THE NON-PARTISAN W. C. T. U.

An Appeal to the Women of America to Enroll.

MISTAKE OF THE NATIONAL BODY

A Vigorous Arraignment of the Union's Mixture of Politics and Temperance—Ministers and Churches Asked to Assist.

Straight Temperance.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20.—The provisional committee of the Non-Partisan Women's Christian Temperance Union today addressed the public.

The trouble between its members and the leaders of the national Women's Christian Temperance Union which culminated at the last convention in the withdrawal of those delegates opposed to an alliance with the prohibition party are discussed at length. The document says:

"Harmony seems impossible. Redress of our grievances was denied. Only one resource was left, and that was to form a new organization, and that was for the following reasons:

"1. We believe the political policy of the National Women's Christian Temperance union wrong in spirit, contrary to the letter and spirit of the original constitution, illogical in its reasonings, inconsistent in its conclusions and exceedingly detrimental to the cause of temperance.

"2. We believe the work of Christian temperance stands above and beyond the lines of party or sect and we cannot follow the lead of the National Women's Christian Temperance union in pledging our influence to any party. We must be free to call on the best men of all parties for help. We need and must have help to make our work a success. We must have the influence of the press of the nation, so far as that influence is on the side of God and humanity, irrespective of party lines. We must range under our banners the christian temperance women of all sections of our nation, which cannot be done by an organization whose sympathies and support are pledged to a party.

"3. An increasingly large number of women who have contributed money, influence and years of hard self-denying labor to build up the national Woman's Christian Temperance Union feel their influence is crippled and their consistency questioned by the equivocal policy of the national body, which avows its allegiance to and boldly champions the cause of a political party while at the same time it denies partisanship.

"4. The refusal of the national union by an overwhelming majority to adopt the non-partisan amendment to its constitution makes it imperative for honest non-partisan women to let the world understand that they will no longer remain in its anomalous position, and since the old organization will not right the wrongs that have resulted from its unwise and unjust policy, but shows a determination to stamp out all honest doubts in the minds of the women in its ranks and to treat with unveiled contempt all who differ from the major ty in regard to methods of work, the dissenters must quietly yield or withdraw in company with those of like faith and pursue the course that seems right and wise.

"5. The demand is also growing for a national temperance society less complex in its aims and simple in its government, which will work in its organized capacity for such objects only as have a bearing on temperance reform.

"6. The unchristian treatment accorded to Christian women from year to year who dare to utter sentiments in these national assemblies not in harmony with their chosen policy emphasizes the need of another organization.

"7. The increasing impossibility of working harmoniously with the Women's Christian Temperance union without the sacrifice of their honest convictions and self-respect or the alternative of leaving the work altogether, which many cannot do because their commission is from a higher source than the national union, demands a new organization, through which thousands of women who will not be compromised by the attitude of the Woman's Christian Temperance union and thousands who have not yet enlisted may combine their efforts, and in unity of spirit and bonds of peace labor for the overthrow of the drink traffic. The lamentable loss of moral power that has resulted from the partisan attitude of the national Woman's Christian Temperance union may be in a measure retrieved by a society keeping itself free from all party entanglement; so free that no political vultures will ever hover over its conventions, hoping to bear away any influence that will help them to places of power.

"We desire to organize on a basis so broad that prayer may be made for us in all churches without fear of offense. The consideration of the public is asked, its advice is sought and its co-operation as greatly desired. We seek the prayerful aid of pastors of churches, superintendents of Sunday schools and Christian workers in all fields. We do not propose to build our work on the ruin of the old, but we hope to profit by the experience of the past.

"We invite correspondence. Let all who are interested in this national government respond without delay. If any are ready to enlist under a non-partisan banner let them say so at once. If any have a God speed for us let them mail it, as so many have done, that we may know whose hearts now fill with hope because of this rallying call.

"December 23, the anniversary of the crusade, we invite our women to renew their vows before God and solemnly pledge before Him who knows our hearts that hand to hand with simple trust in our divine leader and with that courage that overcomes all difficulties and knows no defeats, we will seek to stay this deadly pestilence which cuts down the great and gifted, as well as the low and degraded, and makes the fairest spots on earth darken with desolation, nor will we know rest till God calls us home or gives us the desire of our hearts a land free from the dominion of the drink traffic. To this end we invite all in sympathy with our principles and methods to meet with us at Music Hall, Cleveland, O., on or about January 27 to then and there take action on the questions herein set forth affecting a permanent national organization."

The call is signed by the provisional committee. Mrs. E. J. Pinney of Cleveland, chairman.

A Verdict of Not Guilty.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 20.—The jury in the Means-DeCamp case this morning returned a verdict of not guilty. The case was that of the government against William Means and John R. DeCamp of the Metropolitan National bank. The offense as charged was the making of false returns of the condition of the bank to the comptroller with the intent to deceive the officers of the bank.

