## THE PEOPLE WANT JUSTICE.

Senator Wilson of Iowa Pleads For Inter-State Commerce Regulation.

OUTRAGES MUST BE RIGHTED.

The Demoralizing Effect of Pools Set Forth-The Holiday Recess Reso-Intion Adopted-Other Congressional Doings.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21,-Among the papers aid before the senate to-day was a communiation from the supervising architect of the treasury as to the necessity of additional vaults for the storage of silver, and as to the purchase of additional ground for public buildings at St. Paul; also a communication from the assistant secretary of the interior with the report of the government directors of the Union Pacific railroad company asking attention to the suggestions contained therein concerning legislation affecting that company.

Among the petitions presented was one signed by sixty ministers of the Nebraska conference in favor of the Chinese indemnity bill; also one signed by a large number of importers and merchants of St. Louis in favor of the immediate transportation act.

Mr. Aluson, from the committee on appro priations, reported back the house hill mak-ing appropriations to supply the delicinery for public printing with an amendment re-quiring the money to be expended rateably The amendment was agreed to and the bill

passed.
Mr. Ingalis offered a resolution discharging Mr. Ingails offered a resolution disenting in the committee on bensions from further consideration of the bill introduced by him last session to remove the limitation of payment of arrears of pensions. He said that as the committee had taken no action on it it seemed to him that there was either an irreconcilable difference of originous or a diseconcilable difference of opinion, or a dis inclination on the part of the committee to

bring the bit of efforce the senate.

Mr. Blair, who was last session acting chairman of the committee on pensions, said the bill had been considered several times, that he was himself in favor of it, but there was a majority of the committee against it. The resolution was laid over.

The resolution for the holiday recess from to-morrow to January 4 was presented and

agreed to.

Mr. Cullom called up the conference re port upon the inter-state commerce bill. He said he did so for the purpose of giving the senator from Iowa (Wison) an opportunity of making some remarks upon the bill, after which (in accordance with the suggestions of senators on both sides as to the impracticability of action on it before the holidays), he would let the bill go over until after the holidays. He announced, however, that when the senate resumed its session be would again call up the conference report and in-elst upon its consideration from day to day

until it was disposed of.

Mr. Wilson of Town thereupon proceeded to address the senate in favor of the adoption

the report. He represented the railroad system of the country as having steadily and unreasonably refused to recognize the simplest business de-mand, and as having worked out lines of action which had excited the resentment of almost every interest which it had been cre-ated to serve—it had made itself an intermediler in almost every department of business. It had refused to admitthat it had been created to serve a proper purpose and the interests of society, and it had assumed to control and direct those interests. The managers of the transportation system, while admitting great defects in it, had resolutely opposed all efforts of the state and price. posed all efforts of the state and national governments to project and establish reforms. The adoption of the conference report, while it would not accomplish all he should like, would afford the country an opportung to establish relative remedy, unless the bill should be vetoed by the president. There must be an immediate and affirmative action. Immediate and affirmative action. Congress must enact a law for the regulation of inter-state commerce and (by experience under its administration) come to a knowledge of the administration) come to a knowledge of the right or wrong of the matter in the war of opinion now obstructing the way. Nothing, said Wilson, had done more to demoralize the railroad managers, officers and agents than pools. It had come to be expected, in-deed, that the pool of to-day would be disto-morrow; and this came to be ds of a hope of reward by railroad office and agents for successfully enlarging the business by a violation of such arrange-ments. Then came a rate war and consequent loss of revenue. Under the present system, however, these losses were unloaded on the business of intermediate or local This practice was, in itself, an on points. This practice was, in itself, an our-rage and a most fruitful source of complaint ou the part of the people. A vast amount of the railroad traffic of the country was done at rates less than half of those charged on business between local points. That was an business between local points. That was an iniquity which ought not to be tolerated, and which the pending bill (if it becomes a law), would prevent. The people were willing that railroad companies should prosper and should be reasonably paid for their services; but they did not recognize them as their masters, for they knew that railroad companies were created to be their services; vants. And it might be set down as one of the things irrevocably settled upon that the public demand which had induced the reporting of the present bill would not cease until justice was entrenched in the transportation system of the country. As an illustration of the injustice of the present system, he stated that on the 16th of this

month corn was selling in Western Iowa (where it had been a good crop) at from 20 to 25 cents per bushel; in Chicago 36 cents per bushel, and in Southeastern Iowa (where the crop had been a failure) at 40 to 42 cents per bushel, so that Western Iowa corn was being sold from 3 to 6 cents a bushel less than Form sold from 3 to 6 cents a bushel less than East-ern Iowa. Congress, he said, had debated this subject for ten years; now let it net. Camden said that he regarded the bill as a wise and conservative measure; that the country demanded the passage of some such bill, and that it was the duty of congress to

act upon it. Mr. Cullom said he would ask the senate to e consideration of the bill immediately upon the reassembling after the recess. The senate bill relative to the location of the town of Wallace, Kansas, was passed and after an executive session the senate ad

House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- Mr. Morrison of Illiaois from the committee on ways and means, reported back the concurrent resolution for the holiday recess from December 23 to January 4. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey the senate amendment to the bill for the relief of the survivors of the Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette was concurred in. Mr. Weliborn of Texas from the commit-

tee on Indian affairs, reported the Indian appropriation bill and it was referred to the committee of the whole, Thursday evening, January 20, was set

aside for the consideration of suitable resolutions of respect on the deaths of Messrs, Arnot, Beach and Dowdney. The committee on military affairs reported the military academy appropriation bill and

it was referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Weaver of Nebraska as a privileged question, called up the president's veto on the bill granting a pension to Simmons.

