A SUICIDAL PROPOSITION.

Democrats Consider a Plan Which May Result Disastrously.

SOME LONG SESSIONS ARE IN SIGHT.

Outline of Howe's Brief in the Gubernatorial Contest Case—He Points Out the Mistakes of the Alliance.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Few legislators have been visible today, but planning and speculating go on. The attorneys for Boyd and other incumbent state officers will meet tomorrow and probably agree on methods of procedure in the contest. There is talk of inviting the attorneys for the contestants to a conference with the possible result of an agreement that will have an important bearing on the conduct of the trial.

A scheme is being discussed by democrats tonight to get a ruling of the supreme court as to the binding force of the concurrent resolution, without the gubernatorial signature. The plan is to have Governor Boyd refuse to sign it and democratic members refuse to go into the joint convention. When arrested by the sergeant-at-arms they will begin habeas corpus proceedings to get the question before the court.

Well informed parliamentarians say that such a scheme would be suicidal for the democrats, the independents having a majority in both houses and if a quorum is present when joint convention assembles they can proceed to business without sending for absentees. They could not, moreover, send for absentees to attend joint convention if they wanted to. Each house may compel the attendance of its own members, but a joint convention represents neither one house nor the other. The best constitutional lawyers hold that the court would not interfere with a joint convention, but its action might be declared void by the court if the proceedings are not in accordance with the law and constitution. The governor being out of town, has not been consulted, but the scheme is discussed seriously.

If the independents have agreed on any method of limiting the hearing of evidence outsiders have been unable to discover it. Many of them are disposed to give the contestors every opportunity for defense, even to reading all the testimony. There is talk of referring the evidence to a committee to review and make a finding. There are more in favor of letting the attorneys of each side present a brief and follow with an argument. The independents have given notice that there will be long sessions during the contest and the speaker will enforce a gag rule during the reading to prevent dilatory filibustering.

Another element has entered into the problem. Eleven of the forty days during which bills may be introduced have passed. The independents believe the railroads have put an oar to prolong the contests. Several leaders intimate that they will abandon the contests rather than lose proposed legislation, and if Boyd vetoes the latter it will carry the independents into power on a tidal wave two years hence.

Howe's Argument.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 18.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The brief of John D. Howe, attorney for Governor Boyd in the contest case, opens with a recital of the "mistakes of the alliance," which are characterized as greater than those of Moses.

The first great blunder of the party, says Mr. Howe, and the one from which all subsequent mistakes have grown, consisted in "sitting up with the corpse of a conspiracy," hatched by the prohibition party for the throwing out of the vote of Omaha. The conspiracy was formed six weeks before the election by prohibition fanatics; became moribund when the election was held, but was subsequently resurrected by the alliance for service in this contest.

The second mistake was made when under false leaders the alliance attempted to count out all the officers elected by the people because it had the power.

Mistake number three was made when the party refused to canvass the votes and the constitution was violated.

Mistake number four—the refusal to recognize Lieutenant Governor Meiklejohn as presiding officer of the joint session.

After Boyd has been declared governor by the house and the highest court the alliance refused to act with him, delaying the business of the state, squandering the money of the state and thus committing the fifth mistake.

These are only a few of an appalling list of mistakes, says the attorney, all of which may be traced to the first one. As Boyd's attorney he would like to see them more numerous; as a citizen he wished they were fewer. He condemned as an American citizen "the wicked caucus system." He says the contest is a fraud from top to bottom with nothing behind it but the "Powers" of the alliance. He earnestly urged the alliance to remember that it had just come on the stage; to get right and stay right; to be cool and moderate.

Referring to Governor Boyd's citizenship, he quotes his speech at the Loyal Legion banquet and closes by insisting that the ballot and poll books of Omaha be sent for to impeach the testimony of careless and lying witnesses.

Where the Money Goes.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 18.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The way the legislative mail is handled will afford some insight into the manner the money of the dear people is squandered.

Both houses have a postmaster and an assistant who two years ago received in the aggregate $1,065. Then each house has a mail carrier, who received in the aggregate $507. The house also had an assistant mail carrier who got his fingers into the public treasury to the tune of $364. These general items make the entire cost of this service to the state amount to the snug sum of $1,836. As the hours are only from 9 till 6, and intelligent pages are always willing to assist in handling the mail, the assistant postmaster could be dispensed with. One mail carrier with a conveyance could do the work for both houses without the slightest inconvenience. If these business methods were adopted the expense for handling the mail would stand about as follows:

Postmaster of the senate, sixty days at $3.00 per day	180
Postmaster of the house, sixty days at $3.00 per day	180
Joint mail carrier, sixty days, with team, at $4.00 per day	240
Making a total for this service of only	$60

This would effect a saving of over $1,200 in this one item.

