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 faid before the senate to-day was a communication 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 Paclife railroad company asking attention to the suggestions contained therein concerning legislation affecting that соправу.

Among the potitions 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 metchants of St. Louis in favor of the immediate transportation act.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the house bill making appropriate as to supply the deficiency for public printing with an amendment regulring the money to be expended rateably. The amendment was agreed to and the bill Mr. Ingalis offered a resolution discharging the committee on pensions 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 ir-reconcliable difference of opinion, or a dis-inclination on the part of the committee to bring the bill before the senate.

bring the bill before 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 hobiday recess from The resolution for the holiday recess from to-morrow to January 4 was presented and

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 (Wilson) 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 bulliages. cability of action on it before the holidays) he would let the bill go over until after the holidays. He ganounced, however, that when the senate resumed its session he would again call up the conference report and in-sist upon its consideration from day to day until it was disposed of. Mr. Wilson of Iowa thereupon proceeded

to address the senate in favor of the adoption f 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 created to serve. It had made itself an inter meddler in almost every department of busi-ness. It had refused to admit that it had been created to serve a proper purpose and the in-terests of society, and it had assumed to con-trol 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 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 conference reports to test would after the country an opportuny to test a relative remedy, unless the bill should be vetoed by the president. There must be an immediate and affirmative action. Congress must enact a law for the regulation of interstate commerce and (by experience under its administration) come to a knowledge of the right or wrong of the matter in the war of opinion now obstructing the way. Nothing, the railroad managers, officers and agents than pools. It had come to be expected, in-deed, that the pool of to-day would be dis-regarded to-morrow; and this came to be a basis of a hope of reward by railroad officers basis of a nope of reward by ratiroad officers and agents for successfully enlarging the business by a violation of such arrangements. 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 points. This practice was in tast? This practice was, in itself, an out rage and a most fruitful source of complaint on 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 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; 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 servants. 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 the case until institute was entreaded.

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 erop bad 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 East-ern lowa. Congress, he said, had debated this subject for ten years; now let it act. Mr. Cainden 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

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

Mr. Cullom said be would ask the senate to resume consideration of the bill immediately opon 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 Illinois 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 explor ing steamer Jeannette was concurred in. Mr. Wellborn of Texas from the commit tee on Indian affairs, reported the Indian appropriation bill and it was referred to the

unittee of the whole, Thursday evening, January 20, was set aside for the consideration of sultable 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 consideration to the bill of the bill.

of consideration and the house voted to con-sider the bill.

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

Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan from the con mittee on ventilation and acoustics, reported a resolution directing the daily cleaning of the ventilating pipe leading to the half of the house. The report alludes to the "great American habit of expectorating," and comments on the fact that 21s nickle plated cuspidors, furnished by the mulnicence of the nation, are found to be of less utility than perforations in brass ventilators through which the air passes into the central half

perforations in brass vehiciators 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 accordancests.

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

Mr. Townshend of Illinois, from the com-

mittee on appropriations, reported the invalid pension appropriation bill. Referred to committee of the whole.

HUGHITT ON HAULS AND POOLS. The Northwestern's General Manager. The senate amendments to the urgent enciency bill were concurred in and the

THE STOCK MARKET. A Weak Opening Followed by a

Stronger Close.

New York, Dec. 2L-(Special Telegram to the BEE. !- 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 increased 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 yesterday's bulge took the greater part of the offerings and were enabled to even up on the market with out bidding prices upon themselves. After the first sport of selling the market rallied about 1 per cent and then became very dull. Rumors that freight rates from Chicago to the seaboard were cut were promptly denied . and it was claimed that eastern roads were unable to furnish cars enough to handle the freight offered at full traffic rates. A good treight 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 light 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 trady appreciation of prices. teatures. 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 354 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 campaign. Unicago people bought St. Paul and the programme was said to contemplate a share squeeze. Vanderbilts were especially strong, both Lake Shore and Canada Southern advaneing 234 per cent. The highest prices of the day were current at the close and the sen-timent was more bullish than for some time past. The total sales were about 500,000 shares.

