Conference Delegates Hospitably Greeted at the Nebraska Capital.

HOW THE VISITORS WERE ENTERTAINED

Reception Tendered by Lincoln Citizens at the Lansing Opera House-Bad Weather Could Not Interfere with the Exercises.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 14 .- | Special to THE Buz.]-The distinguished members of the Methodist general conference have enjoyed the hospitalities of Lincoln today under circumstances that would have dampened the arder of a less enthusiastic body of men. It rained up to within a few momenta pefore the arrival of their train, but the downpour ceased long enough to permit them to waik from the depot to the Lausing theater, where the indoor program was given. That spacious auditorium was packed from footlights to dome with the visitors and the people who had assembled to honor them. On the stage eat Governor James E. Boyd, Mayor Weir, the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church and many other distinguished guests. among them being Hon. Eilliott F. Spepard, editor of the New Yors Mail and Express.

Chancellor Creighton of the Wesleyan Methodist university presented the visitors to Mayor Weir, who delivered a format address of welcome on behalf of the city of Lincolp. The mayor stated that the citizens of Lincoln could offer neither expianations nor apologies for the ram that had been coming down so generously, as the elements were about the only thing which they made no ef-

fort to control. Rev. J. W. Hamilton, D.D., of Boston responded in behalf of the ministerial dele-gates, while the response in behalf of the iny delegates was made by Hon. William Lawrence of Ohio. The latter stated that while a member of congress in 1867 it had been his privilege to vote twice for the ad-mission of the state of Nebraska, once to pass the pill, and again to pass it over President Johnson's veto. After paying a compliment to the material and intellectual progress made by the state since that time he referred to the distracted condition of the country a quarter of a century ago, and thanked God that we are today living a united people under one flag, one government, one const tution, one Methodism and one civilisation.

Governor Boyd's Welcome, Governor James E. Boyd welcomed the braska. He laid especial stress upon the educational advantages of the capital city and alluded briefly to the city's manufacturing and commercial progress. The response to Governor Boyd's welcome was made first by Rev. Frank Bristol of Chicago in a very happy address. He stated that the visitors nt bailed from everywhere and Chicago Among other things he said that the fact that this city was named after the immortal Lincoln had much to do with the acceptance of the invitation and that more were more anxious to come than the delegates with dusky faces, for it was the act of Lincoln that made their citizenship as white as his

Lieutenant Governor Richards of Montana, who responded in behalf of the laymen, was equally happy in his remarks. Like the other speakers he made many allusions to the rain and said that it was undoubtedly caused by the fact that for a number of days the members of the conference had been discharging rockets of eloquence and bombs of oratory until they had fairly knocked out the bottom of the sky.

On Behalf of the Women.

Mrs. Angle F. Newman of this city extended a welcome on behalf of the women of Lincoln and her address was one of the most eloquent of the occasion. Mrs. Newman said that Bruhminism had given to woman the auttee, Confucianism had given her de-formity, Mohamedism, the harem, Judaism, polygamy; but it remained for Christianity to set the scal of honor upon a noble mother-hood. At the conclusion of Mrs. Newman's address she was presented with a handsome boquet of lilles and roses.

Rev. C. C. Lasby of this city gave a welcome from the forty-four churcolu. The response was made by Dr. E. W. Hammond of Lexington, Ky., one of the colored delegates to the conference.

Chancellor Creighton of the Wesleyane university spoke as the representative of Lincoln's educational institutions, the response being made by Bishon Warren Albert Watkins closed the speech-making by welcoming the visitors on behalf of the

business men of the city, after which an ad-The visitors were escorted to the hotels and private homes of the citizens of Lincoln for dinner, after which they were taken in carriages for a drive about the city. to the inclemency of the weather the program of exercises at the Wesleyan university was abandoned, but a great many of the visitors went out to the university on the electric cars. Others swarmed about the capitol or visited the State university

ne State university and Wesleyan univer sity cadet bands furnished some excellent music in front of the Lincoln hotel imme-diately after sinner while the delegates were taking carriages for the drive. At 5 o'clock the excursionists returned to the train and, while the two cadet bands played their prettiest, the long load of human life rolled away from the depot. It is safe to say that both the entertained and entertainers were well pleased.

GOING AND COMING How the Great Trains Left and Came Back

to Omaha.

One of the largest, most respectable and thoroughly happy excursion parties that ever went out of Omaha was the Methodist conference excursion that left for Lincoln vesterday morning at 9 o'clock over the Burlington. It required seventeen coaches to accommodate the excursionists and even something like 100 passengers stood most of the way to the capital.

Most of the delegates acted like boys let

out of school and some of the cars were de cidedly lively all the way down and back. Bishops Bowman, Newman, Warren, Fowler, coss and Walden accompanied the excursion. Or. Buckley, Dr. Lanahan, Dr. Hunt and other distinguished delegates were aboard and became the centers of interesting groups The excursion met with no serious acci-

dents and everybody was well pleased with the manner in which the train was managed. At: 7:30 last evening the excursion train pulled into Omaha and a thousand Methodists, tired but good natured, sought the electric cars and found their way back to their places of entertainment thoroughly pleased with the excursion to Nebraska's capital. The dele-gates were profuse in their praise of the hos-pitality of the citizens of Lincoln. On the way to Lincoln tickets for dinner were distributed by Lincoln citizens among the exto the hotels and others were entertained a private homes. Carriages, street cars, hotels and the homes of the people of Lincoln were placed at the disposal of the guests, and des pite the rain, they proceeded to take in the

WORK IN THE SOUTH.

