their doors long after they were wrecked. No criminal procedures have been begun, but the St. Louis expert is of the opinion that the officials of both banks will be arrested after a more thorough examination of the affairs. None of the officials have been guilty of speculation, the St. Louis expert says, but resorted to "Allis" methods in order to avert a disaster.

Boy Arrested for Robbing a Postoffice.

Boy Arrested for Robbing a Postoffice. CHICAGO, Dec. 28.-Irving Lean, a knickerbockers, was arrested on alightin knickerbockers, was arrested on alight-ing from a train in Chicago today on the charge of robbing the postoffice at his home, Fulton, Wis. When arraigned in court he acknowledged his guilt, and stated that his ambition is to emulate Bill Dalton and lead a band of desperadoes. The boy was handed over to the federal authorities. He secured no money in the letters which he rifled.

At Sixty-Two He Plays Well. been visiting his sister. Mrs. A. Mont-morency, made The Bee a pleasant call yes-terday. Mr. Phillips is a fine specimen of well preserved manhood, and, despite his age, 32 years, is yet a fond lover of all pure

and healthful athletic sports, especially the good old English game of cricket, as his participation in several exciting games during the past summer amply attest. A noticeable feature about the gentleman's playing was the fact that his score was much better than the majority of the young athletes engaged in the same games, and it was with a justifiable pride that he spoke of his surprising showing. Mr. Phillips is much more than an ordinary man, generally, being a college professor as well as a minister, and a gentleman of many most estimable qualities.

WIZARD ON THE NAPOLEON.

Jake Schaeffer Unbosoms Himself in Reply to Frank Ives. CHICAGO, Dec. 28.-Jake Schaeffer smiled when he was shown Ives' Grand Rapids in-terview of yesterday. "Why, I never sug-gested the idea of changing or abolishing the fourteen-inch balk line game," said he, "any more than I suggested the idea of changing the straight rail game to eightcountry and China, have been completed by inch balk line, or the eight-inch balk line to fourteen-inch balk line; any more than I suggested the idea of barring the anchor in the latter game. It was the public and press that demanded all of these changes for the reason that the element of luck entered so largely into all of these games that they ceased to be contests of skill. Whenever any expert was lucky enough to secure the coveted position in any of these games the contest was practically over. If the four-teen-inch balk line game as now played has reached the same stage and outlived its usefulness, and the public want to see some new game, I suppose we will be compelled to submit to the inevitable. I don't want Ives or any one else to think that I am trying to change the game."

When asked about Ives' challenge to play cushion caroms, Schaeffer said: "Well, when Ives was here the other day he agreed to make a trip to Califormia and give exhibitions under Parker's management, and the latter has already made some engagements. I think we had better play these games before talking about any further matches, Ives knows well he can get a match with me at any time." suggested the idea of barring the anchor in

FOLLOWED PLUNGER GRANNAN'S LEAD

Francisco's Talent Profits Once by Playing the Boy Wonder's Choice. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.-Jockey "Soup" Perkins arrived yesterday and today rode two streams on the fire, three winning mounts. Interest in the The fire started in the main building, near match between Whitestone and Pescador the furnace room. It burned very rapidly, for \$2,500 a side was intense. Whitestone and soon the entire building was in flames, was the favorite at 1 to 2, with Pescador at 7 to 5. The pair raced together to the building. Sparks flew upon the office, north-

won, Pescanor, 101, Chorn (7 to 5), second. Time: 1:55.

Fifth race, six furlongs, selling: Dick Behan, 95, Perkins (3 to 5), won; Quiet, 109, Cochran (7 to 5), second: San Lucas, 168, Coady (59 to 1), third. Time: 1:241g. No others ran.

The Spreckels handleap, the biggest race of the year on the Pacific coast, will be run tomorrow, and a big crowd will probably see the crack horses struggle for the \$10,000 prize. The Kentucky stable will make a strong bld for it with Lissack, Jim Flood and Major McLaughlin, all three of which will start. The track is in very bad condition, and with the light weights carried by the 2-year-olds it is considered a sure thing for one of Chinn's youngsters. The probable starters will be:

Weight, Horse. Weight. 123 Major McLaughlin . 89 ... 123 Mr. Jingle . 112 118 Charmion . 110 Hawthorne Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Eighteenth articles. Just what the value of day of the Crescent City Jockey club's meeting. Weather cold and clear; track could not be learned, as the presidence of the p meeting. Weather cold and clear; track fair. Results:

First race, six furlongs: Elberon (4 to 1) won, Merritt (2 to 1) second, Satinet (3 to 1) third. Time: 1:16½.

Second race, selling, six and a half furlongs: Miss Perkins (7 to 1) won, Young Arlon (2 to 5) second, Denver (20 to 1) third.

Time: 1:32½.