Mr. Bragg of Wisconsin raised a question of consideration and the house voted to consider the bill.

The committee on foreign affairs reported.

The committee on foreign affairs reported the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and it was referred to the committee of

e whole, Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan from the con

Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan from the committee on ventilation and acoustics, reported a resolution directing the daily cleaning of the ventilating pipe leading to the half of the house. The report allades to the "great American habit of expectorating," and comments on the fact that 218 nickle plated cuspidors, furnished by the manineeness of the nation, are found to be of less utility than perforations in brass ventilators through which the air passes into the central half. The resolution was adopted.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Cox in the chair) on the army appropriation bill. There was no general debate and the bill was immediately read by paragraphs for amendments.

On motion of Mr. Bragg of Wisconsin an amendment was adopted providing that

On motion of Mr. Bragg of Wisconsin an amendment was adopted providing that which any officer, traveling on duty, travels on any milroad on which United States troops are entitled to be transported free of charge, he shall be allowed only four centities mile as a subsistence fund. The bill then passed.

Mr. Townshend of Illinois, from the com-

pension appropriation bill. Referred to committee of the whole.

The senate amendments to the urgent deliciency bill were concurred in and the

THE STOCK MARKET.

A Weak Opening Followed by

Stronger Close. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.- |Special Telegram to the BEE, i- The stock market opened weak and lower to-day on information that London was getting demoralized on American securities and was likely to turn seller at any moment. The weakness was further in-creased by the announcement that houses with foreign connections had large selling orders. St. Paul and Reading were pressed for sale. Both sold down to about the lowwater mark record last Wednesday. Room traders who went short on vesterday's bulge took the greater part of the offerings and were enabled to even up on the market with out bidding prices apon themselves. After he first sport of selling the market rallied bout I per cent and then became very dull. Rumors that freight rates from Chicago to the scaboard were cut were promptly denied. and it was claimed that eastern roads were unable to farnish cars enough to handle the freight offered at full traffic rates. A good deal was made by the bears of the possible failure of the Reading roor anization scheme and the prospect of some action on the interstate commerce bill before the holidays. It was claimed, however, that the railroads were making a big fight against the interstate bill and that it was very doubtful if the measure would pass. And, even if it did, it would likely be shorn of its unfavorable features. The market was slow after noon, but there was as teady appreciation of prices all through the list. Reading sold above 34, a clear gain of 334 per cent. The talk was that the bull cliques had begun to lay their plans for a big advance, which would relieve all losses of the recent bear camonign. Chiand it was claimed that eastern roads were all losses of the recent bear camenian. Chi-cago people bought St. Paul and the pro-gramme was said to contemplate a share squeeze. Vanderbilts were especially strong, both Lake Shore and Canada Southern ad-vancing 2)4 per cent. The highest prices of the day were current at the close and the sen-timent was more builts, that for some the timent was more bullish than for some time past. The total sales were about 500,000 shares.

KNIGHTS AND ANARUHISTS. Powderly Issues an Order Which Will

Be Approved, Cmcago, Dec. 21.—An important secret circular has been received by district assemblies 24 and 57, Knights of Labor, from General Master Workman Powderly concerning the factional quarrels which have existed in the organization for some time. The circular touches upon several matters, but the most important are political questions and the knights' position toward the condemned anarchists. When the order is promulgated the conservative element of the organization will be pleased with Powderly's commands, while they will fall like a wet planket upon the radical wing. Powderly has ordered the master workmen of district assemblies 24 and 57 not to allow any money to be collected for the condemned anarchists, and instructs that If any funds have heretotere—been—collected that such moneys be returned to—the—assem-blies and persons who contributed the—same. The general master workman's orders are said to be imperative. Powderly's action set-tics forever the question of the relation of the Knights of Labor and the condemned anarchists. It also explains why, in the joint meetings of those assemblies last Monday at a hall on Haisted street, that sympathy for the anarchists matter was not brought up, when the meeting was for that special pur

The Campaign in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21 .- At the regular fortnighty meeting of the executive committee of the Irish National league to-day it was announced that since the last meeting there had been received in donations from Ireland \$2,000 and from America \$25,000. Dillon said he would continue to carry out "the plan of campaign" in defiance of the government. "Nobody," he said, "has a right to say the plan of campaign is illegal until a jury has decided upon the facts," Dillon also said that the leaders in this new movement desire to be present the tenancian leaders. melit the tenants in Ireland with

ance of the moonlighters.