KNIGHTS AND ANARCHISTS. Powderly Issues an Order Which Will

Be Approved. CHICAGO, Dec. 21.-An important secret circular has been received by district assem-blies 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 mportant are political questions and the knights' position toward the condemned an-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 a not to allow any money to be collected for he condemned anarchists, and instructs that fany funds have heretotere been collected hat such moneys be returned to the assem-

dies and persons who contributed the same, The general master workman's orders are said to be imperative. Powderly's action set-ties forever the question of the relation of the thes forever the question of the relation of the Knights of Labor and the condemned an-archists. It also explains why, in the joint meetings of those assembles last Monday at a half 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 fortnightmeeting of the executive committee of the rish National league to-day it was ancounced 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 deliance 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

nce 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 £1,600 each for future good behavior, pending the outcome of the

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 ampbell 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 hus-band, 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 Colin'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 Bee.]—General Miles told a reporter vesterday 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 Anonio. 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. 2h.-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 against that company in the middle district of Tennessee, founded on certain matured and unpaid interest coupons of bonds issued company and held by the United Preparing For War. over the rapidity with which the government

Pauls, Dec. 21.-Uneasiness is felt here 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 increasing her troops in Alsace-Lorraine,

A Prosperous Union. READING, Pa., Dec. 21. - A special meetng 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 con-dition, 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 sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the benitentiary 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 tought to a finish with skin gloves in the vicinity of New York. Edilogsworth knocked Cassidy out in the minth round. The victor is a brother of Joe and John Ellingsworth.

and John Ellingsworth. Fatal Mine Disaster. SCHANTON, Pa., Dec. 21.—By a fall of rock in Connell's mine John Rogers, assistant foreman, was killed; John O'Hara, John

Nee, Anthony Dougherty, fr Michael Gallagher, slightly hurt. An Appropriation For Chicago. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- The supervising architect of the treasury recommends a special appropriation of \$109,000 for repairs of public buildings at Unicago.

A New York Failure. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—The firm of M. S. Kabn & Co., baskets, assigned to-day with preferences amounting to \$16,000; Habilities estimated at about \$40,000, and assets at

on the Inter-State Commerce Bill. CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—|Special Telegrin to the Ben.]—"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 rail-

"Foresceing 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 railroad men in general would be glad to work under. But in two respects, at least, an entire reversal of railroad practice is reulred. An entirely new policy must be adopted. If the bill becomes a law only ime 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 shupers,

"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 moderate indeed for a short haul on the New York Central, would be simply prohibitory to grain shippers from west of the Missis-sippl to New York. If we can't charge a less rate for a long haul than will be remun-erative for a short haul, manufacturers and grain shippers will simply be precluded from grain shappers 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 teature 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 manarers 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 executions I have named the two exceptions I have named, I am content 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 ther are vital disagreements as to the meaning of many of the provisions, and after they have een explained the bill may have a different

ace."
The live stock exchange and slock yard interests here are heartily in favor of the pas-sage of the Cullom 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 bey desire, and rain shippers and producers y extortionate freight rates? On the first of ist 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 seaboard; and by this one act alone they have taken from the pockets of producers of ive 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 o'clock the sheriff was captured and held a prisoner in the woodshed. Then a party with tools started for the jail, 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 when asked if he had killed Christman denied it. He refused to say anything further, but aid: "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 Mussi again said he was innocent. "Pull the rope, was the order, and in an instant Mussel's 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. bristman recovered and put out the fire and

THE CITY'S IMPROVEMENTS.

A Scheme For Doing Away With Con. Messrs, Barton, Dailey, Chase, Poppleton, 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 proposition. 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. Mr. Windspear held that the board of

public 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 cheapty as contractors 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 va-Lewis and Mr. Windspear's proposi-rious phases of Mr. Windspear's proposi-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 Channekah Ball. To morrow evening the Hebrew children of Dr. Benson's congregation will be entertained at the Metropolitan half by the ladies of the congregation, the occasion being the second annual ball given for the little ones by the officers of the school. Ontside of Rabbi Benson's instruction to the children to invite their public school teachers, no other invita-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 com-mence at 7 o'clock. The floor will be held in reserve for children only until 10:30 o' lock, 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 furnished to the little ones. The Musical Union orchestra have been engaged for the occasion.