What the Church is Doing for the Colored Race. A mass meeting in the interests of the

revolutions per minute Dr. Hartzeil presided and Chaptain McCabe led the opening hymn. The speakers were somewhat late in arriving, owing to their dissipations at Lincoln, and in the interim Am s is Smith, the colored female evangelist, was introduced. She explained her presence briefly and sang "The Lord Will Provide." She was enthusiastically encored and responded with another song, after which the regular program of short speeches was begun. Bishop bialistics spoke on "Our Southern Field." and Cuming streets, tomorrow evening, to take action in regard to the convention.

CAPTURED BY METHODISTS He said that the Freedmen's Aid society was founded on the three fundamental principles of religion, morality and intellectual de-velopment. When its work was begun it velopment. When its work was begun was a crime to teach a slave to read or spel the name of Jesus, but that condition of affairs had terminated, never to be rein-nugarated. The work of the society was philanthropic. It recognized the fact that the blood that flowed from the heart of the blackest negro on the battlefield was just as red as that which flowed from the fairskinned Saxon dying by his side. The work of the society was not confined to the colored race, but the doors of its institutions were open to all the needy who sought admission.
Its work was pre-sminently Christian and
one of the first principles inculcated was
that of eternal lovality and allegiance to the stars and stripes.

How it Was Begun. Rev. R. S. Rust, LL.D., the honorary secretary of the society, spoke on the "Genesis of the Work." He said that the Freedmen's Aid society had accompaished greater good with less money than any benevoient institu-tion in the church. The genesis of the work was when God moved. Abraham Lincoln to emancipate the slaves. The speaker gave way to Bishop Walden, who discussed the same question. He said that the society same question. He said that the society had originated under circumstances never known before or since, when there was a surplus in the missionary treasury. It was thought by many that it would be impossible to educate the negro, but it only required a few years to show that the school house could be made to co-operate with the church. The progress of the work from that small beginning down to the prefrom that small beginning down to the pre-sent time constituted an interesting history. The society began work on borrowed capital. he contributions during the year amounted

\$050,000 a year. After a song by Cnaplain McCabe, Rev. W. After a song by Chaplain McCace, Rev. W. P. Thirkfield, D.D., president of the Gam-mon School of Theology of Atlanta, Ga., gave an interesting history of the endow-ment and maintenance of the theological schools founded by the Freedmen's Aid soicty. The college was sending out men im-oued with the spirit of Methodism. Their cause of divinity was founded on the bible and the Methodist discipline. The necessity for the work was the saving of the coming gencration for the church and this could only be accomplished by the equipment of earnest and conscientious preachers. Rev. M. C. B. Mason, field agent of the Freedmen's Ald so-ciety and one of the graduates of the Gammon college, spoke briefly upon the same subject. He said that the thec-logical schools of the society were born to sid the growth of a civilization that had sprung from the very midst of slavery. Their success had been marvelous and the results hat would be accomplished could not be

peasured by the present.
Rev. C. B. Wilson, another colored preacher who had been educated in the Methodist schools of the south, also extoled the achievechoos of the south, as extract the line of ments of the society in the line of couthern education. The colored speakers showed a degree of oratorical talent that spoke volumes for the results accomplished the education of the negro by the society

Very Eager to Learn. Rev. J. S. Hill, principal of the Norristev. J. S. Hill, principal of the Norristown, Tenn., academy, related a number of instances illustrating the eagerness of the colored boys and girls to learn and the sacrifices many of them made in order to obtain an education. The schools of medicine were considered by Dr. G. W. Hubbard, dean of the Menavy Medical college of Nashville, Tenn. Rev. L. M. Dunton, D. D., president of the Claffin university of Orangeburg S. C., spoke upon the indusof Orangeburg, S. C., spoke upon the industrial schools of the society, of which there are forty-two scattered through the south. About twenty trades are taught in these schools. Rev. W. H. Hickman, D.D., president of the Clark university of Atlanta, Ga., spoke of the importance of these schools as factors in the educational work and then Dr. Peters, a young graduate of the Mehary college, was introduced and convulsed the audience by a humorous recital of his college experience. The meeting closed with a short speech by

Rev. Sam Small. Children's Day at the Conference.

On Saturday, May 21, all the Sundry chool children of Omaha and Council Bluffs will be presented to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Bishop Vincent will preside and Chaplain McCabwill sing that wonderful "Trundle Bed"

It was intended to have a street parade out the uncertainty of weather has caused a change in the program in this respect and the various Sunday schools are requested to meet in Exposition hall at 2:30 p. m. Sustendents will please notify their schools and assure all that the Sunday school scholars will be given a front seat.

BARNUM & BAILEY'S

Grand Columbian Spectacle to Be Exhibite

Here. "Columbus and the Discovery of America" is the title of the great spectacular production, which takes the place of "Nero" with the Barnum & Bailey show this season and which is soon to exhibit here. The display is divided into five tremendous living tab-leaux, in which 1,200 persons will appear at the same time in the vast hippodrome pavilion, which is devoted to the presenta-tion of the spectacle. The following description of Columbus' triumphal entry into Barcelona on his return from discovering America, from the pen of one of our coun try's most illustrious authors, forms the plot of one of the magnificent tableaux:

of one of the magnificent tableaux:

About the middle of April, 1492. Coinmbus arrived at Barcelona, where every preparation had been made to give him a solemn and magnificent reception. The beauty and serently of the weather in that genial season and favored climate contributed to give splendor to this memorable cereniony. As hedrew near the place many of the youthful courtiers and hidaigos, together with a vast concourse of the populace, came forth to meet and welcome him. His entrance into this nobic city has been compared to one of those triumphs which the Romans were accustomed to decree to conquerors. First, were paraded the Indians, painted according to their savage fashlon and decorated with their national ornaments of gold. After these were borne various kinds of live parrots together with stuffed birds and animals of unknown species and rare plants supposed to be of precious qualities, while treat care was taken to make a conspicuous distable of the property of the constants. animals of unknown species and rare plants supposed to be of precious qualities, while great care was taken to make a conspicuous display of Indian coronets, braceiets and other decorations of gold which might give an idea of the wealth of the newly discovered regions. After this followed Columbus on horseback, surrounded by a brilliant cavalcade of Spanish chivairy. The streets were almost immassable from the countless multitude: the windows and balconies were covered with spectators. It seemed as if the public eye could not be sated with gazing on these trophies of an unknown world; or on the remarkable man by whom it had been discovored. There was a sublimity in this event that mingled a solemn feeling with the public loy. It was looked upon as a vast and signal dispensation of Providence, in reward for the picty of the monarchs; and the majestic and venerable appearance of the discoverer, so different from the youth and buoyancy generally expected from roving enterprise, seemed in harmony with the grandeur and dignity of his achievement.