Then take the committee clerks. All the house committees meet in not over seven rooms. As no two committees meet at the same time in the same room, one clerk for each room might be elected, who should also act as custodian and janitor. This would simplify matters and effect a saving of thousands of dollars to the taxpayers, and insure a clerk to every committee.

Two years ago fourteen "custodians" were employed by the house and five by the senate, at an aggregate cost to the state of more than $4,000. There is absolutely no necessity for more than two of these custodians. At the last session about all the service they performed was to watch each other, keep the pages from running off with the state house, and indulge in games of "high five" in the legislative chambers. A dozen of these supernumeraries have disappeared from the rolls this session, along with four messengers and three elevator boys.

It was formerly the custom to pay employes for Sundays and other days when the legislature was not in session. By this system of figuring, the last general assembly was in session eighty-nine days. This reform legislature has voted to pay employes only for actual legislative days, so it is difficult to see how any employe can get pay for over sixty days, unless the session should extend beyond this limit. It looks now as if the expenses of this legislature will not exceed $90,000, through no one can tell what claims may slip into the miscellaneous appropriation bill in the closing days of the session.

Bills to Be Read Today.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 18.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The following bills will be read the first time tomorrow:

H. R. 123, by Mr. Bartholemew, to require railroads which cross or intersect each other to join their tracks or construct switch tracks and connections for transferring of cars from one road to the other and to require such companies to receive, transfer and transport all such cars, goods and wares and merchandise without reloading and without discriminating. Penalties are provided for violations of the act.

H. R. 124, by Mr. Flamme, imposing a tax of $100 on peddlers of watches, clocks, jewelry or patent medicines and all other goods, wares and merchandise and a tax of $25 a day on goods brought into the state to sell at auction or auction prices.

H. R. 125, by Mr. Taylor of Butler, for the relief of George W. Davis, the assistant engineer of the insane hospital, who was injured by the explosion in February, 1889. The sum of $7,000 is appropriated therefore.

H. R. 126, by Mr. Nichols, amending the revenue laws regarding the recording of instruments affecting the title to real estate.

H. R. 133, by Mr. Oakley, to provide for a system of steam boiler inspection and the licensing of engineers.

H. R. 134, by Mr. Oakley, to prohibit the keeping, maintaining or harboring of girls under the age of eighteen years and boys under the age of twenty-one years in houses of ill fame and to authorize any officer of the law or officers and agents of the Nebraska humane society and all other humane or charitable societies to compel their removal from such houses.

H. R. 138, by Nichols, fixing the liability of railway companies for injuries sustained by their employes in consequence of the negligence or mismanagement of the agents and servants of such companies.

H. R. 128, by Mr. Soderman, to prevent the evils of intemperance by local option in any county in this state by submitting the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to the qualified voters of such county, and to provide penalties for its violation.

This bill provides that upon application by petition, signed by one-tenth of the voters who are qualified for members of the state legislature in any county in this state, the county commissioners shall order an election to be held at the places for holding elections for members of the state legislature, to take place within forty days after the reception of such petition, to determine whether or not spirituous, malt or intoxicating bitters or other drinks, which if drank to excess will produce intoxication, shall be sold within the limits of such designated places. No election under this act shall be held in any month in which the general elections are held. It is intended that these elections shall be separate and distinct from any other.

H. R. 129, by Mr. Scheib, to provide for the appointment of deputy sheriffs, special constables and special police, who must be citizens of the state. It provides further that any person or persons who shall in this state without due authority exercise the functions of or hold himself or themselves out to any one as a deputy sheriff, marshall, policeman, constable or peace officer, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to imprisonment at hard labor not to exceed one year or a fine not to exceed $500, or both.