NEW ENGLAND BEAN EATERS.

Their Banquet and Toasts at the Exposition Aunex.

RIGHT ROYAL GOOD CHEER.

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

The New England Dinner. Fully 259 persons sat down at the banquet board 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 appropri-

ately draped and hung with ever-greens. 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 pie and cold ham, plain and boiled eider apple sauce, bulled corn, pickles, baked apples. Yankee doughnuts, gangerbread, baked Indian rice pudding, pumpkin, apple and mince pics, American cream cheese, popcorn and apples, tea and coffee. Boston crackers, butternuts. THE SPRECHES AND TOASTS.

After the supper was disposed of the literary part of the entertainment fol-

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 laterest 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 climate can ever be so balmy to us, no scenery so beautiful, no fruit so luscious. It is due to the influence of our New England forefathers that we have such great and prosperous country to-day Other states have done their part in build ng up the commonwealth, and vet but for the dogged persistency of our Puritan forefathers and their descendants it upholding the safeguards of our common wealth, 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 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 s heartily in our day as they worked in theirs to extend the reign of righteousness over all the earth.

Judge Thurston, who was the next speaker, said that it afforded him great pleasure to preside over such a magnifi cent 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 derision. Later on it has come to have a wider significance, and has compelled respect for the men During the late war the southerners were accustomed to speak derisively of the Yankees, 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 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

in their observance of the Sabbath. As other New England influences the judge enumerated maple sugar, spruce gum and the birch rod. The latter, he 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 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 com

mittee on organization was read by Dr. Dinsmore, and adopted. It opened as follows: We, the undersigned sons and daughters of New England, together, with our husbands and wives, do hereby associate ourselves together 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 correctation shall be the
New England club of Oursha. The principal

place of business will bail the city of Omaha and state of Nebraska, the general nature of which will be the renting of suitable rooms or house in said city and the maintenance of a social club reading rooms, social entertainment and enjoyment. The capital stock shall be \$8,000, divided into 200, shares of \$10 each. all of which shall be paid up when issued and e 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 nighest amount of indebtedness at no time to exceed \$290. The first board of directors, consisting of nine members shall be elected as soon as may be after iffy shares are subscribed. At any meeting the board of directors may by a two-thirds vote ament or repeal any existing by-law and enact such new ones as may be necessary for the proper government of the club, and especially providing that all persons of New Engiand birth, together with their husbands 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 board of directors.

board of directors. THE TOASTS. Mr. G. W. Tilison, in respond to the toast, "Maine," told a funny "hess story" illustrating the point that the committee had placed him at the head of the programme, so that all succeeding speeches might seem first class in com-

parison 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 dauguters were a hardy, rugged, honest class of people. It had given birth to the poet more in elevating the tone of American literature. There were many other things that Maine people were proud of. and among them was the Maine liquor law. That state had taken the leading stand on the question of prohibition And above all, he said, the Maine people

non and women, were fond of each other Colonel Chase spoke for New Hamp shire. That state he said was a little 78 country, but its best men states 70x30, in the men it sent forth. Daniel Webster was New Hampshire man. Can you show any other Daniel Websters? It so, trot them out. Wherever bravery and intelligence 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 made what is was by the New England in fluences. 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 He made an appeal to Granite staters not to forget the state they haded 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

solo, the "Kerry Dance," and was loudly applaused. W. J. Whitmore, the representative from Massachusetts, said that he had thought that he had something to say Whitmore, the representative about the old Bay state until he had heard the gentleman from New Hamp shire. After that he didn't have much to say. Some bucolic newspaper man had said that all that was necessary to make a Yankee perfectly happy was to allow him to have his head full of Ralph Waldo Emerson and his belly full of beans. All these conditions had been so perfectly met that all those presen nght to be thoroughly happy. Whitmore apologized for imperfect preparation, but nevertheless he made an ele quent speech on the subject of "Massa chusetts," which he characterized as the greatest of the chain of New England states.

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 Hampshire could be taken to include the state of Rhode Island also. Amid peals of

laughter the toasting was resumed.