The court to-day refused Dillon's application for a stay of order against him to furnish bonds in the sum of £1,000, with two sureties in the sum of £1,000 each for future good behavior, pending the outcome of the

appeal from the sentence. End of the Campbell Case.

LONDON, Dec. 21 .- The judge this morning formally dismissed the petitions for divorce presented by Lady Colin against Lord Colin Campbell in view of the verdict rendered by the Jury yesterday, finding neither parties guilty of adultery. The judge granted Lady Colin £150 of her defense against her husband, and the full costs of her defense against her husband's suit. He also granted the full costs of the Duke of Marlborough, Chief Shaw and Dr. Bird, co-respondents in Lord Colla's case against his wife, General Butler, another co-respondent, did not apply for

General Miles Again. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—[Special Telegram to the Bre.]—General Miles told a reporter

yesterday that he did not receive the president's order not to accept from Geronimo a onditional surrender until Geronimo had surrendered and was on his way to San An-tonio. General Miles also said he thought it better to imprison Geronimo for life than to hang him. If the latter course was adopted the effect would **not** soon die out.

A Railroad Case Settled. Washington, Dec. 21.-Acting Secretary

Fairchild has accepted the offer of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway to pay the sum of \$153,600 in compromise of the claim of the United States now in suits avainst that company in the middle district of Tennessee, founded on certain matured and unpaid interest compons of bonds issued by the company and held by the United States.

Preparing For War.

PARIS, Dec. 21.-Uneasiness is felt here over the rapidity with which the government is working to place the armament of France in the completest condition possible. State manufactories of arms and ammunition are all being worked to their utmost capacity. It is reported from Rome that Italy is arming. Advices from Berlin state Germany is in-creasing her troops in Alsace-Lorraine.

A Prosperous Union. READING, Pa., Dec. 21. - A special meetne of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers' Protective and Beneficial union began here to-day. Reports submitted show that the organization is in a flourishing conlition, and rapidly increasing in membership in all the large industrial centers.

The McQuade Case.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.-Judge Pratt, of the Brooklyn supreme court, to-day granted an order to show cause why a stay should not be granted to McQuade, the boodle ex-alderman, who was yesterday scateneed to seven years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a line of \$5,000, returnable to-morrow at 10

A Nine-Round Fight.

New York, Dec. 21,-William Ellings worth, of this city, and Jack Cassidy, of Canada, this evening longht to a finish with skin gloves in the vicinity of New York, Eillngsworth knocked Cassidy out in the finith round. The victor is a brother of Joe and John Filmsworth and John Ellingsworth.

Fatal Mine Disaster. SCHANTON, Pa., Dec. 21.-By a fall of rock n Connell's mine John Rogers, assistant

foreman, was killed: John O'Hara, John Nee, Authory Dongherty, fatally, and Michael Gallagher, slightly burt. An Appropriation For Chicago. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The supervising architect of the treasury recommends a spec-

ial appropriation of \$199,000 for repairs of public buildings at Chicago. A New York Failure. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.-The firm of M. S. Kahn & Co., baskets, assigned to-day with preferences amounting to \$10,000; liabilities estimated at about \$40,000, and assets at \$30,000. the occasion.

milities on appropriations, reported the invalid pension appropriation bill. Referred to The Northwestern's General Manager

on the Inter-State Commerce Bill. Cuic ago, Dec. 21,-(Special Telegras to the BEE. |-"What do you think of the inter-state commerce bill and its results, if it should becomes a law?" was asked of General Manager Hughitt, of the Northwestern rall-

"Foreseeing the result of the bill, provided it became a law, is rather a difficult thing to do," was the reply. "No one can tell what its effects will be. In many respects the provisions of the bill are wise, and such that rallroad men in general would be glad to work under. But in two respects, at least, an entire reversal of railroad practice is required. An entirely new policy must be adopted. If the bill becomes a law only time can tell what its effects upon trade will be. It is the customary thing for newspapers to declare that the motives of railroad men in any matters of this sort are purely mercenary, and anything which is opposed by railroad men is declared to be so opposed simply because it is against the interests of the general public and for rallroads. Now, my own impression is that the proposed legislation prohibiting the making of greater rates for short hauls than for long hauls will work a great deal of hardship for shippers."

"In what way?" "Well, I don't know that I can illustrate it, but I think I can. All railway people that I know believe it just and right to make a less rate per ton per mile for a long haul than for a short haul. A rate which would be very a short fixed. A rate which would be very moderate indeed for a short haul on the New York Central, would be simply prohibitory to grain shippers from west of the Mississippi to New York. If we can't charge a loss rate for a long haul than will be remun-erative for a short haul, manufacturers and grain shippers will simply be precluded from putting their goods on distant markets. In a country with the extensive railway system that America has, it is, I believe, out of the question to successfully introduce any such schedule. But, as I said, we can only wait