NOBLE SELF-SACRIFICE

How Chicago Knights Templar Saved a Brother's Life.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—One of the most unique surgical operations on record was performed in this city today and 132 Knights Templar gave to the world a notable example of fraternal love and heroic self-sacrifice in order that a sick brother might be restored to health. Each suffered the loss of a piece of cuticle, which was transferred to Sir Knight John Dickerson. A cancer which had attacked his thigh was removed some time ago, but so deep and wide an incision had to be made in the flesh that nature was unequal to the task of healing over the wound. The experiment was tried of engrafting the skin of some of the lower animals, but it failed. The surgeon in charge announced to Dickerson's anxious brethren that if human skin could be obtained it would in all probability save the patient's life and insure his complete recovery. The question was where to obtain sufficient skin to cover 144 square inches of surface. The matter was broached in the commandery, and to a man the knights offered to submit themselves to the necessary operation. This was performed today at the emergency hospital. One hundred and thirty-two knights had each a small strip of skin removed from an arm or a leg to be transplanted to Dickerson's hip. No representatives of the press were allowed to be present, but it has been learned that nearly all the knights went through the operation unflinchingly. Two fainted, but were quickly resuscitated. Several others anxiously inquired for cold water at different stages of the operation. Only about two minutes were consumed with each man, in which time the skin was removed, the wound dressed and the piece placed on Dickerson. While the surgeons will make no positive statement as to the result of the operation, it is evidently their opinion that it will be entirely successful. The knights who offered themselves up to the surgeons' knives will experience but little inconvenience from the slight wounds inflicted.

IN DANGER OF STARVING.

Terrible Plight of the Inhabitants of an African Village.

ALGIERS, Jan. 18.—Unless a miracle happens or the weather changes radically within a very short time the inhabitants of Sebdon, a small town in the Flemcen district of the province of Oran, will starve to death. About a week ago information came that the inhabitants of Sebdon were snowed up beyond escape and were slowly starving to death, horses, mules and camels being killed for food. A quantity of provisions under the escort of a detachment of troops forom the garrison of Flemcen, started to their relief, but unhappily the convoy a day or so later was snowed up in Taiterny Pass, and it was some time before the authorities at Flemcen became aware of the danger to which the convoy was exposed. An additional force of troops was then sent out, and January 13 it was announced that the convoy was extricated from its perilous position. Today, however, word was received that the attempt to provision Sebdon had failed. The district is hopelessly snowed up and the troops are continuing their efforts to open up a line of communication. Grave apprehension is felt as to the eventual fate of the inhabitants of the snowed up town. The French troops, accustomed to the burning heat of an African summer and utterly unaccustomed to such severely cold winters as the one they are now experiencing, are themselves suffering terribly from the cold.

Coming Week in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The elections bill comes up in the senate tomorrow again as unfinished business. The course of business will depend, it is felt, upon the attendance. If the expected republican quorum is apparent the next move will be to consider the Aldrich cloture resolution, for the managers of the bill believe that the time is at hand when the last doubt as to the efficacy of the old method of "sitting out" a measure must have been removed. The efforts to lay aside the elections bill will doubtless be renewed, but should they fail the cloture promises to be the feature of proceedings in the senate during the week.

The proceedings in the house during the week will be governed by the progress in the senate with the elections bill, the purpose of the democrats manifestedly being to delay business as long as this measure remains pending in the senate.

The principal interest is centered in the proceedings of the house committee to which the free coinage silver bill has been referred. The fate of the bill depends upon its action, as the committee practically has power to shelve it and thus render action by the house almost if not quite impossible. For this reason the proceedings of the committee will be followed with the liveliest interest.

Surgeon General Hamilton's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The annual report of Supervising Surgeon General Hamilton of the marine hospital service shows that during the past year in the United States marine hospitals and branches 50,671 sailors were treated. As an index to the nativity of the sailors employed on American registered vessels, it is stated that but 6,916 of this number were born in the United States. Investigations in regard to yellow fever, small pox and grippe are treated at length.

WILL BEAR CLOSE SCRUTINY.

Peculiar Provisions of a Bill Recently Introduced in the House.

HOW THE MEASURE IS INTERPRETED.

An Attempt to be Made the Coming Week to Get the Postal Telegraph Bill Out of Committee—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.

A strange proposition was presented in the house the other day. It was in the form of a bill providing that when a committee in either house of congress has reported favorably a bill to either house it shall be the duty of the secretary of the senate or the clerk of the house, as the case may be, to certify it to the president, who is authorized to take such action as the bill provides.

This proposition has been the subject of much comment. It is an enigma. Some men in congress interpret it in one way and some in another. The general interpretation is that it is intended to be a forerunner for the president, for the purpose of expediting his business; to afford him an opportunity to examine measures which are about to receive affirmative action ahead of time, so that he will not be so rushed. The constitution provides that the president must sign or veto a bill ten days after its adoption by congress or it will become a law without his signature. Sometimes the president has so many bills to examine that he cannot give them proper attention. Such a scheme as the one proposed would give him opportunity to look into measures about to be presented to him, and he could do it at his leisure.