The zoological and equestrian features of

The zoological and equestrian features of the great show are more extensive and elab-orate than at any former period. "Wait for Baraum" is the legend adorning the public places in town and country - and it will pay to wait for the "greatest show on earth."

ANOTHER CONVENTION.

America's Ancient Order of Hibernians

Coming to Omaha in 1894. Omaha has again got to the front and captured another national convention. This time it is the Aucient Order of Hibernians that has decided to hold forth in this city.

The convention which has just closed at New Orleans has selected Omaha as the place for holding the next convention, which will convene on the second Tuesday of

southern educational work was held at Exposition hall last evening. The work accomplished in this department of Methodist home missionary work was illustrated by a number of specimens of the nechanical handiwork of the boys who are taught a variety of accomplishments solde from those found in text books. Conspicuous among these was a small engine capable of making 800 revelutions per minute.

Richard O'Keeffe vesterday received a telegram from the Nebraska delegation, now in New Orleans, composed of John Rush and Mike Kligalion of Omaha, James Kelley and Thomas McShane of Lincoln, stating that after a hard fight Omaha was a winner.

Mr. O'Keeffe, in speaking of the convention, said that it would last six days and would bring 10,000 strangers to the city. The exercises on the first day would consist of welcoming the visitors, after which there would tichard O'Keeffe vesterday received a visitors, after which there to be a street parade in which the 500 gates, and at least 1,000 uniformed Hibernians would march to the music of a dozen bands. The remaining days of the convention, he said, would be devoted to the con There will be a meeting of the Douglas county board, Ancient Order of Hiberaians, at the ball of Division No. 2 Seventeenth

FUNERAL OF PRATT'S VICTIM

Remains of Mrs. Maggie Sperry Buried at Lincoln.

SOME NEW FEATURES OF THE CASE

Matrimonial Ventures of the Murdered

Woman-Wedded to a Burlington Engineer Recently-Her Slayer Bound Over After a Brief Examination.

Lancoln, Neb., May 14 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The funeral of Mrs. Maggie Sperry, the woman murdered last Wednesday evening, took place from her late residence this forenoon, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. Newman of the Christian church. It was discovered today that Mrs. Sperry had been married three times, her last husband being John B. Lewis, an engineer on the Burlington. Judge Brown of this city performed the ceremony May 11, 1891, a year to a day before she was mur-dered. After living with Lewis at Aurora, Neb., two months she discovered that he already had a wife and two children in Ohio, whereupon she left him.

Her murderer was arraigned today. But two witnesses were examined and nothing new in regard to the tragedy was developed. Pratt was bound over to the district court.

Hugh Carroll's Sentence. Hugh Carroll, alias Charles Warner, attempted to assassinate Judge Borgelt last March, was brought before Judge Hall this forenoon for sentence. His attorney made an eloqueat plea for mercy and claimed that Carroll had identified a stolen shirt at a pawn shop as belonging to him, when he notified the police he was arrested and fined for being drunk. These facts, combined with the injustice of previous arrests, had worked upon Carroll's mind until he became filled with a desire for revenge. The pies of the attorney had but little effect as at the conin the penitentiary at hard labor.

Nebraska's Silver Anniversary. This is the program for the celebration of the silver anniversary of the admission of Nebraska into the union, to be held at Lin-

coin on May 25 and 26; AT FUNKE'S OPERA HOUSE. May 25, 1802, at 8 p. m.-Hon. J. W. Dawes, Music Eolian Quartette
Opening Address by Chairmau
Music Eolian Quartette
Address "Nebraska as a Territory,"
Music Eolian Quartette Music Hon. W. F. Norris of Norfolk.

Snort addresses by old settlers, reunion, reminiscenses and general good time. LANSING TREATER. May 25, 1892, at 8 p. m.-Hon. R. W. Furnas,

REPRESENTATIVE HALL.

SENATE CHAMBER. May 25, 1802, at 8 p. m.—Assembling of the terriforial legislature of 1807 and first state officers. Meeting in charge of Hon. T. P. Kennard, George N. Crawford and ex-Gover-

nor John M. Thaver. CAPITOL GROUNDS. May 26, 1832, 19 a. m.-Governor J. E. Boyd,

... Grand Island Band INDUSTRIAL PARADE. May 26, 1862, 1833 p. m.—Comprising repre-sentatives of Nebrassa early days, the Indian, the ploneer, the coming of the first settlers, the business growth of the state represented

Uniform rank parade of secret and civic Floats representing industries of the state rom different cities and towns. The grandest lisplay of Nebraska industries and the spe-ial industries of Nebraska cities ever pre-

sented.
Floats from the different towns and cities will be supplemented by floats from the city of Lincoln, non-competitive for the sliver medal offered for the best float.
The industrial parade will be in charge of Hon. R. H. Oakley with a staff of seventy-five assistants from the different parts of the state.