O'Brien Again Out of Jail.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—William O'Brien was released from Galway jail today, where he has been serving a sentence of two months for holding a nationalist meeting which had been proclaimed. He immediately addressed a large meeting, receiving an enthusiastic welcome.

Gere Gets the Lincoln Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate: Charles Y. Osborne, collector of customs at Superior, Mich.; Charles H. Gere, postmaster at Lincoln, Neb.; Rinaldo J. Tilton, postmaster at Ottumwa, Ia.

Terrible Magazine Explosion.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—A shell exploded today in the artillery magazine at Baku, causing a general explosion of stores. One hundred thousand cartridges were destroyed. Four persons were killed and four injured.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Queenstown—The City of Chester, from New York.

At Bremerhaven—The Saale, from New York.

At New York—The Lahn, from Bremen.

NEW YORK IN A FOG.

Business and Travel Seriously Impeded in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—New York was enveloped in one of the most disagreeable fogs today the city has seen in many years. It was a veritable Scotch mist—cold, clammy and suggestive of pneumonia. During the day the city has been in a twilight haziness and tonight an entire absence of electric lights, combined with the denseness of the fog, makes the main thoroughfares a disagreeable spectacle, while the side streets are almost as dark as pitch. The impediments offered travel are greater than has been observed before, the elevated trains running far behind time, while the entrance to the Brooklyn bridge has been in a state of blockade all day. It is on the North and East rivers, however that the most difficulty is experienced, and people going from this city to Jersey City, Brooklyn, etc., are kept back hours behind their usual time. The Brooklyn bridge trains were at times badly mixed up and the passengers got one or two frights today in consequence. Fortunately no accidents of a serious nature have been reported, and beyond a collision between two ferry boats in the North river this afternoon, which caused a great fright to the passengers, no more damage was done than a detriment to travel. Late tonight the fog is lifting.

Later—While travel was at its height on the Brooklyn bridge tonight, a broken coupling caused a collision near the Brooklyn terminus. The conductor of the colliding train received severe injuries. The passengers became panic stricken and several ladies fainted.

The President as an Audience.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—[Special to THE BEE.]—"I have spoken to a great many audiences; audiences composed solely of men, of women, and of men and women both, and of foreigners; but I tell you President Harrison is the most interesting and at the same time the most difficult audience that I ever adressed. Whenever I go to him I am reminded by my memory of the old theologian who composed a prominent part of my father's congregation when my paternal ancestor occupied a Methodist pulpit out west. My father always said he was shaky when he spoke before the old bible student, because he felt that the old man knew more about the subject than he himself did."

These were the words a prominent western senator said as he walked away from the white house the other day. He continued, and he looked me hard in the face as he did so:

"I never saw a man so anticipatory as General Harrison. Often have I gone to the white house with a nice little speech in my mind, about some appointment or policy, and had my breath taken. No ordinary rules of oratory will stand there," and he pointed back towards the executive mansion, "for I have practiced all that my genius could invent without avail. About the time I had my premises laid down the president 'walked across-lots' in the argument, and told me my conclusions, or seeing them met them before they were uttered. It amuses me, and at the same time makes me uncomfortable. I have not yet spoken all of my 'little piece' there. President Harrison has a wonderfully strange mind. I recall an incident which occurred when he was making up his cabinet. It was at Indianapolis. General Harrison felt that he should take a certain man into the cabinet, and yet he doubted the wisdom of it. So he sent for a very confidential friend, 'I want,' said he to his friend, 'you to help me to combat my own convictions. I will tell you why I should have this man in my cabinet, and why I should not. You are his friend, and while I show why I should not make him a cabinet officer you must convince me that I am wrong, but mind you, I have practically made up my mind to tender him the place.' Well, it was a strange two hour set-to those men had! The man called in acted simply as the echo which argued against the general's convictions. Finally he concluded that his convictions could not be overthrown, and the man is in the cabinet."

It is amusing to note the forms and circumspection most men practice when they go to the white house or the departments. Nearly all, be they ever so experienced in public speaking, have a little speech made up, and nineteen times out of twenty something is said or done at the outset which completely destroys the formal preparation. Many men in talking to the president or a cabinet officer gesticulate and use the most common forms of an orator, as though they were addressing a multitude. On such occasions it is customary for the person addressed to "anticipate" the orator, as suggested by the senator. There are not very many public men who can give "pointers" concerning public affairs now.