But it is likely that there is another project behind this proposition. The bill could be easily construed to make a law, at the discretion of the president, by simply having a bill favorably reported from one of the committees in either house of congress, as it gives the president authority to take "such action as the bill provides." In the face of the bill in its original form are the words "private bills," indicating that it was the idea of the author to give the president discretionary power in all private claims if a committee in congress made a favorable report. The bill was introduced by request of some one on the outside, and it would be interesting to know whether that person was a claim agent.

MAY CUT OFF SOME FAT SALARIES.

A furore has been created among certain retired army officers by the proposition of the house to cut off the pay roll of the government some men who are enjoying the privilege of serving Uncle Sam in a double capacity. There are a large number of men on the retired list of the army and navy who hold other lucrative positions in the service of the government and therefore draw two salaries. Quite a number have positions in the executive departments in this city and it is the determination of the house that the spirit if not the letter of the law shall be observed and those who draw large salaries at least as retired officers of the army or navy shall not occupy lucrative political positions to the exclusion of worthy disabled men who served in the volunteer service during the late war. There is one man in the interior department who draws a large salary as a retired army officer, who monthly receives a salary of over $200, or $2,500 a year as an executive officer. This man has also time to do considerable private business, which pays him handsomely. General Rosecrans is on the retired list of the army, drawing the salary of a brigadier general, while at the same time he enjoys a salary of $5,000 a year as register of the treasury. There are probably twenty chiefs of divisions in the various departments of the government here who are drawing salaries as retired army or navy officers. The question naturally arises if these men are capable of doing service for the government where is the warrant in law or justice in paying the salaries in civil life? It is believed there are several hundred of these retired army and navy officers drawing two salaries from the government. Your correspondent knows personally of quite a number of them. Some of them draw combined salaries aggregating $6,000 or $8,000 each a year. An officer when he is placed upon the retired list is subject to the orders of the department commander and must render service to the government whenever he is wanted if he is able. Hundreds of them having been placed upon the retired list as incapacitated immediately enter the government service in civil life and draw a salary while receiving the pay of a retired officer. These men are given these places in almost every instance because of army or navy service, but the fact that they are drawing salaries for such services is not known and disabled soldiers and sailors from both the volunteer and regular services are refused positions because the latter are filled by the retired officers.

A provision was adopted by the house the other day when the army appropriation bill was under consideration which will permit these retired officers to draw but one salary, and they are doing everything possible to defeat it in the senate. Mr. Evans of Tennessee some time ago introduced a resolution in the house inquiring of the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy how many retired men are filling positions in private life and drawing other salaries from the government, but up to this time these men have succeeded in preventing a report upon it. They do not want the facts known. The secretaries of the war and navy departments keep close track of the whereabouts of all men on the retired lists and can easily give their location and occupations. Mr. Evans says that if the resolution is not soon reported back to the house he will rise in his seat and ask what influence is smothering it. A good deal of feeling is being engendered in congress against this abuse of the spirit of the law which says no man can draw two salaries from the government at the same time and this practice which discriminates for or against soldiers and sailors out of active service.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

There are likely to be some lively proceedings in the house committee on postoffices and post roads this week. The friends of Postmaster General Wanamaker's telegraph bill will make another strenuous effort to get the measure out of committee. The chairman does not want it reported, and a deadlock for that reason exists in the committee. If the bill is reported it will be passed. Mr. Evans of Tennessee, a republican member of the committee, is leading the fight for the bill. He says its provisions are not generally understood. "The bill," says he, "simply authorizes the postmaster general to make a contract with existing telegraph companies or with telegraph companies that may be organized hereafter, to transmit messages at half the present rate. There is nothing in the bill to warrant the postmaster general to buy the Western Union telegraph lines or to engage in the construction of a telegraph line. The only point is to secure cheaper telegraph rates for the people. The United States of course will furnish its own offices. The postoffices would be the headquarters of course and the message would be delivered by carriers the same as special delivery letters. The only objection the Western Union has to the postal telegraph bill is that if the bill should become a law the company either would have to make a contract at these lower rates or a new telegraph company would appear on the scene and do the business of the country at fair rates."

THE COURSE OF ALLIANCE CONGRESSMEN.

There continues to be much interest felt in congressional circles as to what course, as a body, the alliance members of the next house will take on proposed legislation generally; whether they will vote with the republicans or the democrats; whether they will hold caucuses, make separate stands upon leading topics of discussion, etc. It appears to be the prevailing opinion that they will not attempt to lead either party, but create their own measures and vote independently of all parties.