The parade will move at 1:30 over the following line:
Form on South Eleventh and adjacent streets, north on Eleventh to N, east on N to Twelfth, north on Twelfth to O, west on O to Ninth, north on Ninth to P, east on P to Thirteenth on the County of the Ninth, north on Ninth to P. east on P to Thirteenth, south on Thirteenth to O. east on O to Fifteenth, south on Fifteenth to K, east on K to Sixteenth, south on Sixteenth to K, east on K to Sixteenth, south on Sixteenth to H, west on H to Fourteenth, north on Fourteenth to J, west on J to Eleventh, south on Eleventh to place of starting.

May 26, 1892.—Evening—Grand Illumination of the city and electrical display. Band concerts and hand contests for \$550 in prizes. A special parade under the direction of Colonel H. S. Hotchales.

It is the purpose to make the illumination

It is the purpose to make the illumination and electrical display the finest ever wit-nessed in the west. People who have been in the state twenty-five years can secure reserved seats for the exercises at the opera houses by writing to the secretary. Half fare rates on all railroads. Write the secretary, C. A. Atkinson, for any further partic

Why Lincoln Objects. Hon. R. H. Oakley of this city has addressed a letter to General John Palmer, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he reviews at length Lincoln's opposition to the proposed con ressional convention to assist the city Washington to defray the expense of the oming national encampment. In the course

of his letter he says:
"Lincoln proposed to entertain the commander-in-chief and his staff, to furnish 300 saddle horses, desirable camp privileges for 40,000 veterans, located on electric and steam car lines, with the best sanitary conditions and a trip to Denver and Manitou, all free Besides this, we presented contracts with all the hotels giving a special reduced rate, and many other specific inducements all clearly set out in our proposition, to carry out which a large number of our business men signed a bond aggregating \$4,000,000 that every feature would be carried out. Washingto no bond, and, it seems, nothing but empty

Pender's Proposed Improvements. PENDER, Neb., May 14 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE.] -A magnificent hotel, called the Peebles, will be erected at this place at once. It will be a three-story brick structure, having 100 feet frontage on two streets. W. E. Peebles, the founder, of this place, and the projector of this improvement will, in company with his brother, J. N. Peebles, start it early this fall and will occupy quarters in the new block when completed. There are a number of valuable buildings that will up at once now that the hotel is a certainty,

promises.

Favors for Stock Breeders. GORDON, Neb., May 14 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-George C. Faville of the Agricultural department at Washington is here by order of the secretary of agriculture to examine stallions and mures affected with a disease with which the breeding horse stock of this locality have been suffering for iast two years. Prof. Ing Prof. Ingersoil will be hers Monday to assist Dr. Faville in his investigations. These gentlemen are expert veterinary surgeons.

Accused of Forgery. BEATRICE, Neb., May 14 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Z. T. Champ, an organ salesman, was arrested this morning at the instance of J. C. Mitchell, state agent of the Henry Curtice Organ company, for forzing a guarantee bond Mitchell had tried for some juries.

time to secure a settlement out of Champ, but was unsuccessful. Mitchell came back on Champ's bondsmen, P. M. Champ and A. CO-OPERATIVE HOME BUILDING Mitchell was somewhat prised to learn that the signatures to bond were forgeries and he had Cham; rested. Champ was arranged before Judge Callison this afternoon and waiving examina-tion was bound over to the district court in

the sum of \$500. the sum of \$500.

Committee, Neb., May 14.— Special to
The Box.— Sheriff Jones of Harrington last
Sunday arrested J. W. DeWitt of Coloridge
on the charge of forgery. It is saleged that
he raised a check on the Beiden bank from
\$5.50.850.

Arapahoe's Republican Club,

Anapanon, Neb., May, 14 - Special Telegram to THE BEL. -The republicans of Arapahoe precinct met this evening and organized a republican club with sixty-four chartered members. The following officers were elected: C. E. Dean, president: P. R. Child, vice president: A. J. McPeak, second vice president; Fred Dallemand, sec-retary; J. V. Tomblin, treasurer; L. H. Dempcy, captain; W. D. Pru-itt, Heutenant; Robert Bales, sergeantat-arms; executive committee, Lieutenant J. W. Mooney, E. N. Ailen with the presiden and secretary; committee on music, E. S. Child, A. H. Palmer, J. O. Hasty and C. M. Evans. It was decided that the regular meetings should be held on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month.

Captured a Runaway Boy, FAIRBURY, Neb., May 14 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Ben Moran, a runaway Chicago boy, was arrested here today with a party of tramps for whom he was acting as a secov and will be held until his friends send

Unknown parties broke into Strethm's shoe store last night but were frightened away by the night police, who shot at them, but with poor aim.

In Regulation Style.

SPRINGFIRLD, Neb., May 14 .- | Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE, |-At a mass meeting of citizens held in the opera house here tonight t was decided to celebrate the coming Fourth of July in the regular old style. Manager Harian has arranged for two games of base ball. The Springfield Gun club will also give an exhibition shoot on the ball ground in the afternoon.

DECORATIVE ART IN OMAHA. Superb Piece of Fresco Work That Canno

be Excelled Anywhere in America. Up to a comparatively recent period decor ative art, and especially frescoes of artistic design and finish, were regarded as beyond the powers of Omaha painters and decoraors. The frescoes in both of the Boyd theaers, in our bank buildings and in our most elegant residences are the work of artists

mported from Chicago, St. Louis and New York. But Omaha need no longer depend upon imported painters for decorative work. The most superb fresco in Nebraska and for that matter one of the finest pieces of decorative work to be found anywhere in this country, was completed within the past week ov Omaha artisans in the counting room of This peautiful fresco is worthy of more

than a mere passing mention, illustrating as it does the progress of decorative art in Omaha. The dimensions of the counting room are about 40x100. The ceiling is di vided into five elliptical figures, each o which overlaps its neighbor. The field these figures is a deep fawn, which is blended with darker shades of the same olor and outlined by a band of light blue. the whole enclosed in a cinnamon stiling. The elliptical panels are crnamented with scrolls of romanesque design and with stems of bay in circling segments. The high light is obtained by delicately traced lines in shining gold. The spaces enclosed by the intersecting lines of the panels are done in similar style but in lighter tones, making an similar style but in lighter tones, making an effective contrast. The ceiling in front of the counter is divided into several panels of varying shapes. The principal one has for its chief ornaments two bee hives, one at either end. These emblematic objects have a fine sky effect for a background, and are outlined by apple boughs loaded with blossoms, a beautiful but of loaded with blossoms, a beautiful bit of work