A Congress of Notables.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Fifty-first congress will be especially characterized in history. It has more distinguished men in it than has been seen there for many years and will retire more prominent men than any of its predecessors. Sunset Cox died only a few months ago. He was one of the most distinguished characters in either house of congress. Undoubtedly three other old and influential members will go into private life ere the idea of another congressional election. These are Samuel J. Randall and William D. Kelly of Pennsylvania and General Thomas H. Browne of Indiana.

Mr. Randall is sixty one years of age and is just entering upon his fourteenth term or twenty-eighth year of public life. Judge Kelly will be seventy-six years old in April next and is upon his fifteenth term, or thirtieth year in the house. General Browne will be sixty-one years old next April and is entering upon his seventh term in the house. It is not likely that the retirement of these men will make any political changes in the house as the district represented by Mr. Randall is largely democratic with a protectionist as a candidate and it is not probable that his constituents will put up the representative party man who favors radical tariff reductions. The republican majority in each of the districts represented by Kelly and Browne is about ten thousand.

Ill health is the cause of the disability and retirement of each of these statesmen. They have all represented during their long years of public life especial national principles and have for many years encountered no struggles to secure re-election. Randall and Kelly have been the great tariff protectionists, while General Browne has represented an element of progress peculiarly popular with the west.

All these gentlemen have been distinguished orators in their classes. Mr. Randall in his palmy days was impressive by the earnestness he threw into his speeches. He was a pugilist in his early life and he shows it yet when he stands up to address an audience. Judge Kelly was a florid and flowery speaker. General Browne was a very eloquent man and appealed to the sympathies of his hearers. If health attended these three men they could undoubtedly remain in congress as long as they wish and receive renominations by acclamation and re-election without effort.

Bankers Will Help the Sufferers.

HURON, S. D., Dec. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The executive council of the South Dakota bankers' association met here today and decided to raise $10,000 by assessments against banks belonging to the association to be distributed among sufferers in the drouth stricken districts. Banks with $50,000 capital will each pay $100. Those having $25,000 capital will pay $50 and those with $15,000 or less will pay $25. Assessments will be made immediately.

Plans of the Progressive Miners.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—At a meeting of the Miners' Progressive union today resolutions were adopted favoring the creation of a fund large enough for both offensive and defensive purposes; that the mine workers throughout the entire competitive district be assessed $1 per month for February, March and April; that the miners and mine workers prepare to put the eight hour day in force on May 1, 1890, and that the miners of Illinois use every available means to establish a shorter interval between pay days. A new scale was adopted.

Death of Alfred Cowles.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Alfred Cowles, secretary and treasurer of the Tribune company, died here this morning.

DUN'S REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The Continued Mild Weather Increasing Trade Troubles.

MANY COLLIERIES SHUT DOWN.

Four Thousand Men Thrown Out of Employment—The Effect of the Farmers' Alliance in the South—Failures.

Condition of Trade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Review of Trade says:

The mild weather causes increasing trouble. Perhaps the coal trade suffers most. Many collieries in Pennsylvania have stopped, throwing over four thousand men out of employment and great suffering results.

The dry goods and boot and shoe trades are much affected.

Collections are only fair at any western points, hardly satisfactory at Cleveland, unpleasantly slow at Milwaukee, where much excitement is caused by a heavy failure at Fon du Lac, and small failures have become alarmingly frequent.

In some southern states trade is seriously affected for the time by the operation of the Farmers' Alliance, which enlists farmers in co-operative trading, and the absence of money which would otherwise go to settle indebtedness with merchants. The results in some localities almost paralyze trade. But the general tenor of reports is by no means unfavorable. The volume of trade continues larger than a year ago. The clearings outside of New York are still about 1 per cent larger than last year and railroad earnings show a handsome increase. The iron business seems for the moment a shade less prominent. The recent sales of 60,000 tons of Bessemer pig at $20.50 are supposed to have supplied the needs of the large concerns and with the additional furnaces turned to the production of this kind of iron the future of prices is less clear.

Rails are quiet and it is believed that orders have been booked already for 700,000 tons, deliverable next year. The actual output this year, including light rails, is believed to be 1,450,000 tons against 1,364,447 last year.

Bar iron has been advanced to 2 cents by the association but is quiet; plate and structural iron are firm. As a surprising reversal of the usual order of things it is noted that an English order for 10,000 tons of pig iron has been received with a margin of $4 per ton deposited and an English house has asked prices on 65,000 feet of wrought iron pipe, which is said to be selling at 11 cents net against 8.53 cents net in this country.

The exports in November appear to have exceeded those of last year by nearly or quite 3,000,000. But since December 1 the export trade has been a little smaller. Money is still close here at 6 per cent on call, comparatively easy at Cleveland, unchanged but with liberal demand at Chicago, close at Kansas City, but in sufficient supply for legitimate business at western and southern points generally. The treasury has made heavy disbursements, so that it holds $5,300,000 less cash than a week ago, and foreign exchange has advanced ¼ per cent during the week. The general level of prices has scarcely changed.