The alliance members will be too far below a plurality control to attempt to achieve anything by caucus action in the way of organization, and it will naturally be their bent to antagonize the majority of the democrats. They can unquestionably accomplish some of their purposes if they make propositions, but they can hope of getting short of democratic lines as the committees will all be organized by the democrats and it will be impossible to get any measure before the house which the democratic speaker does not favor. It therefore looks as if the alliance members will, this time at least, prove figureheads if not democratic allies.

CONGRESS CANNOT DO EVERYTHING.

"If anything was needed to prove the fact that congress can no more legislate a panic out of existence than it can extinguish fire by legislation, it was the transformation of financial affairs during the past six months," said a western senator today. "When we were discussing the tariff bill at the last session, we were told that unless we stopped and passed a financial bill the country would be tossed into hopeless bankruptcy. We have not yet passed a financial measure, and times are really better now than they have been within a year. The banks are loaning money now, whereas they were refusing, except to keep customers, during the consideration of the McKinley bill."

It is this way of looking at the subject that has caused congress to go slow on all finance bills. A feeling has prevailed that there is enough money in the hands of the people to bridge any chasm and do any amount of business, if only the confidence in the financial ability of individuals and corporations was restored. All measures which under other circumstances would be regarded favorably have been looked upon as unnecessary.

WORKING FOR NEBRASKA SUFFERERS.

Mr. Dorsey has been laboring during the past week to induce the sub-committee in charge of the regular agricultural appropriation bill to put in this bill $250,000 for the relief of settlers in Nebraska. Chairman Funston, while favoring the appropriation, says that it cannot be allowed in the regular bill; that this appropriation should go in the sundry civil bill. He finally agreed yesterday to call the full committee together tomorrow to hear Mr. Dorsey on the subject. If Mr. Dorsey fails to secure favorable action on the part of the full committee and the committee should decline to make this appropriation a part of the regular bill, then he will endeavor to secure a favorable report on his special bill and get that before the house as an independent proposition, and will also go to the appropriation committee and try to have the sundry civil bill take care of the measure. If congress should pass Mr. Dorsey's bill as a special measure the president has a precedent for a veto, as a similar bill for the benefit of the drouth-stricken farmers of Texas was promptly vetoed by Mr. Cleveland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hon. S. H. M. Biers and wife of Iowa will spend the remainder of the winter in this city at 717 H street.

A. J. Vandusee of Dubuque, Ia., is at the Ebbitt and J. H. Sowderman of Centerville, S. D., is at the American.

In view of the movement for free coinage there is good ground for anticipating the passage of the bill establishing mints at Omaha and Boise City.

PERRY S. HEATH.

DAKOTA'S MISSING BONDS.

Somebody Blundered, Though not in a Criminal Fashion.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A resolution, introduced in the house Friday for the investigation of the sale of state warrants and bonds under the administration of the late treasurer, Smith, has today called forth a storm. Your correspondent has investigated the records here thoroughly and interviewed parties concerned, and finds the following facts that the committee will be called upon to investigate:

The state's joint committee passed upon $125,000 indebtedness last June, for which warrants were held in New York, bearing 7 per cent interest. Bonds were prepared for their refunding, but for some reason were not sold till last month, when the treasurer's report reported their sale at 3½ per cent, with a commission of one-half year's interest. On account of the stringency in the money market when the treasurer turned over the office to the incoming treasurer, Taylor, on the 7th of this month, no account was made of this matter. Later, Taylor received notice of it and made a demand on Smith but so far without reply. It seems the day before Smith went out of office he deposited the money received from the sale of the bonds in the Minnehaha National bank of Sioux Falls and advertised a call of warrants payable there on February 18. The situation now is that the state has no official account of these bonds and its evidence of indebtedness for the amount are out. Learning of this, Governor Mellette telegraphed the Chase National bank of New York where the bonds were to be negotiated and found out the fact as given, that the bonds had been sold and returns made to the Minnehaha National, also that $35,000, to cover the late settlement of the joint commission, remained there unsold and at the disposition of the state.

The principal fault seems to lie with ex-Treasurer Smith. By delay in issuing the bonds, the state has been obliged to pay interest at 7 per cent on warrants from July last. The present holder of the proceeds of receipts of the bonds, the Minnehaha National bank, of which ex-Territorial Treasurer Bailey is president, claims interest on the bonds from July last as a concession to enable the sale of the bonds. This, Governor Mellette on the part of the state refuses. It is also understood that Bailey claims other expenses incident to the sale of the bonds. As Bailey has possession of $125,000 of state money under order of the ex-treasurer, it may be he also has an agreement with him covering such expenses. Governor Mellette in an interview says:

"Bailey, when here last week, wanted the interest on the bonds paid from last July, claiming that he had paid it in order to make the sale. Upon our refusing it point blank, Bailey finally agreed to pay it out of his own pocket, saying that he would not call on Smith for it."