The body of the walls is in terra cotta, the surface of which is only broken by a broad frieze in romanesque scrolls with drop orna-ments stenciled below. The great columns that support the ceiling are particularly noticeable. The shaft of each is in terra cotta to match the walls, and the capital glows in gold and copper bronzes very happly blended, while drop ornaments encircle the top of the shaft.

This decorative painting is the work of an artist who has for years been in the front rank of American designers and decorative painting and this freeco is an example of the best development of modern decorative art. Above all things it is not garish. It is done in quiet tones, which are skilfully blended, and the gold tracings emphasize their beauty without becoming obtrusive. The artist brought an exquisite taste to the designing and a delicate responsive touch to the execution. Mr. Henry Lehmann is to be congratu lated upon having in his employ such ac-complished artists and it is to be hoped that Omaha will give his enterprise substantia eucouragement.

FOR THE COUNTY FAIR.

Board of Managers Arranging Details for

the Coming Fall Exhibit. The board of managers of the Douglas County Agricultural association held a meet ing yesterday afternoon in the Exchange hall of the Chamber of Commerce, and made further arrangements for the fair and races which are to be held the latter part of Au gust and the 1st of September.

Secretary John Baumer announced the nominations in the stake races. There will be three stake trots aside from the purse races, for all of which \$6,500 are offered in premiums. The first stake race for year lings has seventeen nominations with \$200 added; the second for 2-year-olds, twentyeight nominations with \$300 added, and third for 3-year-olds, nineteen nominatious with \$300 added. These nominations include horses from Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas.

Propositions from A. R. Swearinger of Mendota, Ill., and C. D. Robbins & Co. of Occatur, Ill., for pool privileges, were read. The former offered \$125 for pool privileges and 50 per cent for book and mutuals. Robbins & Co. offered \$900 for the exclusive privilege or \$100 and for the exclusive or \$100 and \$10 bins & Co. offered 2000 101 the comprivilege or \$160 and 60 per cent of the comprivilege or \$160 and mutual pools. The latter proposition was accepted, provided that Robbins & Co. would give a bond in the

The question of special attractions was iscussed by Kemp Bros. of Bloomington, il., offering to give ten exhibitions of burdle and hippodrome races for \$250. The propos lion was laid over until the next meeting, which will be held Saturday, June 4. George W. Swagger was appointed starter f the races on recommendation of D. T.

Mount The matter of allowing a horseman named Martin \$175 on a protested race won a year or two ago received the attention of the board for a considerable time, after which the question was referred. Martin's "Toboggan" was first in the race, but it was protested by Pyle, Williams and Liscey, who got first, second and third money respectively, when the first two should have thad second and third money and Lacey, fourth place. Pyle and Williams were paid by the association first and second money upon signing obligations that they would refund the money if two ago received the attention of the board for ions that they would refund the money the American Trotting association, to which Martin appealed, sustained him. The trotting association decided the case in his favor and now he threatens to sue the fair association decided.

ation for the \$175 if it does not pay him, Will Build a New Theater.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 14 .- Measrs. Heuck and Fennessig, proprietors and managers, respectively, of the People's theater at Cincinnati, today purchased ground here for the immediate erection of a theater to cost \$100,000, to be run in connection with the People's theater to Cincinnati, Hardy W. iams' Academy of Music of Pittsburg, and other places controlled by the firm. The new will be finished in time for the open ing of the fail season.

Died from Her Injuries. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 14.-Maggi-Doxey, the little girl outraged by the negro,

Legal Regulation of Building and Loan Associations in Nebraska.

SAFEGUARDS AND DEFECTS OF THE LAW

Restrictions Placed on Speculative Societies, Both Home and Foreign-The Locals and Nationals Contrasted. PART II.

Building and loan associations managed strictly on co-operative principles must be domestic. The moment they go beyond their immediate environments mutuality is lost, and with few rare exceptions they become speculative ventures. The domestic associa tion comprehends these salient features: First-Economy of management. Second-Equal rights of all members in the

management of affairs.

Third—Limited in operation to a con munity, it is subject to constant watchful ness by members.
Fourth-Monthly compounding of interest

and principal reduces interest rate on loans far below current rates. Fifth-Encourages thrift, enhances the welfare of members, and by aiding home building contributes directly to the material prosperity of the community.

The principles of co-operation in this form

Important Safeguards.

are so well and generally known that every town and hamlet can put them into effect success is a mere question of numbers, and the ability and integrity of the officers. In these essentials the domestic association affords the greatest security. The officers are elected by the shareholders. Being mem bers of the community, the squreholders can readily determine the qualifications of the candidates and cast their bailots intelligently. Shareholders may at any time examine the books, participate in business meetings and keep close watch on those charged with the investment of funds. It failure comes, in view of these safeguards it must be ascribed to the willful indiffer once of shareholders to their own interests The growth and prosperity of local c perative societies have within the past ter years given birth to what are generally known as national associations. "Although identical in purpose." say the state bank commissioners of California, in a recent re-port, "they deprive their patrons of the very piects for which building and loan associa tions are organized." They operate in state distant from headquarters, pay large com missions to agents for procuring stockholu-ers and to a large extent secure patronage by deceptive promises and false representations.