The speculative markets have been comparatively dull. Only 80,000,000 bushels of wheat have been sold here, the price advancing about 1 cent, and the change thus far has been less than would naturally follow the close of navigation. The sales of corn have been 5,500,000 bushels, with a fractional decline, but oats are a shade stronger.

Pork has dropped 25 cents per barrel, and lard a shade.

Oil is ½ cent lower with sales of only 1,000,000 barrels for the week, and coffee ⅝ lower with sales of 331,000 bags.

Though the receipts and exports of cotton both fall a little below those of the corresponding week last year the price is unchanged. In the stock market dullness and depression have been followed by a stronger tone. The business failures number 342. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 311.

SCHATTENBERG'S STEALINGS.

The Dead Defaulter's Thefts Looming Up Into the Thousands.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The defalcation of Schattenberg, the dead secretary of the school board, is growing like a Sunday school just before Christmas. It started at $800, worked its way up to a couple of thousands, and now blossoms out at $40,000. But the most astounding feature is no longer the fact that Schattenberg stole, or that he stole so much, but that the members of the school board should have exhibited such gross carelessness that the thief was able to carry off the dollars of the taxpayers with such ease. A hasty examination of the dead secretary's books disclosed the fact that in raised orders alone he realized over $32,000 in nine years, while the tuition fee stubs show $8,000 deficit. The question now arises who will be responsible for the money. So far as the money received from book rentals and tuition is concerned, the people must look to the school board, which neglected to provide a safeguard in the shape of sureties for the defaulting secretary. It is generally conceded, however, that the $32,677 paid out by City Treasurers Gelfuss, Mayworm and Hilbert to Schattenberg on orders forged by himself may be recovered from those gentlemen or their bondsmen. Of this amount less than $2,000 will fall on Hilbert, Mayworm will find himself in the hole for about $28,000 and Mr. Gelfuss for the balance, $2,000.

DOCTORS DISCUSS LEPROSY.

The Conclusion Reached That the Loathsome Disease is Contagious.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—On January 13 the prince of Wales is to preside at a meeting of notable physicians and other men, held for the purpose of stimulating contributions to the funds for the alleviation of leprosy and the protection of the public against it. Meanwhile the two leading English reviews take up the subject. In the Nineteenth Century, Sir Morrell Mackenzie writes on "The Dreadful Revival of Leprosy," and Dr. Robson Roose in the Fortnightly on "The Leper and Leprosy in Norway," both of them agreeing substantially with the conclusion reached by Dr. Prince A. Morrow, in a paper read before the New York academy of medicine last June, describing his observation of leprosy in the Sandwich islands, Mexico and this country. His conclusion are that the disease is distinctly and indisputably contagious, and that civilized countries are as liable to it as uncivilized countries, if they are not protected by the enforcement of vigorous measures for the isolation of lepers.

British Steamers Collide.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A collision occurred today south of the Isle of Wight, between the British steamers Cleddy, from Odessa for Antwerp, and Isle of Cyprus, bound from Stockton for European ports. The Cleddy was badly damaged, sinking soon. Several of the crew reached shore, but thirteen are still missing. The Cleddy was an iron, brig rigged, 1,098 tons, and the Isle of Cyprus 722 tons register.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The steamer Prince William was run down by another vessel today. The crew took to the boats. A boat containing thirteen men is missing. The others have landed at Boulogna.

Millionaire Wardell's Murderer.

MACON, Mo., Dec. 20.—John Crabtree, charged with being an accessory to the murder of Millionaire Wardell, who was killed during a riot in 1887, at his mines at Bevier, Mo., has turned states evidence at the trial of George Roberts and swore that he saw Roberts fire the fatal shot which killed Wardell as he was getting into his carriage at the railway station.

TROUBLE IN BRAZIL.

Republican Leaders Find a Mutiny Which is Hard to Suppress.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 20.—[Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]—Already the revolution by means of which Dom Pedro was dethroned so quickly and without bloodshed, has begun to develop serious trouble, and the republican leaders are finding that it is not so simple a matter to overturn an empire and establish a settled government in its place as their easy success at first seemed to indicate. A mutiny has broken out among the soldiers of this city and bloody scenes and a riot are imminent. The government is taking every means in its power to suppress the uprising and has made many arrests. Rumors of trouble have been heard for several days and arrests have been made today of insurgents. Cables and telegraphic messages have been submitted to careful inspection by the government agents before they have been allowed to be transmitted to the provinces or foreign countries.

IOWA NEWS.

Wiped Out by Fire.