According to the governor's statement the loss to the state owing to the delay in interest would amount to several thousand dollars, although nothing criminal practically could be charged. The fact that the money is out of the hands of the treasurer and that the ex-treasurer's bondsmen may claim a discharge of liability on their part, the office having been turned over to the new treasurer, is the chief cause for alarm. The governor further says:

"In the issue of the bonds a receipt was taken from Bailey, relieving the state from the payment of interest from July last. An effort will be made for the return of the money to the treasury. If this is not done the matter will go into the courts at once. Bailey, when here, stated that the holder of the warrants would not take them up for a year or more, owing to a suit between them."

Treasurer Taylor, when interviewed, said: "I received what Smith had to turn over, but had no knowledge of these bond transactions at the time. In addition to the loss and insecurity that these transactions have caused the state, the treasury is withheld $17,000 due from North Dakota, upon evidence that the indebtedness assumed has been paid."

To the charges that Bailey makes in a Sioux Falls paper last night, that Governor Mellette has used $2,000 of state funds for the past year in private speculations, the governor says: "Treasurer Smith, Secretary Ringorad, Cameron and myself were in a real estate transaction here in Pierre about a year ago, involving about $12,000 altogether, and we were all equally interested. Secretary Ringorad, Treasurer Smith and myself were on a note for $8,000, including interest. The property being bought at high prices and money being scarce we concluded to let the payment go as only the land was held for security and I had forgotten it entirely when the note was presented for payment the other day. These are the simple facts and I have never had any intentions of making them public until forced to now. On the matter I owe $2,000 and have never yet been known to fail to pay my debts."

The Fight for Senator.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The republicans at the caucus last night were unable to agree unanimously on a candidate for senator. Although the proceedings were kept secret, it is learned that some five republican members refused to support Moody under any circumstances. Of these, three are from Lincoln county, Gifford's home. Donahue of that county stated that he would not support Moody, and that two of his colleagues would not attend the caucus for reason that they might be bound to support Moody. When it is realized that there are others not friendly to Moody, it looks as though a change would have to be made to some other man. Representatives Pickler and Gamble arrived last night and are earnest and unqualifiedly in favor of Moody, as are all the leaders. Hard work will be done from now on until a vote is taken, and if it is possible for the republicans to elect Moody, he will be elected.

Ex-Speaker Young is on the ground looking for nomination as republican-independent. He occupies a position similar to that of ex-Delegate Matthews and such a man may yet be elected. All signs at present point to a protracted struggle. The democrats are working like beavers for Tripp. The independents expect to score a victory in some way. They say an independent will be elected. The question is, what one? They are all independents now. Ex-Territorial Treasurer Bailey, who arrived last night, seems to be on the offensive with the whole of the republican leaders now. He is here ready for the investigation the house has started.

Pacific Racers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 18.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The ocean race between the Oceanic steamship company's steamer Zealandia and the Union steamship company's Monowai, from Sydney to San Francisco, resulted in a victory for the Zealandia by twenty-four hours. The Zealandia started one hour later than the Monowai, but soon passed her. The Monowai arrived this morning, twenty-five days from Sydney, bringing twelve cabin and thirty-five steerage passengers. Her captain reports considerable delay from defective air pumps. She carries Australian and New Zealand mails for this country and Europe, and as the steamers represent opposition lines considerable interest was attached to the race.

A Brutal Murder.

LEBANON, Ind., Jan. 18.—At the poor farm this morning Charles Wharburton was brutally beaten to death by Sam Beecham, a colored inmate. Wharburton was seventy years old and was killed because he refused to give up his chair to the negro.

AN ORIENTAL HORSE TRADE.

How Two Natives of Damascus Openly Humbug Each Other.

The oriental mind is disposed to mingle all the dealings of life with an amount of "sentiment" which would be scorned by the more liberal business man of the west. A visitor at Damascus gives the following description of horse trade in that city.

A long dispute took place between the intending purchaser and the owner, as the former attemped to beat down the price by a few piastres. The owner, however, seemed very sure of making a favorable sale, even if the present customer should withdraw. So he remained silent, with an occasional inconsequent remark, such as, "It matters not." "Wallah, whom I to argue with thee?" "Wallah, my horse is as dust. Take it without money."