The Nebraska Law.

Until a recent period Nebraska was a profitable field for this species of financia Napoleonism. There were no legal restrictions; no protection for investors agains fraud and faise pretense. It is estimated national associations have taken \$100,000 out of Nebraska within seven years. Of this sum it is safe to assert fully one-half is "lost to signt, to memory dear," To check mate these wildcat ventures and protect the people of the state the last logislature en acted a comprehensive law regulating build ing and loan associations. The local associa tions labored assiduously for a more stringent law, but were forced to grant concesions to a very influential lobby imported from Minueapolis and recruited in Omaha.

The law provides that five or more persons may be incorporated and must use the words "loan and building association." Each association is required to adopt a constitution and bylaws containing equitable provisions permitting shareholders to withdraw after three months from date of certificate, on

thirty days' notice. The holder of such cer-tificate "shall be entitled to receive on de mand the amount paid in by him or her, less the admission fee and expense charges, and such rate of interest as the bylaws may determine, less all fines and other charges."
"Expense charges" and "other charges"
are clauses that open wide the door for speculative associations. The lending local associations of the state limit their charges to a small admission fee, generally 25 cents per share. There are no other "expenses" or "charges," and every penny paid in at the time agreed upon is refunded on demand with interest added.
The nationals on the other hand exact from one to two dollars per share as an admission

fee and a monthly contribution to the man-agers as expenses. As for refunding, the in-vestor may count himself fortunate if he secures the balance due without interest.

Another serious defect of the law is the provision in section 2: "Should there have been, however, a net loss instead of a net gain, then such withdrawing shareholders shall receive the actual amount paid in less his proportion of such net less." This with the "expenses" and "otherscharges" affords the nationals ample leverage to exact lavish salaries from credulous investors.

The law further provides for equitable repayment of loans before maturity, remission of prorata share of premium paid in such case. Fines may be imposed for failure t pay monthly dues, and when a member is de linquent for not less than three nor more than twelve months, such shares may be canceled, and the balance, if any, after the payment of fines and dues, repaid to the delinquent. Loans must be made on unencumbered real estate or on association stock to the amount of its actual value. Another important provision restricts the loaning of money to members of the associa-tion, preventing the dangerous expedient of

peculating with the funds on the outside.
In addition to the usual corporate powers uch as acquiring, holding and disposing of real estate, to sue and be sued, the law er empts the capital stock, loans and advances on mortgages from taxation, but individual embers are required to list their shares for

taxation. State Examination.

To insure compliance with the law in let ter and spirit, special powers were conferred on the state banking board. The board consists of the auditor of public accounts, state treasurer and attorney general. Before any building and loan association secures lega existence in the state its constitution and bylaws must be submitted and approved by the board, and all subsequent alterations and amendments must also be approved before being put in operation. Should the constitution or bylaws conflict with the state law, the neces-sary changes must be made before a certificate of authority shall issue. Every state association has its accounts examined once a a year by a representative of the banking board, and such statement, regularly attested, must be published. The making and publishing of a false statement concerning the financial condition of an association is made a felony, the punishment for which is a fine not exceeding \$10,000 and imprison-ment for from one to five years. Whenever the banking board deems it pru-

dent, it may require a sworn statement of the financial condition of an association or cause an examination by the state examiner, Should the statement be unsatisfactory, or should it appear that business is being conquoted in an unsafe and unsatisfactory man ner, jeopardizing the interests of members the board is required to certify the facts to the attorney general, "who shall thereupon apply to the supreme court or to the district court of the county where such association is located," for the ap-pointment of a receiver to wind up its af-The Law and the Nationals.

The state law is particularly rigid in deal ing with foreign or national building and toan associations. They are almost totally excluded from legal existence in Nebraska, only three having compiled with the law.

A national association is required to sub-mit its constitution and bylaws to the state banking board, which subjects them to an analysis similar to that applied to local associations. Also its charter articles of incorpora-tion and the law of the state in which it is located. It must appoint a resident attorney in every county in which it transacts or solicits business, and every such attorney must be authorized "to acknowledge service of process in behalf of such association, con-senting that service of process, messe or final, upon such attorney shall be taken and held as valid as if served upon the association according to the laws of this or any other state." Sworn statements of the asso-ciation's fluancial condition are also required. Henry James, who was hanged by a mob at o'clock this morning, has died from her in Compliance with all these conditions is

necessary before any foreign association se-

cures a certificate authorizing it to transact business in the state.
Compared with the laws of other states

Compared with the laws of other states these provisions are lenient, and do not bar any association doine a legitimate business. Massachusetts, New York and Onic each require a deposit in the state freasury of a certain per cent of the business done within the state, as a protection for patrons in the respective states. This is an effective check on speculative associations, while those honcestly conducted are not barrod from extending their field to the limit of their means. ing their field to the simit of their means.

Reasons for Regulation.

Reckiessness and mismanagement as well as baid deception demanded strict regulation of foreign associations soliciting business in the state. Corporations boasting of gigantic capital, magnificently appointed offices, a large staff of nigh-salaried officers, with the names of reputable business men flaunted as promoters—they spread over the country with the rapidity of a plague. Alluring pros-pectuses, false promises and well paid canvassers did the rest.

Three years ago a large number of people Omaha and South Omaha were induced to take stock in a national association in Min-neapolis. After making regular payments for a year or more, fostering the delusive pledges of 20 to 30 per cent profit, they dis-covered that the concern was a private snap for the sole benefit of the managers. One by one they stopped payment, and in the course of a few months the managers declared the stock forfeited and confiscated the funds. A suit was entered for the snarcholders' equity about \$3,500, but whether the case went to trial or a settlement was effected is not known. It is certain that none of the in-vestors received the full amount of the investment.