"Another objectionable feature about the "Another objectionable feature about the bill is the section prohibiting pools. In my judgment pools are a positive benefit to shippers as well as to railroads. It is only by the mediation of the pool that managers are enabled to keep a uniform rate. I think the pool is the best known method of preserving rates between competing roads. With the two exceptions I have named, I am coulent with the bill as far as I can judge from the brief study I have been enabled to make of it. I may say that there enabled to make of it. I may say that there are vital disagreements as to the meaning of many of the provisions, and after they have been explained the bill may have a different

face,"
The live stock exchange and stock yard interests here are heartily in favor of the pas-sage of the Culiom bill. The Drover's Journal, which reflects their sentiments, says to-night: "Is the business of the country to remain subject to blood letting by pools when they desire, and ruin shippers and producers by extortionate freight rates? On the first of last March the east bound pool increased the freight on live stock 40 per cent and on dressed beef 50 per cent from Chicago to the scaboard; and by this one act alone they have taken from the pockets of producers of live stock not thousands but millions of dol-lars, which has been divided between the six trunk lines comprising the east bound pool."

JUDGE LYNCH IN OHIO.

Prominent Citizens Hang a Murderer

to a Pole. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 21.—The Commercial Gazette's Eaton (O.) special says: The citizens gathered in a body about the court house to-night, assaulted the jail, broke into it, took out William Mussel, and hanged him to an electric light pole. The lynching was fully determined and all the details arranged this afternoon at a meeting held in City hall, which was made up of the heaviest taxpayers and best men of the place. Soon after 7 o'clock the sheriff was captured and held a prisoner in the woodshed. Then a party with tools started for the jall, followed by a hooting crowd. The jail doors were soon broken, and the leaders were quickly in Mussel's cell. He answered to his name, but vhen asked if he had killed Christman denied it. He refused to say anything further, but said: "If you are going to hang me, be quick about it," The men sent for some one to identify him, and this being done, a rope was put on his neck, and he was led to the electric light tower, where he was again given an opportunity to confess. He declared his innocence, and asked that his body be buried; and that his coat and letters be given to his wife. The leader then gave orders to pull the rope, one end of which had been thrown over a beam of the tower and was in the hands of several stalwart men. Just then a call for silence was made, and a hush fell over the crowd in expectation of a confession, but Mussel again said he was innocent. "Pull the rope," was the order and in an instant Mussel' body was dangling in the air. At this sight the crowd gave vent to its delight by hand-clapping and cheers. The body was left hanging an hour, during which time hun-dreds of woman and children gathered about to see it. It was then cut down and given to an undertaker. Mussel's crime was the killing of Daniel Christman, an aged and respected farmer, living near Eaton, and the attempted killing of Mrs. Christman on the night of December 7. After beating her to insensibility, he robbed the house of a few dollars, sat the bed on fire and fled. Mrs. Christman recovered and put out the fire and is still lighter.

THE CITY'S IMPROVEMENTS.

A Scheme For Doing Away With Con. Messrs. Barton, Dailey, Chase, Popple-

ton, E. Rosewater, Murphy, Kountze, Creighton, Clark, Evans, Connell, A. Rosewater, Lininger, Smythe, Andres, were among those present at the meeting of the charter amendment committee yesterday afternoon. The first question discussed was that of having all the grading, curbing, etc., done by the day's work, the council to purchase the material. Ex Representative Windspear was the firest to speak upon the proposi-tion. He said the contractors were opposed to it but that it was to the interest of the laboring men. He asked Mr. James Creighton for his opinion of the proposition and received the reply from Mr. Creighton that he was not there to be catechized on the subject. I Windspear held that the board works was as competent to hire men by the day as to make contracts with contractors. Foremen could be placed over the men by the board of pubic works as well as by the contractors. The city, he held, could purchase the material as well and as cheaply as conractors could.

Mr. Lewis also made a speech favoring Mr. Windspear's position. A lengthy discussion followed between Messrs. Kountze, Creighton and Mr. Lewis and Mr. Windspear, upon the various phases of Mr. Windspear's propos A vote of thanks, made by Poppleton, to the gentlemen for their able presentation of their views, was unanimously adopted and the committee adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Children's Chanuckah Ball. To morrow evening the Hebrew child ren of Dr. Benson's congregation will be entertained at the Metropolitan hall by the ladies of the congregation, the occasion being the second annual ball given for the little ones by the officers of the school. Outside of Rabbi Benson's instruction to the children to invite their public school teachers, no other in ita-

tions have been issued nor tickets sold.

It is expected that parents and relatives of children will consider this notice as a general invitation and will attend, as every one will be welcomed. The children's opening march will comheld in reserve for children only until 10:30 o' slock, during which time no adult will be permitted to occupy same. One of the popular caterers has been secured and plenty of refreshments will be fur-nished to the little ones. The Musical Union orchestra have been engaged for NEW ENGLAND BEAN EATERS.

Their Banquet and Toasts at the Exposition Aunex.

RIGHT ROYAL GOOD CHEER.

A Regular Old Cashioned and Bountoons Bill of Fare-The Speeches and Toasts-Other Interesting Local News.