MASON CITY, Ia., Dec. 20.—The business portion of Swaledale, a prosperous village sixteen miles from here, was destroyed by fire last night during the prevalence of a severe snow storm. A panic prevailed for a time and many women and children rushed out into the snow in their night clothes and much suffering was experienced. Losses, $36,000.

A Drummer Missing.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Jerome Baker, traveling salesman for Sutliff Brothers, has disappeared and his friends fear that he has been foully dealt with. He was on his trip home, but nothing has been heard since he was at Carroll ten days ago. His child is dying and his wife is distracted.

A Fireman Killed.

LAKE CITY, Ia., Dec. 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Last night one of the side bars of an engine on the Northwestern road two miles west of this place broke loose, tearing through the cab. John Anderson, the fireman, jumped and was killed. A brakeman named Kelly, who was riding in the cab at the time, was seriously if not fatally injured. The engineer, Joe Bancroft, was hurled from the engine and badly bruised.

Enforcing Prohibition.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 20.—The grand jury today returned indictments against forty-two violators of the prohibitory law. All the saloons in the city were closed this morning.

MADE PUBLIC.

A Long Letter Written By Stanley to Sir Francis De Winton.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Sir Francis De Winton makes public a long letter written to him by Stanley August 31 last, in which the letter dwells upon Emin's indecision, which cost him (Stanley) a journey, otherwise unnecessary, of 1,300 miles for Bartellot. He dwells at length on the case of Bartellot and says the latter needed to extricate himself from his dilemma qualities that will not be gained save by long experience in Africa, and eulogizes Bartellot's courage and high qualities. Stanley finally denies with much emphasis the alleged Congo atrocities of the Manyema Cannibalism and the story of photographing men during execution. During the whole expedition he executed only four men.

HELD UP BY ROBBERS.

A Texas Passenger Train—Brave Defense of a Brakeman.

TEMPLE, Tex., Dec. 20.—The west bound passenger train on the San Angelo, branch of the Santa Fe was held up this morning at Bangor station, 193 miles west. While the train was at the station the guard, Al Wolfe, who was standing on the ground, was approached by four men, who drew pistols and ordered him to put up his hands. Brakeman Penn snatched the guard's pistol and fired into the gang. The robbers returned the fire, mortally wounding Penn. They then compelled the guard to uncouple the express car from the next coach and ordered the engineer to run ahead, where the car was robbed. Only about $42 was obtained by the robbers. Pursuit is being made.

Oklahoma Asks for Troops.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 20.—A Topeka, Kan., special says: The United States marshal received today from the chief deputy of Oklahoma City the following telegram:

"Telegraph Colonel Snyder to have the troops to assist the deputies and to patrol this town tonight. Answer immediately."

The dispatch was sent to Colonel Snyder, commander of the United States troops in Oklahoma. No explanation of the trouble has been received.

Cruelties Confirmed.

ATHENS, Dec. 20.—Chakir, the governor of Crete, sent a commission to Rethymo to investigate the proceedings there, and it has confirmed the report that the gendarmes had killed several unarmed Christians.

Kilrain's Petition Denied.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 20.—Governor Lowry today refused the petition of Jake Kilrain to remit the imprisonment portion of his sentence on the payment of the fine, but told him that after his case was decided by the supreme court he might present it to his (Lowry's) successor.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

City Council.

On the petition of twenty-two abutting property holders an ordinance to pave N street was passed. When this matter was before the council adjourning property holders frequently asked Messrs. McMillan and Johnston, and other members of the council if the assessments to pay for the paving were to be made on abutting property only. They one and all were assured that the assessment would be made in that way. An ordinance to that end was drawn, but on the protest of abutting property holders failed to pass.

In some way Messrs. McMillan and Johnston were converted and concluded that the assessment should be half way backs on each block north and south of N street. Then an ordinance to that effect was drawn and here is where the guilty combine split up and struck its first snag and sawyer. The ordinance could not be passed.

As soon as McMillan got out of the council meeting Saturday afternoon he went to C. M. Hunt of the Nebraska savings bank and told him of the secret meeting and election of Colonel E. P. Savage as councilman from the Fourth ward, giving as an excuse that the ordinance to assess the N street paving expenses on property back to the alleys could not be passed as the councilmen, and Mayor Sloane would not appoint any one who would vote for the ordinance.

Not a single person was asked to sign the petition to pave N street except persons owning abutting property, and only twenty-two of them signed the petition. While now Messrs. McMillan and Johnston wish to saddle the expense on persons who are not benefitted, who had their premises that only abutting property would be assessed and who have never had a chance to be for or against the improvement. There are adjoining property-holders within the alley limits. All of these are bitterly opposed to the change of front of the leaders in the combine. To illustrate the outrage attempted to be perpetrated on these ninety-six property holders the case of ex-Councilman Daniel Rafferty will serve. Mr. Rafferty was assured by both Mr. McMillan and Mr. Johnston that his property lying a hundred feet from N street would not be assessed, and yet his assessment according to the last ordinance is $179.03, while C. M. Hunt's on N and Twenty-fifth street is $89.03.