Some two years ago a flourishing national in Chicago batted its hook for Nebraska suckers. Lincoin proved a rich field. Under gilt edge promises of great profits, stock sold like land in Oklahoma. Last spring a com-mittee of the hooked went to Chicago to in-vestigate. They found a looted office with a foriorn typewriter on guard. The manager fied with the cash, estimated at from \$100,000 \$400,0 KJ

Bogus Profit Sharers. Scores of similar instances might be cited, as well as reports of state authorities in condemnation of the speculative agencies which have perverted the original commendable purpose of co-operative thrift. and snaken public confidence in its success, honestly applied. There can be no more profit in a building and loan association than is represented by the payments of the members prudently invested. When an association promises 20 and 30 per cent profit and loans money at 6 and 5 per cent per annum, and in addition maintains sumptuous offices and pays large salaries, it may be set down as a fraudulent concern. If the promised profits could be realized even with ordinary financial sharp practice, the money lenders of the country could not be restrained from flocking in on the ground floor. A specimen of the class of lavish profit makers is the North American of Dayton, O. The report of the association for the year ending December 31, 1801, shows total receipts \$0.588.50, and total expenses \$4,649.37, or over 70 per cont of the receipts.
Just where the profits come in is visible to
the named eye. They pour into the pockets
of the managers. A local association in
Omaha in eight and three-quarter years handled \$337,636.30 at a total expense of

The figures illustrate the difference between genuine co-operative societies and speculative robbery. ROBBED THE INDIANS.

Lawyers Get a Big Share of Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indemnity Money. ORLAHOMA CITY, Okl. T., May 14.-Colonel Lee, one of General Miles' inspectors, has just left Fort Reno, after having conducted an investigation into complaints made by the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians that they were robbed by a number of attorneys in the recent sale of their lands to the gov ernment. From what can be learned, Colonel Lee carried back to Chicago some startling facts which, it is said, will result in showing conclusively that a coterio of lawyers succeeded in getting away with \$67,500 for doing nothing. The amount has already been allowed by the Interior department, and when the first payment was made to the Indians each red man found his

allowance short a certain sum. It is said that the attorney bribed the several interpreters to make false reports of their negotiations. Lee's report will be laid before congress and an investigation ordered. It was several weeks ago that over a scor of Indian chiefs waited on Colonel Wade and made complaint. He said a part of the money due the Indians for the relinquishof their rights in the Cherokee had been kept back and paid to a number of attorneys who claimed to have been em-ployed by the Indians to protect their rights in the lands. The Indians protested that they had not employed the lawyers and that they wanted an investigation. They asked that the case be referred to General Miles. Colonel Wade telegraphed the facts to Gen-eral Miles and Colonel Lee was sent out to investigate. Colonel Lee was at Fort Reno for several days and he secured the evidence of many of the chiefs, among them Cloud

Hand, Row-of-Lodges and White Buffalo. Each of the Indians denounced the payment to the lawyers as a roboery swindle, and they declared they had imposed upon. Cloud Chief said his mind was clouded and he did not know anything about the laws of the white men and he had been fooled by the lawyers. Several of the chiefs spoke of the bribery of the inter-preters and attempts to bribe others. They wanted congress to investigate the whole transaction.

transaction.

All this and much more information Colo-nel Lee carried with him. He learned that the two tribes were very much excited over the affair and many hol-headed enless talk of going on the warpath. The Kiowas and Sloux Indians' reservations are near those of the Chevennes and Arapahoes, and they are also said to be irritated over the alleged steal. There is talk among the Indians that if redress is not given they will take re-venge out of the white settlers. The total amount received by the Aranahoes and Cheyennes was but \$190,000. They should have been given \$250,000 as agreed upon by the Indian commission. The difference is the amount paid to the lawyers by the Interior

department.
General Miles declined to talk about the investigation made by Colonel Lee. In reference to the above dispatch he said last night: "It is true that Colonel Lee has been investigating the complaints made by the Indians. He has returned, and is now in Indians. He has returned, and is now in Missouri on another mission. The Interior department is responsible for all the dealings with the Indians in the matter of purchase and sale of lands. I have decided opinions regarding these matters, but I do not care to be quoted. Secretary Noble has sent me a letter in which he stated the transactions with the attorneys were regular and that their claims were paid." their claims were paid."

An army officer who is familiar with the situation in the Indian country said: "A congressional investigation would, I am sure, develop a scandalous state of affairs. The Indians are and have been robbed for years by a set of leeches, who take advantage of The Indian troubles are traceable in nnety-nine cases out of a hundred to some njustice done the Indians in their allowances of money or supplies. Congress ought to inestigate, as I am sure a rotten state of affairs would be developed.

Suits Against "Messiah" Tweed CHICAGO, Ill., May 14.-Dr. Tweed, leader of the so-called Koreshan community, which has established 'heavens' in the suburps of Chicago, was sued today for \$100,000 gamage by Sydney C. Miller, manager of the National Publishing company. It is claimed that the plaintiff's wife fell under Tweed's

fluence and left her husband and a beautiit is said that a number of similar suits are about to be brought and one criminal

Strangers Beware.

That "Moran's Dictionary of Chicago" contains everything of interest pertainng to the World's Fair city, chabetically arranged, making it a very easy matter to find anything you wish. t contains the most complete map ever published. Price 25c. For sale by all newsdealers and at 200 Herald building, Chicago.

Go to W. H. Mallory, 419 South 13th street, the horseshoer. Guarantees to stop all interfering.

COUNTY MATTERS DISCUSSED

Commissioners Meet and Transact Some Important Business.

TO INVESTIGATE THE HOSPITAL COLLAPSE

Experts Will Make an Investigation of the Damaged Building Suits to Be Commenced - The Special Elections Postponed-Other Business.