Third race, selling, six furlongs: University to the summer the employes numbered eight or ten. The office was a small, one-story building. Lake (7 to 2) won, Panaway (4 to 1) second, Len Wilson (6 to 1) third. Time: 1:16, Fourth race, selling, one mile: Burrel's Billet (4 to 5) won, John Dunn (5 to 2) sec-ond, Uncle Frank (15 to 1) third. Time:

Fifth race, five furlongs: Johnny McHale (8 to 5) won, Norman (4 to 1) second, Buckeye (9 to 2) third. Time: 1:02½.

Corrigan Will Not Leave Bay District. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.-The dispatch rom Louisville which stated that Ed Corigan had engaged twenty-four stalls at rigan had engaged twenty-four stalls at Churchill Downs for his string of racers created considerable interest among horsemen here, as it was feared Corrigan was about to desert San Francisco. Mr. Corrigan, however, states that he has no intention of leaving San Francisco, as he considers it a good place to winter. He will keep his horses here until March, when they will be sent to Memphis for the spring campaign. He has engaged the stalls at Churchill Downs for some horses at present at Hawthorne and for some yearlings from his farm at Midway, Ky.

Western Foot Ball Association, A meeting of the Western Interstate Foo Ball association will be held at the Midland Ball association will be held at the Midland hotel today, the association comprising the teams from the state universities of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. One representative from each team will be present. The business will be the arranging of a schedule of games for next year, the awarding of the pennant won this season and perhaps a modification of the rules, W. H. Bremner of the Iowa university team arrived last evening and is at the Delione.

Quickly Recovered the Title. BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—Joseph Gans, the colored lightweight champion of the south who was beaten by Paul Johnson, th Kangaroo, has regained the title. The Kangaroo was beaten by John Costs in ter rounds Wednesday night. Last night Gan beat Costs. The light lasted ten rounds and Costs was terribly punished.

Zeigler in the Falcon Team. SAN JOSE, Dec. 28.-Otto Zeigler, jr., has become a member of the Falcon team and will receive a salary of \$300 per month. The contract has been signed, and in about ten days other members of the team will arrive from the east and go in training here. In April Zeigler will start with the team east.

Irishman Was a Disappointment. BOSTON, Dec. 28.-Frank Brierley, the hampion bantamweight of Ireland, and Jo-Elms, one of the cleverest lightweights in New England, met at the Crib club rooms before 500 people for a twelve-round bout, which resulted in a draw. Brierley was a disappointment.

Fine Shooting at Oskaloosa. OSKALOOSA, Ia., Dec. 38.-The third day of the shooting tournament was a success The Carver-Marshall match was the chief attraction. Carver won, killing 93 birds; Marshall, 92; American rules. Hoover won over Golightly, 23 to 14, English rules, single barred.

Stallion Phallas Dead. RACINE, Wis., Dec. 28.-Phallas, the stallion, owned by J. I. Case, died last night. Phallas had a record of 2:13%. He got cast Printing Houses Combining.

AKRON, O., Dec. 28.—It is stated her

that there is a project on foot to combin all of the large printing houses of the coun all of the large printing houses of the country. If the deal is consummated many millions of dollars will be involved, the money coming not only from this country, but from Europe. The information comes from one of the directors of the mammoth Wernier printing concerns of this city. He stated that the matter would be fully discussed at the annual meeting of the Wernier company to be held at Chicago during the early part of January.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Rev. T. D. Phillips, M. A., an Episcopal Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry vos Pitcher's Castoria.

## the EAST OMAHA LIGHTED UP

Plant of the Monitor Hard Plaster Company Totally Destroyed by Fire.

LOSS IS UNDER TWENTY THOUSAND

Several Adjoining Building Saved bg the Work of Hose Companies from Omalia - Number of Sheds Burned and Roots Scorched.

Last night the plant of the Monitor Hard Plaster company in East Omaha was completely destroyed by fire. Two outbuildings belonging to the Martin & Morrissey Manufacturing company were also consumed and several cottages in the neighborhood were more or less scorched. The buildings of the plaster company were valued at \$12,000. the insurance on which was \$6,500, while the destruction of the stock and machinery will add several thousands more to the loss. The loss on the other buildings and property will be less than \$2,000. At about 11 o'clock Jack Gardner, the

watchman of the Carter White Lead works, noticed a sheet of flame bursting from the west side of the main building near the chimney. He notified the American District Telegraph company, which turned in the alarm to the fire department. But when hose company No. 6 arrived on the scene half an hour later the fire had completed its work. The buildings were burned to the ground and the two streams which were immediately turned on were of use only in quenching the burning embers and in putting out small flames that were playing on the roofs of neighboring cottages. Hose company No. 8 arrived a few minutes later and also turned

three-quarter pole, when Pescador, ridden west, and it was soon enveloped in flames, by Chorn, fell, and Whitestone won. Circe Some of the bystanders rushed in and saved and Dick Behan were the other winning the books and some of the furniture. Meanfavorites. Summaries:

First race, five and a half furlongs, selling: Johnny Payne, 99, Cockran (2 to 1), won; Primanda, 165, Chorn (4 to 5), second; Queen Hee, 191, Coady (2½ to 1), third. Time: 1:17. White Cloud, Mosby and Vivace also ram.