Mr. W. H. Alexander spoke for Connecticut. The old superstition that the Yonkers of this state had allowed then ingenuity to carry 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 disbelieving these stories. Mr. Alexan-der reviewed the resources and characteristics 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 influences which had eminated from the land of their birth, and bespoke a bril liant future for the newly founded so ciety. 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 comparion with the other subjects which has peen taken by the other speakers id 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 national fabric from the grand old Puritan element, but I do not disregard 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 ant part of our glorious civilization. New England society ought not to form itself for the exclusive purpose of perpetuating the Puritan character, without re garding these other elements. Dr. C. M. Dinsmoor made a thoughtful

lissertation on the theme "Our Fore 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 Puritans 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, lofty sacrifice, which animated 'our fore

mothers, "" George W. Hall, who responded to the toast, "New England Churches," said he failed to see why it was that the committee had assigned such a subject to him who had been for eighteen years a railroad man-and that too in the employ of the Union Pacific-which one would think to read the newspapers was the most oppressing monopoly of the nineteenth century. It was to the influence of these New Eng-land 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 and religion.

Rev. Mr. Crane responded to the toast, "New England Schools," taking occasion to pay a neat compliment to the audience, when he said that the best proof of the thoroughness of New Eng when he said that the land schools was the intelligent gatherng of the evening. Schools in England were well supported and no man there dared to die without incorporating a clause in his will leaving a legacy to some school or college—and nany of them did not dare to live with out so doing.

The speaker who was to respond to the toast, "New England Laws," was Experience Estabrook. That gentleman was not present and Judge Thurston, the toast-master, called upon his son, H. D. Estabrook, who rose and declined make an extensive speech on a subject of which he knew nothing. He had looked around in vain for the face of his pro-genitor, but had failed to see it. He be eved it was part of the New England Blue Laws" to visit the sins of the father upon the son. For that reason h apposed he had been called upon to fill

the breach.

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 is hearers. The affair was brought to a close by the singing of "America," in which all joined. The occasion was voted by all a

thoroughly pleasant one, and one long to he cherished in the memory of those wh were fortunate enough to be present. Licensed to Wed. Judge McCulloch granted marriage

Residence. E. H. Condron Omaha W. S. Beatty...... Omaha Mrs. Nellie Oaktord Omaha Samuel A. Cerneer 1. Omahi Christina Peterson . . Omahi Omaha

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

A Brief But Busy Session of the City Council Last Evening. Councilmen Kaspar, Goodrich and

Schroeder were absent from the regular weekly meeting of the city fathers held last evening. There was also noticeable a conspicuous absence of the bloodthirsty braves who have been on the warpath for Marshal Cumming's scalp. The following business was disposed of by the coun-

From the mayor—Approving the ordi-nances adopted at the last meeting. File, Same—Appointing Charles Lang as poiceman vice L. Jasperson, resigned. Po-

Same-Appointing Chris Christiansen special policeman on Pierce street be-tween Sixth and Seventh. Approved. From City Treasurer—Reporting in repokse to Councilman Lee's resolution that since April 1881 there has been paid into the city treasury from police court fines and costs \$66,064.70. Placed on file. From Board of Public Works—Reportng 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, \$863.97, Joseph Archibald, curbing Tenta street, \$412.50, Katz & Callahan, grading Hey in block 147, \$170.22. Allowed. The official bond of F. W. Hickstein, as

Of J. E. House-Asking leave of abence for one week. Granted.
Of J. S. Gibson-Complaining about be quality of the water furnished by the waterworks company and asking an investigation of the matter. Fire and water

PETITIONS.

meat inspector, was approved.

Of Property Owners—Asking for the grading of Doreas street from Twentieth o 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 ire protection for property on Nicholas and Izard streets between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets. Fire and water

Of A. N. Kear-Asking council to secure his claim of \$156.40 against Ofte 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 isterns on High school grounds. Fire

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

RESOLUTIONS. By Manville-Locating hydant Twenty-lifth and Clark streets. Adopted By Lowry-Instructing city marshal to cause the arrest of any switchman or trainman who may leave cars standing outside the property line of lower and upper Tenth street crossings, also to ar rest any train crew which holds the cross ng 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-contrac

tors. Adopted. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Finance and Claims-Recommending he 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. Adouted. Same—Recommending that the city attorney investigate the claim for dam ages made against the city Angust for personal injuries received by a fall through a defective sidewalk on Fenth and Davenport street. Adopted. Grades and Grading—Returning the olat of Moore's addition to Omaha to the property owners. Adopted. Grades and Grading-Recommending that Stuht & Hamel be allowed to con

tinue the work of grading of Twentieth 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 the

matter was referred to the city attorney ORDINANCES Special ordinances making appropria tion for the payment of Rabilities in-curred during the month of November, imounting to \$5,038.98. Passed.