Although 2 o'clock was the time set, it was a few minutes after 3 when Chairman Timme called the Board of County Commissioners to order yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Timme and Stenberg has waited long for a third member to appear to make a quorum, and it was only after several messages had been sent to Messrs. Van Camp and Berlin that the former was finally induced to put in an appearance in the rooms occupied by the

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and several minor claims were allowed. Two additional petitions for the division of West Omaha precinct were received and reterred.

A communication from County Attorney Mahoney, stating that he had begun suit against Contractors Ryan and Walsh for defective workmanship on the county hospital, and against Architect E. E. Myers for defective plans, and suggesting that exports be appointed to view the wrecked building be-fore the repairs were begun and submit a report to him at as early a date as possible to be used in the trial of the cases.

Will Employ Experts.

The communication was placed on file and a motion of Mr. Stenberg the experts will named as requested. The committee on finance will consider the suggestion of Commissioner General Garneau relative to the appropriation of \$50 for the

purchase of a case in which to exhibit Dougis county grains and cereals at the World's County Poormuster Mahoney was granted cood \$5 per week, to make clothing for the

inmates of the county hospital.

John D. Howe sent in a bill for \$250 for legal advice given the board in the dis-cussion of the Nebraska Central proposi-tion. The commissioners whistlen softly and referred it to the committee on indictary.
Stenberg introduced a resolution authoriz-

ing the board to take steps to prevent further damage to the north wing of the county hospital, and to brace up the south wing. It was adopted, after which Mr tenberg stated that he was already taking such steps

Such steps.

County Attorney Mahoney called the attention of the board to the fact that the time arlowed before the holding of the special election was too short and that the work done by the board regarding it would have to be done over again, as the statutes require four weeks publication in cases of this kind, and this had escaped the notice of the attorneys, who had only counted on twenty days. Mr. Mahoney said that the city council would also have to do its work over again. Stenberg thought it looked a little as though some one was trying to take snap judgment on the board, as no intimation that nything was wrong bad been given any of

that no discourtesy had been intended, but that as it was merely the correction of an versight nothing had been said. Mr. Berlin entered and took his seat, with the statement that he had been in bed for four days and only came out because he un-derstood that his presence was necessary to make a quorum, and he supposed that it was

he members.
Mr. Dumont was given permission to state

necessary to take some action regarding the ounty hospital.

Mr. Mahoney stated that a new resolution Air. Manoney stated that a new resolution had been prepared by the attorney for the railroad company, readepting the old resolution, with the exception that the date of the election had been changed from May 31 to June 16, and providing that the entire proposition should appear on the printed ballots. The county attorney had himself prepared two resolutions, one reconsidering the former action and the other submitting thee poor farm and country road bond questions on the proposed

Would Make Things More Definite.

Mr. Domont stated that the new resoluion, after providing for a later election; would simply make things a little more defi-tite and do away with any possible misunderstanding, while at the same time there were no changes detrimental to the county or in favor of the commany.

Mr. Berlin thought that it might be well

to postpone action until Monday, although he was satisfied that no member would object to change in the day of election, Mr. Stenberg insisted that he did not know what was in the new resolution, and was on osed to acting blindly. He thought that the railroad company might have at least notified some member of the board that the new resolution might be examined so as to have some one to youch for it.

Mr. Dumont intimated that he would like to have the new resolution adopted at that meeting, still be did not want the board to et in the dark or with undue haste. Mr. Stenberg wanted a little time to think

t over. County Surveyor Howes asked to have his quarters removed to the offices recently va-cated by the city clerk. Mr. Stenberg was in favor of walting until all the city tenants were out of the building

before beginning to rearrange matters. He did not know but it might be possible to move some of the county offices on the first floor down into the basement, thus making an available court room or two on the first floor and saving some of the reut that was eing paid for quarters outside. The petition was referred to the committee n court house and juil. Mr. Stenberg then stated that he was dis-posed to act fairly toward Mr. Dumont, in

but he wanted to know whether the resolu-tion was the same, for if it had been changed be wanted to know in what way. He was willing to stay all night if necessary to adjust matters, but he would insist on the ciers reading the proposition, long as it might be, in order that he might be thorougly satisfied. The clerk was directed to read, but, as Mr. Berlin had gone back to bed, had to await the return of Mr. Van Camp, who seemed to

the matter that had been sprung so suddenly,

have business everywhere except in the room where the board was in session. Moved Its Adoption. The reading occupied some time, with Mr Stenberg following carefully with the new copy. No changes were found, and Stenberg moved the adoption of the resolution. It carried unanimously, and the special election

will be held June 16.

The action of May 7 regarding the poor farm bond question was then reconsidered in accordance with the change in the date of the special election, and that question will also be submitted June 16, instead of May 3; and the same action was taken regarding the

country road bond question.

Just before the board adjourned Mr. Dumont asked to be allowed to say another word. He had been censured for discourtesy, and he wanted it understood that he was guiltless in that respect. He thought that the change requested was of no great moment, though be would have spoken to the members individually about it, but when he came in it did not look as though a meeting seculd be held, and while he was out rustlin. to order, so that he did not have the des re

opportunity.
That made everything lovely, and all felt so well satisfied, Mr. Dumont included, that the members at once decided to separate for in speaking last evening of the ch nge 1:

the date of the special election Mr. Du nout said: "The facts are that the election was called in conformity with the new A at miran ballot law and with the city chare; and would probably have been held legal, but it not being clear that the old provi-statutes relating to the issue of a been superseded by the Australian law, it was thought prudent to comply with both. The form of the resolution adopted by the county commissioners originally was un-doubtedly legal, but as long as one change was necessary it was decided to incorporate n the new resolution the whole of the propellition, instead of a synopsis of it, so that no question could ever be raised as to whether the synopsis contained every important con-dition of the proposition,"