The New England Dinner. Fully 250 persons sat down at the banquet

oard in the exposition annex last night on the occasion of the reunion of New Englanders. There were four tables each running almost the entire length of the building and there were very few vacant seats at any one of them. The hall was handsomely decorated, three large banners being hung on the north end while at a partition on the south were hung pictures of various New England scenes. The posts were also appropriately draped and hung with evergreens. A few moments before 7 o'clock the programme of the evening was opened with song by the "New England Quartette," and prayer by Rev. A. F. Sherrill. The company then fell to discussing the bill of fare, which was as follows. Baked beans with salt pork, New England brown bread, roast goose and turkey, chicken ple and cold ham, plain and boiled elder apple sauce, hulled corn, pickles, baked apples, Yankee doughnuts, gingerbread, baked Indian rice pudding, pumpkin, apple and mince pies, American cream cheese, popcorn and apples, tea and coffee, Boston crackers, butternuts.

THE SPEECHES AND TOASTS. After the supper was disposed of the literary part of the entertainment fol-

owed. Rev. W. E. Copeland delivered the opening address on the subject 'Why We Celebrate.' He said that the 21st of De-cember, while it will never probably be celebrated as a national holiday more than any other day, ought to be so ob-served. Had there been no such day there would have been no Fourth of July, no Thanksgiving day, no Washington's birthday. This day we celebrate commemorates the arrival of the pilgrim fathers on Plymouth Rock. This day is of peculiar interest to all of us who have sat down at these tables to-night. While the day is of interest to all Americans, yet it is peculiarly so to all of us New Englanders. For all of us retain warm recollections of the land of our birth. No elimate can ever be so balmy to us, no cenery so beautiful, no fruit so luscious. It is due to the influence of our New England forefathers that we have such a

great and prosperous country to-day. Other states have done their part in build ing up the commonwealth, and yet but for the dogged persistency of our Puritan forefathers and their descendants in upholding the safeguards of our commonwealth, this country would long ago have gone to ruin. Long ago the New England people were ahead of their age in point of intellectual growth. It is because of the early training of our forefathers that New Englanders have grown up to be

such a sturdy race.

Such characteristics as these have enabled us to assimilate all those who have come to our shores and make them into Yankees, and make them fall in love with our institutions. Brothers of New England, may we ever treasure the legacy of civil and religious freedom left to us by our New England ancestors and work as heartily in our day as they worked in ness over all the earth.

theirs to extend the reign of rightcous-Judge Thurston, who was the next speaker, said that it afforded him great pleasure to preside over such a magnificent body of ladies and gentlemen as the one before him. He said: We are here to night, as Yankees. This term was used at first as a term of decision. Later on it has come to have a wider significance, and has compelled respect for the men and women who have borne the name. During the late war the southerners were accustomed to speak derisively of the fankees, which term they applied to the whole northern army. But a little later they bowed before the Yankee conquerors and were compelled to acknowledge them as such. And so it is that the term has come to have an honorable, a grand

significance all over the world.

There are many influences which have gone forth from New England. Potent among these were the influences of the old Puritan love of freedom, had stamped themselves the whole American people. which noon Then there was the religious influence of the old Puritan faith. The influence of the old Puritan observance of the Sabbath was still felt. No notion or people could obtain a full measure of prosperity unless it paid some deference to the no tions which governed the Puritans in n their observance of the Sabbath.

As other New England influences the judge enumerated maple sugar, spruce The latter, he gum and the birch rod. thought, was not felt so widely as it once was, sad to say. Another influence which, emanating from New England, had made itself felt all over the country, was that of the Yankee schoolma'am. The New England teachers the speaker eulogized highly, and said that on that point he could speak from experience, having lived with one for several years. The trouble was, he said, that they were such a locally and lovely class of women that the young men of the country had not allowed them to remain long in their

chosen calling.

In closing the speaker predicted that a wide influence—for good, not only—in the city, but throughout the state and the west, would emanate from this gathering

of New Englanders. INCORPORATING THE SOCIETY. At this juncture the report of the comnittee on organization was read by Dr. Dinsmore, and adopted. It opened as

We, the undersigned sons and daughters of We the undersigned sons and daughters of New England, togetherf with our husbands and wives, do hereby associate ourselves to-gether for the purpose of promoting acquain-tance, fostering fraternal feeling, and keep-ing ever dear the name and memory of New England among the people of Omaha, and for that purpose do hereby formulate and adopt articles of incorporation.

The articles of incorporation were in substance as follows:
The name of this corporation shall be the New England club of Omaba. The principal place of business will be in the city of Omaba and state of Nebraska, the general nature of which will be the renting of suitable rooms of which will be the renting of suitable fooms or house in said city and the maintenance of a social club reading rooms, social entertainment and enjoyment. The capital stock shall be \$5,000, divided into 200 slares of \$10 each, all of which shall be paid, up when issued and be non-assessable.