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

Establishing the grade of Thirtieth avenue from Pacific street to Mason street Passed 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 Baueroft street. Grades and grading. Changing the grade of Thirty-first street from Leavenworth street to Far nam street. Passed.

MARRIFO.

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

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 listened to the talk of Mrs. Lucy A. Par sons, the wife of the condemned Chicago anarchist, at Cunninghan hall last night extended report of the lecture will appear

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

in a later issue.

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, bolls, 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 Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. F. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass. C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous seres for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sassaparilla, the great blood purifier. William Spies, Etyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would erack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: " I am entirely well." "My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Samaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B.

Stanton, Mt. Vernan, Ohio. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. St; six for \$5. Nade only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

MONEY saved. 25 of ALLEN'S
LING BALSAM
A sufe and Sure Remedy for Colds Coughs Consumption Consumption Those afflicted with CONSUMPTION should buy the large bottle and beconvinced of its merits. PRICE 25 \$50\$ \$ 100

THE PATENT WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR



It produces Practical Results in Baking and Loasting never before attained in any Cooking Apparatus, and will Revolutionize the Present Methods of Cooking

ITS THEORY

Is, that all Food Baked or Rossted should be or in fresh air freely admitted to the even. This is by discarding the close oven door heretofore used substituting for its door containing a sheet of Ganze nearly as large as the decritself.

Through this Gauze Door the air freely circulates, facilitating the process of cooking, and producing food that is unequalful in flavor and nativition, and actually cooked with less consumption of fusi than in an oven with a closed door. It makes an enormous saving in the weight of meat. It also produces larger Loaves of Bread, requires less attention from the coek, and promotes the health of the family by the surgition quality of The FOOD COOKED IN IT.

OPINION OF AN EXPERT. Mns. Many B. Wellch, Teacher Domestic Economy. Iowa State University, says: "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 is not only more equally heated in every part—front as well as rear—but as a result of its superior vontilation the food placed therein is better cooked, while retain ing a sweeter flavor, and a larger proportion of its bes-lieses. I fluid, also, that the consumption of fuel in this itings 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 BOLD IN NEBRASKA as follows: MILTON ROGERS & SONS

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DALLAS & LETSON,
E. C. BREWER,
H. AIRD & CO.
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J. B. STURDEVANT & SON,
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J. COLUMBUS
FAIRBURG KRAUSE, LUBKER & WELCH,
OLDS BROS
TANNELL & SWEENEY,
GETTLE & FAGER,
N. J. JOHNSON,
I. J. McCAFFERTY,
C. HAZLEWOOD,
L. S. DUKB,
A. PEARSON, TIMMERMAN & FRAKER.



CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana 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 parties, and we notherize the Company to use this certificate with fac-similes of our signalures attached, in its advertisements."

It Ferregged

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louigiana State Letteries which may be presented at our coun-

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

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the legis lature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of \$1,080,000—to which a reservo fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchisa was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1878.

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

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

A SPLESING OPPOLITINITY TO WIS A FORTUNG 1816 Grand Drawing, Chars A, in the Academy of Music, New Oricans. Toosing, January 11th, 1857, 200th Monthly Drawing.

104

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$150,000.

Notice. Tickets are \$10 only. Halvas, \$5 Fifths \$2. Tenths \$1. IGHAND PRIZE OF IGHAND PRIZE OF STANGE PRIZES OF 41.4-OU. PROZES OF APPROXIMATION PRINTS \$10,000 20,000 10,000

Application for rate: to clubs should be made any to the office of the company in New O forms.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES Express Money Orders, or New York Ruchang in ordinary letter, currency by express at our expense at decrease.

M. A. DAUPHIN,

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