Building Permits.

The following permits were issued yesterday:

Mrs. L. Ashdown, frame dwelling, Twenty-fifth and Cassius streets	$1,500
Two minor permits	1,500
Three permits	$3,000

THE ANTI-LICENSE BUTCHERS

They Hold Another Meeting and Discuss the Situation.

A NEW UNION ORGANIZED.

The Names of Nearly One Hundred Dealers Already Enrolled in Opposition to the Proposed Ordinance.

The Butchers.

The anti-license butchers of the city held a meeting at Kessler's hall, on South Thirteenth street, last night. About thirty-five were present.

The temporary organization of the last meeting was preserved, with D. Foster as chairman and Joe Bath as secretary.

Chairman Foster addressed the meeting at the opening. He said he was glad to see such a strong feeling in opposition to the license outrage. The meeting, he said, represented three-fifths of the butchers of Omaha, and he felt they would be victorious in ousting the clique which was trying to down the small butchers of the city. He predicted the early downfall of the butchers' union and the organization of a union which would be more in accord with the sentiment of the majority of the butchers.

All present were invited to express their views.

The chairman of the committee appointed to solicit names to the list of those opposed to the license idea reported that the committee had only had a day and a half in which to carry on the work, but they had already secured seventy-five names and had been assured by many who had signed the list for a license, that they had done so under a misapprehension and wished to be considered as in hearty accord with the anti-license movement.

An invitation was extended to all who had not signed the list to come forward and do so, and about a dozen men responded.

An employe of one of the wholesalers said he wished to say a few words in regard to the charge made that the small butchers kept poor meat. He said that he knew by experience that the large shops were the ones which kept the poor meat. This meat was kept in the rear of the shop and was disposed of to chop houses, restaurants, and any other place where they could dispose of it. The small butcher could not afford to risk his trade and reputation by keeping poor meat and thus losing what little trade he had. He declared that the idea of the license agitators was not to benefit the dear people but to put more dollars in their pockets by freezing out the small butchers.

Mr. Laflin was called for and gave a forcible exposition of his views in regard to the matter, saying that he recalled the time when some of these men who are now advocating a license lived in tents and had not a dollar in their pockets.

Mr. Kunatz said that if the butchers were made to pay a license the grocers should also be made to pay the same amount, as they handled smoked meats, chickens, lard, etc., and should be restricted the same as the butchers.

Mr. Besen received a very severe scoring. One of the men present said he had seen as many as a dozen rats running around Besen's shop at one time. Another suggested that Besen expend $100 in cleaning up his shop and scraping off grease which had been accumulating for years. Besen's shop, on the east side of Sixteenth street, between Dodge and Capitol avenue, was held up to ridicule and made the subject of several humorous speeches.

Mr. Kunatz said he had asked the advocates of the license movement why they did not try to make the grocers pay a license for selling smoked meats, and was informed that it was the intention to get after the grocers after they had secured the butcher ordinance. The packing houses would fight the idea of a license for grocers, and it was necessary to go slow, but they expected to accomplish their object and bring the grocers to time also.

After a free expression of opinion on the license question the meeting proceeded to the organization of a butchers' union, declaring that the old union does not accomplish the object for which it was organized, but is used for the purposes of a few men, who use the name of the union for their own advancement.

The meeting was reorganized with a temporary organization for the formation of a union, the officers being D. Foster, chairman; Joe Bath, secretary. The list of those desiring to join the union was opened for signatures, and it was announced that another meeting will be held at Kessler's hall at 8:30 o'clock next Monday evening.

The meeting then adjourned to sample a large supply of wienerwurst which had been brought in by a neighboring "small butcher."

Pears' soap is the most elegant toilet adjunct

AMUSEMENTS.

Bronson Howard's "Henrietta" is undoubtedly one of the brightest and wittiest comedies ever written. Furthermore, it is thoroughly an American production and deals with a subject familiar to American audiences. The play is already familiar to Omaha theater goers, having been seen last season, when Robson and Crane were doing it together. Consequently those who missed a great treat at the Boyd last night desire doubtless to read about the company and the performance. They are more anxious to learn how Robson gets along without Crane, and what sort of an actor has been substituted in the latter's place as Nicholas Vanalstyne. They know that the characters exemplify notable characteristics in a pointed, sentimental manner; that through the piece runs a serious plot; that there is a laugh in almost every sentence, and that frequently the lines are so appropriate and funny as to elicit rounds of applause. But would the play be as enjoyable as it is without Stuart Robson to enact that strangely peculiar, extremely odd, though withal rather level-headed genius, Bertie Vanalstyne? That is the question. Nine judges out of ten will say that it would not. The character was made for him, and into it he throws all these little mannerisms for which he has become famous. The way he studies and imitates the English lord is very laugh-provoking.