The corporation shall commence business

The corporation shall commence business on the 1st day of January, A. D., 1887, and shall terminate on the 31st day of December, A. D., 1905. The highest amount of indebtedness at no time to exceed \$200. The first board of directors, consisting of nine members shall be elected as soon as may be after lifty shares are subscribed. At any meeting the board of directors may by a two-thirds vote ament or ropeal any existing by-law and enact such new ones as may be necessary for the proper government of the clad, and especially providing that all persons of New England birth, together with their hasbands and wives, may become entitled to all the privileges of the association without being stockholders upon such reasonable terms as may from time to time be determined by the may from time to time be determined by the

board of directors. Mr. G. W. Tillson, in respond to the toast, "Maine," told a funny "hoss story" illustrating the point that the coin-mittee had placed him at the head of the programme, so that all succeeding speeches might seem first class in comparison to his. Maine, he said, was the youngest New England state, but it was a good state to come from and a good one to go back to. Her sons and daught-MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

stand on the question of probibition. And above all, he said, the Maine people.

men and women, were fond of each other.
Colonel Chase spoke for New Hampshire. That state he said was a little 7x9

country, but its best men states 70x90, in the men it sent forth. Daniel Webster

was New Hampshire man. Can you show

em out. Wherever bravery and intel-

gence was needed, you would find New

Hampshire men ready. Her schools were also a feature to be proud of. In closing

the speaker said that Nebraska had been

luences. And the duty of New England

ers toward this city was to make it what it was claimed to be all over the country, the grandest city in the United States.

not to forget the state they hailed from.

The speaker from Vermont, W. J. Connell, failed to materialize and in lieu

of his speech, Judge Thurston read a short poem on Vermont, by Saxe.

Mrs. H. D. Estabrook sang a beautiful

olo, the "Kerry Dance," and was loudly

W. J. Whitmore, the representative from Massachusetts, said that he had thought that he had something to say

about the old Bay state until he had heard the gentleman from New Hamp-

shire. After that he didn't have much

Waldo Emerson and his belly full of

beans. All these conditions had been so

perfectly met that all those present ought to be thoroughly happy. Mr. Whitmore apologized for imperfect prep-

quent speech on the subject of "Massa-chusetts," which he characterized as the

greatest of the chain of New England

laughter the toasting was resumed.

Mr. W. H. Alexander spoke for Connecticut. The old superstition that the

Yonkers of this state had allowed their

ingenuity to earry them into serious er-

rors--and had manufactured hams from

basswood, nutmegs from birchwood-he

thought, was under a heavy cloud of

doubt. At any rate, he took pleasure in alsocheving these stories. Mr. Alexan-

der reviewed the resources and charac-

teristics of the state for which he spoke,

and referred especially to her schools, of

which Yale college was a grand repre-sentative. He closed with an appeal to

New Englanders to perpetuate the in fluences which had eminated from the

land of their birth, and bespoke a bril-

liant future for the newly founded so-

After music by the New England quartette, Dean Gardner responded to the toast "The Puritans." He said that

he thought that subject was a rather dis-mal one for him to handle—in compari-

son with the other subjects which had been taken by the other speakers. He

did not see why he had been selected to

talk on this subject. Nevertheless, he was glad to say that he was a descendent

of the Puritans. "I thank God for the strong iron which has come into the na-

tional fabric from the grand old Puritan

dement but I do not discovered the other

elements which make up this fabric. The

chivalry of the sunny south is an element which we ought not to disregard. There

are other elements which are an import

itself for the exclusive purpose of perpet-

uating the Puritan character, without re-

garding these other elements."
Dr. C. M. Dinsmoor made a thoughtful

fathers." He paid an eloquent tribute to

the subjects of his discourse when he

said: "The breadth and kindliness which

sees in each man a brother and bids him glean in new fields and search among

other harvesters for truth-welcoming al

progress-this is our gift from the pil-

Mrs. Orpha C. Dinsmoor spoke of "Our

Foremothers." After telling of the women of the Puritaus and the part they

had played in the forming of the na-tional character she said: "From the

dome of our national capital pictured against the deep blue sky the form of

woman rises in all its majesty and beauty; so, too, all over our fair land is sculpture molded man's prophesy of

woman's destiny. And to-night in rever-ent mood I pledge the women of this

royal land to the heroism, the integrity,

George W. Hall, who responded to the oast, "New England Churches," said he

failed to see why it was that the commit-tee had assigned such a subject to him

who had been for eighteen years a rail-

the Union Pacific-which one would

think to read the newspapers was the

most oppressing the nineteenth century. It was to the nineteenth century, New Eng-

the influence of these New England characters, he said, that the

people of this country owe their sturdy qualities. In closing, Mr. Hall quoted an eloquent passage of Daniel Webster's

on the subject of the Puritan churches

Rev. Mr. Crane responded to the toast,

'New England Schools," taking occasion

ience, when he said that the best proof of the thoroughness of New Eng-

land schools was the intelligent gather-ing of the evening. Schools in New England were well supported and no man there dared to die without incor-

porating a clause in his will leaving a

legacy to some school or college-and many of them did not dare to live with-

out so doing.
The speaker who was to respond to the toast, "New England Laws," was Exper-

ience Estabrook. That gentleman was not present and Judge Thurston, the tonst-master, called upon his son, H. D. Estabrook, who rose and declined to

anke an extensive speech on a subject of

eved it was part of the New England

Blue Laws to visit the sins of the

supposed he had been called upon to fill

Mr. A. P. Tukey wittily responded to the toast, "New England Habits." He gave some reminiscences of New England life which proved highly entertaining to

The affair was brought to a close b

he singing of "America," in which a oined. The occasion was voted by all

thoroughly pleasant one, and one long to

be cherished in the memory of those wh were fortunate enough to be present.