Second race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds: Circe, 108, Perkins (4 to 5), won; Imp. Vigor, III. Covington (2 to 1), second; Hanford, 101, R. Isom 6 to 1), third. Time: 1:16. Loughmore and Experiment colt also ram.

Third race, about six furlongs, selling: Braw Scott, 167, Carr (8 to 5), won; Red Glen, 106, Chorn (7 to 5), second; San Luis Rey, 102, Hill (40 to 1), third. Time: 1:224, Gold Dust, Monrovia, Major Ban also ran.

Fourth race, one mile, match race, \$2,500 a side: Whitestone, 101, Perkins (1 to 2), won; Pescador, 101, Chorn (7 to 5), second. Time: 1:59.

Fifth race, six furlongs selling: Dick Report of the control of the match are selling. Dick Report of the Martin & Morrissey Manufacturing company, to the southeast, had also caught on fire, and in a short time were burned to the ground. Two cars of coal, belonging to G. L. Gorman, and valued at \$125, had also caught fire. The roofs of two cottages, one owned by A. K. Walla, and the other by Martin & Morrissey Manufacturing company, and occupied by W. Mc-Laughlin and Will Morrocco, were ablaze, but by this time the fire department arrived and the blaze was extinguished. The furniture in the houses had been removed, and the loss was almost solely on the buildings, chiefly from water.

For some time it was feared that the Carter White Lead works, which are directly to while a shed, stored with machinery, and a

ter White Lead works, which are directly to the north, might catch fire from flying sparks, as the wind was blowing from the southwest. The wind was not strong enough, however, and the danger was soon past. The shops of the Martin & Morrissey Manufac-turing company are to the southeast, but the walls are covered with sheet iron, so that they were never in danger.

It is impossible to tell the cause of the fire. It started near the furnace room, according to the accounts of several spectators. There was was a fire in the furnace at the time, but it must have been very low, as no work was done in the building after 12 o'clock yesterday.

The company occupied two buildings. The main building was 50x120 feet, and was of wood, except the furnace room at the north end. It was two stories in height at the north end and three stories at the south end. In it was the machinery for making plaster and adamant. The stock comprised a large quantity of sand, hair and other articles. Just what the value of this was and also of the fluished product could not be learned, as the president, man-



Ivy Poisoning Eight Years of Suffering

Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Dear Sirs: - We have tried Hood's Barsapatills and find it to be all you claim for it. My wife was poisoned by ivy when a young woman,

and for eight years was troubled every season

Hood's Sarsarilla Cures with the breaking out and terrible itching and burning. I thought hers was as bad a case as anyone ever had. She was in this distressing

condition every year until she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has effected a perfect cure, without leaving any scars, and she has had No Sign of the Poison Since. She is well and hearty. I have taken Hood's

Sarsaparilla after the grip with good results, and

have also given it to our four children. We are all pictures of perfect health and owe it to Hood's Sarsaparilla," J. C. FREEMAN, Vandalla, Illinois.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead. Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect

in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box. BAILEY THE DENTIST Prices in Dentistry

Full Set of Teeth, \$5; Warranted to Fit Teeth extracted and put in same day, Gold and Platean Alloy Fillings, \$1: Silver Fillings, \$1 Pure Gold, \$2: Gold Crowns, \$6 to \$8 - 22k; Bridge Teeth, \$6 per tooth, Finest work always, \$ Floor Paxton Bik. 16th and Farnani. Tel. 1935 LADY ATTENDANT.

REED'S RULES on Conduct of Meetings.

By Hon. Thomas B. Beed,

Ex-Speaker House of Representatives.

A necessity to officers of 223 Pages, Cloth, corporations and all organized meetings.

For sale by all booksellers, or mailed on receipt of price by HAND, McNALLY & CO., Pubs., 196 and 168 Adams at., Chicago. Stockholders' Meeting.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Office of Lee-Clarke-Andreasen Hardware
Co., Omaha, Neb., Dec. 7, 1894.—Notice is
herbey given to the stockholders of the LeeClarke-Andreesen Hardware company that
the annual meeting of the stockholders of
the company will be held at the offices of
the said company, 1219, 1221 and 1223 Harney
street, in the city of Omaha, in the state of
Nebraska, on Tucsday, January 8, A. D.
1895, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of
electing a board of directors for the company to serve during the ensuing year, and
to transact such other business as may be
presented at such meeting.

Attest:

H. J. LEE, President.

W. M. GLASS, Secretary.

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