But Mr. Robson is by no means the only attraction. Frank Mordaunt and Miss May Waldron certainly shared the honors of last evening equally with him. As Nicholas Vanalstyne and Mrs. Cornelia Opedyke they were delightful and had the full sympathy of the large audience with them from first to last. In such a role it is doubtful whether another as suitable an actor as Mr. Mordaunt could easily be found. He not only looks the exchange bull, but plays him out of sight. Miss Waldron makes a perfectly fascinating widow. She is most charming in her ways and handsome as a picture. James E. Wilson as Dr. Wainwright, Edward J. Ratcliff as Nicholas Vanalstyne, jr., Earnest Tarleton as Lord Arthur Trelawny, George Woodward in the role of Dr. Murray Hilton, a minister; Revel Germain as Watson Flint, Miss Eugenie Lindeman as Rose Vanalstyne, Miss Katherine Florence as Agnes, and Miss Helen Max as Lady Trelawny also deserve mention. Their respective characters were well presented, the whole making as smooth, complete and pleasing a performance as has been seen in Omaha this season. Miss Lindeman had two difficult scenes which she acted with a power and effect that won her big rounds of applause. The scene between father and son in the third act, when the former discovers that the latter has ruined him, and starts to strike his boy down, was made so strong and realistic by Mordaunt that several voices in the gallery cried out, "hit him."

Joe Murphy had another large audience at the Grand last night, which proves that he is still a drawing card, despite the popularity and strength of any opposition he may have. He played his newest piece, "The Donagh," and gave a performance that was highly enjoyed.

An Oft Told Tale.

Council Bluffs Correspondence.

Jane Harris has a husband, but insists that it shall be in name only, for although she was inordinately anxious to get him she is now just as anxious to have no more to do with him. It came about something after this fashion:

Jane was a trusting, confiding young creature of twenty summers, according to her story, when she first met Charles Paugh last August. Jane had been reared to plump, comely and attractive womanhood among the bluffs some three or four miles east of this city, and Charles was a sturdy granger about eight years her senior, and residing thirty miles nearer the rising sun. During the dog day season of the year that is now fast sliding out of time's back door, the pair first met and struck up a numerous and prolific acquaintance. They tarried at the same boarding house, and together they wrestled with boarding house beef and sought to unravel the mysteries connected with boarding house hash. Charles filched extra lumps of sugar to inject into Jane's coffee, lest the unreliable fluid detract from the fourteen carat sweetness of the dear creature's lips, while she in return allowed him to deposit his bread crusts under the edge of her plate. Thus matters progressed until the loved-not-wisely-but-too-well stage was reached, and Jane began to insist that the frequently postponed marriage must take place.

The derelict Charles succeeded in staving off the happy day for a while longer, until finally Jane notified him that she would proceed to sue and collect on his delinquent promises unless he promptly came to time and relieved her from the predicament in which she found herself. Her condition was embarrassing and rapidly becoming more so, and she became convinced that a husband was a necessary article of household furniture. Finding that Charles was not disposed to make a heroic move she swore out a warrant for his arrest in Justice Bennett's court, and Constable Covalt arrested him at his home near Persia, on a charge of seduction.

The pair faced each other in court yesterday morning and Paugh tried to settle matters by paying $150, but Jane told him that his experience was worth more than that and demanded a marriage license. Paugh argued and remonstrated, but finally a license was secured and the twain were made one flesh. The newly made bride then turned a cold shoulder on the bashful groom and invited him to "make a sneak" and he was not slow to avail himself of the privilege. She says she will have no more to do with him and now that her honor is taken care of, although indifferently, she will again seek the familiar and prosaic duties of farm life.

Still Enjoying Gotham.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The All-American delegates resumed their tour around the city this morning and afterwards visited the house of Cornelius Vanderbilt, where they were entertained. This evening the visitors were the guests of the Spanish-American Commercial union at Delmonico's. Official business compelled the return of Secretary Blaine to Washington.

Two Silver Bars Lost.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Two silver bars worth $4,000 were lost off a truck here today while in transit from the American Exchange National bank to the Canard steamship dock. A load of $400,000 worth of silver was being sent to the steamship Umbria for shipment to England when two of the bars were missing.

Arresting Corean Plotters.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Many hundred arrests have been made in Corea in consequence of the discovery of the plot of the chief eunuch to assassinate the king.