Judge McCulloch granted marriage

Residence.

Omaha Omaha

licenses vasterday to the following par-

father upon the son. For that reason he

which he knew nothing. He had looked around in vain for the face of his pro-

genitor, but had failed to see it.

is hearers

E. H. Condron: Julia Wilson . . . .

W. S. Beatty..... Omaha Mrs. Nellie Oaktord Omaha

Samuel A. Corneer ... Omaha Christina Peterson ... Omaha

to pay a neat compliment to

road man-and that too in the employ

lofty sacrifice, which animated 'our fore mothers.'"

character she said:

England society ought not to form

ant part of our glorious civilization.

dissertation on the theme "Our

aration, but nevertheless be made an

make a Yankee perfectly happy wa allow him to have his head full of Ralph

pplaused.

made an appeal to Granite staters

ade what is was by the New England in

any other Daniel Websters? If so, tro

A Brief But Busy Session of the City Council Last Evening. ers were a hardy, rugged, honest class of people. It had given birth to the poet Councilmen Kaspar, Goodrich and Schroeder were absent from the regular Longfellow, than whom no man ever did weekly meeting of the city fathers held more in elevating the tone of American literature. There were many other last evening. There was also noticeable things that Maine people were proud of, and among them was the Maine liquor law. That state had taken the leading a conspicuous absence of the bloodthirsty braves who have been on the warpath for Marshal Cumming's scalp. The followmg business was disposed of by the coun-

> COMMUNICATIONS. From the mayor—Approving the ordi-nances adopted at the last meeting. File. Same—Appointing Charles Lang as po-liceman vice L. Jasperson, resigned. Po-Same-Appointing Chris Caristiansen

special policeman on Pierce street be tween Sixth and Seventh. Approved. From City Treasurer-Reporting in respokse to Councilman Lee's resolution, that since April 1881 there has been paid into the city treasury from police court lines and costs \$66,061.70. Placed on file. From Board of Public Works—Reporting estimates in favor of Stuht & Hamel, \$420.23, for grading Pacific street; W. A. Gardner, grading Nineteenth street, \$178.11. J. E. Riley, North Omaha sewer, \$865.97; Joseph Archibald, curbing Tenta street, \$4(2.50; Katz & Callahan, grading niley in block 147, \$170.22. Allowed. The official bond of F. W. Hickstein, as

meat inspector, was approved. PETITIONS. Of J. E. House—Asking leave of absence for one week. Granted. Of J. S. Gibson—Complaining about the quality of the water furnished by the vaterworks company and asking an investigation of the matter. Fire and water

to say. Some bucolic newspaper man had said that all that was necessary to Of Property Owners-Asking for the grading of Dorcas street from Twentieth to Thirteenth street. Grades and grad-

> Of Mrs. Mary Spaulding-Calling attention to protest made against paying the tax assessed against 2, 3, 4, 5, 17, 18, 19, 20 in block 447, Grand View. City attorney. Of property oweners—Asking for better fire protection for property on Nicholas and Izard streets between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets. Fire and water

Of A. N. Kear-Asking council to Mr. W. O. Taylor, "the man from Rhode Island," was not present on account of illness. Judge Thurs-ton remarked that he thought Colonel Chase's speech for New Hamp-shire could be taken to include the secure his claim of \$156.40 against Otto Weismann, a sub-contractor Ryan & Co. on Davenport street. City attorney Of board of education-Asking council o cancel claim of \$150 for pumping out shire could be taken to include the state of Rhode Island also. Amid peals of sterns on High school grounds. Fire

Of A. J. Harmon and C. W. Harmon-Asking compensation for damages to property at Ninth and Pierce streets by change of grade. City engineer.

By Manville-Locating hydant I wenty-fifth and Clark streets. Adopted. By Lowry-Instructing city marshal to cause the arrest of any switchman o trainman who may leave cars standing outside the property line of lower and upper Tenth street crossings, also to arrest any train crew which holds the crossing longer than five minutes. Adopted By Lee-Instructing the city clerk to return to Ryan & Co. the warrants that have been held to secure the laborers claims against Ryan & Co.'s sub-contractors. Adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Finance and Claims-Recommending the adoption of the resolution authorizing the city engineer to prepare and publish an annual report of his department. Adopted.