All these expressions are equivalent to cold negative, and might naturally have exasperated the other man, who had been wasting oceans of rhetoric in persuasion. Finally, he, in his turn, exclaimed, with a heart-warming show of generosity and philanthropy:

"Wallah, are we not brothers? Wherefore all this noise? Is it for money? Allah forbid! You want 1,600 piastres? Here is the money. Take it!" Then he pressed the bag of treasure into the other's hand and turned away. "Never mind about your horse. I care not for it. Shall we part enemies because of money?"

At this point the other, who now had his money secure, ran after his customer, fell on his neck, and kissing him on both cheeks, assured him that the horse would henceforth be worthless to him; that, since his brother wished for it, he must take it as a present. And so the bargain was concluded.

Make the Indians Work.

In the course of his Friday night talk to his congregation in Brooklyn last week, Rev. Dr. Talmage in discussing the Indian trouble said: "But as soon as this outbreak is quelled we all ought to go to studying two propositions. One is that idleness cannot be kept in good morals, and the other is that hunger cannot be kept quiet. We have been supporting—I say we, for every man who pays tax has been levied on—we have been supporting in idleness a multitude of Indians. Now, these able bodied men of the forest, like the able bodied white men, ought to work if they can find work or take the consequent starvation.

"There ought to be some way of putting on one roll the aged, the invalid, the imbecile and the cripple of the Indians and having them supported at the expense of the United States government on good and healthful and sufficient food and under comfortable shelter and reasonably clothed. All the rest of these tribes ought to be put to work.

"If notning else can be found for them to do put them with shovel and wheelbarrow to move a mountain from one place to another, and after that move it back again: The great lazy Indian hulks that gather around the railroad stations between Omaha and San Francisco, begging for whiskey and doing nothing for a livelihood, while beneath their feet is land that would yield luxuriant harvests if called upon by plough and hoe, are nuisances that ought to be abated.

"Ninety-nine out of a hundred of the Indians have muscle enough and brain enough to earn a living. An idle population is always a besotted population. Any plan that proposes to support an Indian merely because he is an Indian is a wrong to him and an outrage to other races of men.

His Lawful Wife.

John H. Shaw, an elderly machinist, had in the Baltimore papers the other day, the following advertisement:

ANY person claiming to be my wife, except the lady living at 612 Hamburg street as Mrs. John H. Shaw, is misrepresenting me.

In explanation of this Mr. Shaw said to a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:

"You see I am reaping the fruits of my past sins, and I have come to the conclusion that I cannot stand it any longer. April 17, 1861, I took up with Mrs. Christiana Shere, who lived right in Baltimore. Her first husband had run away from her. I went into the army soon afterward, and when the war was over we removed to Martinsburg, Va., where we remained until a few years ago, when we returned to Baltimore. I admit I lived with the woman as her husband from 1861 until two years ago, when her carryings-on forced me to leave. We were never married, but we had a false marriage certificate fixed up in Virginia, and she tries to make out that it is genuine."

At this juncture Mrs. Shaw spoke up and said: "Yes, what I wanted to know was, whether the woman had any right to jeer at me and snicker every time I would go to the Cross street Baptist church?"

"It got so bad," continued Mr. Shaw, "that I had to publish her in the papers. She is not my wife. This is my only true wife," turning to the lady present.

A Pocket Savings Bank.

The latest is a bank in the shape of a small tube which you carry in your pocket. It is for dimes and only opens when $5 is deposited. A young fellow in a downtown saloon had one of them the other day. He told the barkeeper that he had $3 in the tube, that he couldn't get a cent out, and that he wanted a few drinks. The barkeeper handed him out $2 in dimes, which being deposited opened the bank. Its owner then paid back the barkeeper and proceeded to blow in the balance.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten

To Get

days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly

Hood's

stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." MRS. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

TIBBLES AND BRIGHT EYES.

They Discuss the Indian Question at the First Presbyterian Church.

Tibbles and his Indian wife, Bright Eyes, drew a packed house at the First Presbyterian church last night. The large audience turned out to hear a discussion of the Indian question, but in this there was great disappointment manifested.

Tibbles talked for ten minutes in a sadly disconnected way, giving his pedigree as an Indian war correspondent, saying that he pointed with pride to the same. The greater portion of his discourse was devoted to upbraiding the newspapers, which he said, have tried to belittle his efforts in a humane cause.