Bushiri's Head Men Hanged.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 20.—Three of Bushiri's head men have been hanged at Bugamoyo.

MILK REDUCED TO POWDER.

A New Industry Which May Be Introduced into This Country.

Here is a new industry we know very little about in this country. The idea of reducing cow's milk to a dry powder and shipping it in this condition all over the world seems to have first originated with Dr. Krueger, a Swiss savant, and under his management a company was organized to make milk powder in Switzerland.

It is claimed that milk in this form is much better than canned or condensed milk for one reason, it has no sugar in it. It is well known that condensed milk can not be used in many departments of cooking on account of this sugar, and this also makes it objectionable for use with very young children, not that sugar itself is injurious to babies, for it is always put in their milk, we believe, but it is better that this sugar be put in fresh at the time of preparing milk for the child.

How far this powdered milk will answer these objections remains to be seen. One thing is certain, the powder would be much better for transportation and more handy to have in the house than either plain or condensed milk, provided it is a success, says the American Dairyman. It looks somewhat dubious as a complete substitute for plain milk, not only on account of its necessary extra expense, but we do not find any kind of food capable of being thoroughly dried and afterward made over with water so as to closely resemble the original article, and we never expect to see it done with cow's milk. Nature has a way of mingling these things that thus far man has not been able to closely imitate.

A Vast Cemetery.

Did you ever make a calculation of the number of people that have inhabited this globe since the beginning of time? No doubt you will say that such calculations involve a loss of time, and are, after all, barren of results, but as we are engaged in giving curious readings and odd calculations, let us take a few minutes' time and approximate, with a certain degree of accuracy, at least, the number of souls that have been ushered into and out of this sinful world since the time when it was not good for Adam to be alone, says the St. Louis Republic. At the present time it is believed that there are 1,400,000,000 human beings on our globe; but let us suppose there has been but an average of 900,000,000 living at one time since the creation. To give room for any possible doubt as to the average length of life we will put it down at fifty years. (It may have been longer than that during bible times; it has been much shorter, however, since.) With the average length of life reckoned as above we have had two generations of 900,000,000 each every century for the last 6,000 years. Taking this for granted, we have had about 66,027,848,237,075,296 inhabitants on this globe since the beginning of time.

Admitting that there is a deal of guesswork about this calculation, and that it has been hastily and perhaps inaccurately done, it will be perceived, nevertheless, that our earth is a vast cemetery. On each rood of it 1,283 human beings have found a burial place. A rood being scarcely sufficient for ten graves, each grave must contain the remains of 129 persons. The whole surface of the globe, if all peoples bury within the earth as we do, has been dug over 129 times in order to get room for burial places.

Farmer's Home hotel, Webster st., between 15th and 16th. Boarding from $4 to $5 per week. Everything nice.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

All Tired Out from nidepressing effects of the changing season, or by hard work and worry—you need the toning, building up, nerve-strengthening effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla to give you a feeling of health and strength again. It purifies the blood, cures biliousness, dyspepsia, headache etc.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell Mass.

PUSS AS A RETRIEVER.

A Sportsman's Cat that Answers the Purposes of a Bird Dog.

Stephen Eigabroadt of Depauville, this county, is the owner of a fine maltese cat that is unusually intelligent and has developed to a remarkable degree traits that are seldom found in the cat family, says a Wilkesbarre, Pa., dispatch to the New York Sun. The most peculiar thing about this particular Thomas is his love for a gun, a love which began to manifest itself about three years ago. The cat first began to follow its owner to the woods and fields in search of birds, and Mr. Eigabroadt, noticing his liking for the sport, took some pains to develop the hunting instinct and make Tommy useful.

The cat was easily taught and a few lessons sufficed to make him a trustworthy reliever. As soon as the gun was discharged he would go scurrying about in search of the game. If he found the bird or squirrel he would seize it and bring it in, after which he would begin to purr and rub his head against his master's legs as though trying to show his pride and satisfaction at the result. In time he began to acquire the knack of flushing the game and Mr. Eigabroadt has carried home many a fine, plump partridge that had hopped up on the lower limbs of some tree just to get out of Tommy's way.

This sort of thing has gone on until the cat is an enthusiastic hunter, and no dog shows livelier manifestations of joy when a gun is in sight. If the cat happens to be sound asleep on his rug behind the stove the words, "Tommy, let's go and get a bird," rouse him and start him out of the house like a flash. For two or three years Mr. Eigabroadt has hung his gun on hooks in one of the rooms frequented by the cat, who now watches it with a keen eye. If it is out of its accustomed place Tommy makes a terrible fuss. The other day, just to see what the cat would do, he put him out of the house, removed the gun and secreted himself. His wife then brought Tommy back into the room. The cat at once missed the gun and his master and went t