Same-Recommending that a charity fund of \$200 be allowed the Woman's Christian association, and that the resolution allowing them \$10 per month for rent purposes be rescinded. Adopted. Same—Recommending that the city attorney investigate the claim for damages made against the city by Eric njuries received by a fall through a defective sidewalk or Tenth and Davenport street. Adopted. Grades and Grading-Returning the plat of Moore's addition to Omaha to the

property owners. Adopted.
Grades and Grading-Recommending that Stuht & Hamel be allowed to continue the work of grading of Twentieth street. Adopted. City Engineer-Reporting adversely to

the allowance of the claim of James Fox for extra work on Harney street. After a great deal of discussion matter was referred to the city attorney. ORDINANCES.

Special ordinances making appropria tion for the payment of liabilities in curred during the month of November amounting to \$5,038.98. Passed.

Appropriating \$1,023.28 out of the judgnent fund in favor of Frederick Drexel Finance and claims. Declaring the necessity of changing the Twenty-seventh street from Leavenworth street to Howard street

Grades and grading.
Establishing the grade of Thirtieth avenue from Pacific street to Mason Ordering the grading of Leavenworth street from Sixth street to Seventh street.

Grades and grading. Ordering the grading of Eleventh street from Williams street to Bancroft street Grades and grading. Changing the grade of Thirty-first street from Leavenworth street to Far-

nam street. Passed. MARRIEO.

BLUNT-BENNETT.—Carrie May Blunt, niece of the late General Blunt, of Kapsas, to Fred F. Bennett, of Chicago, in Springfield, Ill., Wednesday, December 15th, by the Rey, David S. Johnson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Springfield

Fred will be remembered here as reporter on the Republican last year. He left last spring for Chicago where he now lives. He holds a position on the Daily News.

Mrs. Parsons on Anarchy. An audience of three hundred people istened to the talk of Mrs. Lucy A. Parons, the wife of the condemned Chicago anarchist, at Cunninghan hall last night on the subject of "Anarchy." A more extended report of the lecture will appear n a later issue.

The case of Forbes vs McCoy, a real estate litigation, is on trial before Judge

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood. leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy. "I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparlila, and am

cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass. C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., bad scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarasparilin cured him

Salt Rheum Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's

Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from crystpelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would erack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hond's Sar-saparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well." My son had salt rhoun on his hands and on the calves of lds legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mr. Vernon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

MONEY spent 25 & will buy a bottle
25 of ALLEN'S
LING BALSAM
A safe and Sure Remedy
for Colds. Coughs UND Consumption Those afflicted with CONSUMPTION large bottle and be convinced of its merits. PRICE 25 \$50 8 8120 a Dottle ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

THE PATENT WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR 18 THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT ON THE



It produces Fractical Results in Baking and Cooking Apparatus, and with Revolutionize the Fresent Methods of Gooking

ITS THEORY

Is, that all Food Baked or Roseted, should be ecoled in fresh air freely admitted to the oven. This is done by discarding the close oven door heretoften used, and substituting for its door centaining a shoet of Wiro flatze nearly as large as the door that. Gazze nearly as large as the decrites of.

Through this Gause Door the air freely circulates, facilitating the processe cooking, and producing food that is unequalied in flavor and nutrition, and actually cooked with less consumption of feel than in an own with a closed door.

It makes an enormous saving in the weight of maxt. It also produces larger Loaves of Bread, requires less attention from the cook, and promotes the health of the family by the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE FOOD COOKED IN IT.

OPINION OF AN EXPERT.

MRS. Mary B. Wellch, Teacher Demestic Economy.

Jown State University, mass: "My deliberate judgment is that the oven of the Range, as compared with others, is not only more equally heated in every part-front as well as rear—but as a result of its superior contilation the food placed therein is butter cooked, while retaining a sweeter flavor, and a larger proportion of fuel in this Range is much less than any other for same work."

BEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LIST EXCELSIOR MANF'C CO., ST. LOUIS. CHARTER OAK STOVES and RANGES are SOLD IN NEBRASKA as follows:

MILTON ROGERS & SONS..... P. KENNEY, OALLAS & LETSON, ..... C. BREWER, .... AIRD & CO. NEBRASKA CITY.
F. TEMPLETON, NELSOR.
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TANNELL & SWEENEY,
GETTLE & FAGER
N. J. JOHNSON,
J. J. MCCAFFERTY,
R. HAZLEWOOD, O'NEUL CITY. TIMMERMAN & FRAKER.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

"We do bereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisbana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all posties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate with fae-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



J. H. OGLESBY, President Louisiana National Bank J. W. KILBRETH. President State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, President New Orleans National Bank.

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By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was mades part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879.

The only lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any state.

It never scales or postpones.
He graind single number drawings take place monthly, and the semenanual drawings regularly every six months June and December).

Applendid Oppolation of Wiss A Fortung ist Grand Drawing, Class A, in the Academy of Music, New Origins, Tuesing, January 11th, 1887, 2000 Monthly Drawing. Incorporated in 1868, for 25 years by the legis

CAPITAL PRIZE \$150,000. Notice, Tickets are \$10 only. Halvas, \$5 Fifths \$2. Tenths \$1-

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gard to saloons. It was of broader the joint the first the house will be in onera | a relative. F. W. Guay, Pres. | Comparison the best Suraparities the market.