Bright Eyes, who is rather a clever looking half breed, was attired in a neat-fitting gown. She read her speech, in which she told how the Indians have been robbed, cheated, starved and then murdered. The Indian agents came in for a large sized roast, and then the soldiers were handled without gloves. She thought the recent war a blot upon the history of the nation and a crime against civilization. The killing of the Indians was murder in the first degree and something that should not be allowed to pass without a most rigid investigation. There would not have been an Indian killed if lies had not been circulated among them. They were peaceably traveling between Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies when they were told that the soldiers were coming to slay their wives and children. When they heard this they fled to the bad lands, where they and their little ones were shot down like dogs. The whole war was brought on by the agents, who were cowards and called for troops. If the agent had displayed courage and tact, not a drop of blood would have been shed.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

E. J. Cullen of Lincoln is at the Casey.

J. M. Bennett of Hebron is at the Paxton.

J. C. W. Rhode of Chicago is at the Murray.

T. J. Jones of Valentine is at the Merchants.

J. W. Maxwell of Dennison, Tex., is at the Millard.

J. W. Lowe of McCook is in the city, at the Murray.

C. J. Millard of Denver was at the Murray last night.

R. A. Rock of Oakland is registered at the Merchants.

J. Y. Leabolt of New York is registered at the Murray.

W. S. New of Kansas City is registered at the Millard.

C. A. Haveick of Chicago is in the city, at the Millard.

O. W. Powers of Salt Lake is in the city, at the Paxton.

W. L. Bancroft of Chicago was at the Casey last night.

Frank Beckwith of Chicago was at the Paxton last night.

Captain James M. Wood of Rapid City, S. D., is at the Paxton.

George J. Pollock of Sedalia, Mo., was at the Millard last night.

J. J. Southworth of Boone, Ia., was at the Merchants last night.

George J. Allen of Marshalltown, Ia., is in the city, at the Merchants.

Frank B. Meyers of Cincinnati, O., was in the city last night, at the Casey.

W. D. Cody of Missouri Valley, Ia., was registered at the Casey last night.

Harry Busch of Mainz, Germany, is in the city, at the Barker, visiting his friend, George Krug.

Mr. and Mrs. John Withnell left for New Orleans, where they will sojourn for a month going from there to California for the balance of the winter, returning in April.

Ford's Victim Still Alive.

William Devaney, who was shot by Patrick Ford, jr., last Friday night, is still alive and he was resting easier at a late hour last night than at any time since the shooting. His brother arrived yesterday from Waterloo, Ia. He said that William had not been home for more than a year. The gentleman seems to take the misfortune of his brother very much to heart.

"Sho's y' live—d' co'plexion kims aftah d' blood—what's dis he—a—beau'ful *co'plexion guar'nteed* if d' blood am pure! Befo' d' Lo'd dat am salvation fo' Aunt Sophy."

All we claim for it is an unequaled remedy to *purify* the blood and invigorate the liver. *All the year round* you can depend on Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in all cases of blood-taints or humors, no matter what their name or nature.

It's the *cheapest* blood-purifier sold through druggists. No matter how many doses of other medicines are offered for a dollar.

Why? Because it's sold on a *peculiar plan*, and you only pay for *the good* you get.

Can you ask more?

"Golden Medical Discovery" is a concentrated vegetable extract, put up in large bottles; contains no alcohol to inebriate, no syrup or sugar to derange digestion; is pleasant to the taste, and equally good for adults or children.

The "Discovery" cures all Skin affections, and kindred ailments.

WHAT

Will We Say?

For we don't like to say what might to you look preposterous or impossible, as the war cry of "cheap, cheaper and the cheapest in town" is as old as the inventor of advertising. We told you in our last announcement that we were determined not to pack away a single overcoat if sizes would hold out. It is now not a matter of prices but of size. We are selling an excellent Chinchilla Overcoat

For $6,

For $8,

For $10.

The best makes in the land for

For $15.00

We don't say that we can fit you in these coats, for our stock is on the ragged edge. But come in and try and if we do have your size you will own an Overcoat for less money than it cost to make it. We are doing all this simply as an experiment, for we would like to tell you next fall that the Overcoats we will have are new, and we think in the end we will be repaid for this great sacrifice. We are down to bed rock, and that means that no honest merchant can undersell us. We are overstocked on 75c Underwear, and they go for 30c, and you can have what we have left in our $1 Underwear for 65c. We hope you will appreciate the fact that this announcement is made by the oldest and largest clothing house west of Chicago.

M. HELLMAN & CO.

Corner 13th and Farnam.