THE CHARLEST WITH THE THEFT THE

tion had done that. The speaker had no idea tion had done that. The speaker had no idea of settling all existing controversies, but had thought that some arrangement might be made concerning the title to the depot grounds that would give the city the much desired depot. Since that time every question in dispute between the road and thecity had been ring in. He never had thought for a minute of waiving the rights guaranteed to other roads. The city voted \$750,000 a short time ago, to secure what was already guaranteed by the terms existing between the city and the Union Pacific. Now, if the council was to throw away all hold the city has on the Union Pacific, what was the use of voting those bonds to the Nebraska Central! Give away all this property to the Union Pacific, and then in a short time release the hold that the city might have on the Nebraska Central. The situations are almost identical. Each road cuts the city in two in the mid-

Each road cuts the city in two in the mil-dle, and entails an expense on the city in regard to viaducts. He would say "No" to the proposition, for he was opposed to releasing all the city's rights and privileges, and to giving any road absolute little to the streets and alleys. As long as the Union Pacific wanted to use them for rullroad purposes it was all right for them to use them, but he was opposed to debarring other roads from all rights. He objected to any such settlement, and would not be a party to it. The old timers had done some good work for the city, and he was opposed, at this late day to handing over all that the city possessed to the railroads or to any one of them. Omaha Would Get Nothing.

General Cowin said that ne felt as he thought every other citizen felt-if a satisfactory settlement could be brought about, it was a consumation devoutly to be wished. He did not know the terms of the proposed settlement until he read them in the papers on the preceding day, and he could only say that as it now stood he was very much op-

"What the city is to get by these terms is not to be considered at al," he said. "It would gladly give all that it is to get, for a would gladly give all that it is to get, for a suitable depot with decent ground and proper access. A city that would yote \$750,000 in bonds, and other privileges worth \$500,000 does not bestiate the control of the c \$50,000 in bonds, and other privileges worth \$500,000, does not hesitate to give \$150,000 for a union depot. This ordinance does not consider a single proposition of the terms on which the bonds were voted. The company couldn't get those bonds anyway, so it gives us nothing in that particular. It seems to me that some of these matters could not have been very seriously considered by the council. The land acquired by the Union Pacific by purchase deed is insignificant. Practically all of the land in controversy was acquired on conditions, not one of ractically all of the land in controversy was acquired on conditions, not one of which has been fulfilled or performed. It would revert to the city anyway. There is no reason to think that the council has done otherwise than what seemed to it to be for the best interests of the city, but by this plan we are to give something for nothing. If we are to have a union depot, let it be one in fact as well as in name; the same as they have in other cities, where all the roads come in, instead of coming within fifty or 100 miles, and then diverting to the north or south, as is the attitude of several

roads now with reference to Omaha."

Then followed the history of the building of the Union Pacific bridge, and the original contract and agreement on which the city and county voted bonds.

What is Proposed.

"Twenty years ago," said the speaker, "this vast tract of land went into the hands of the Union Pacific on these conditions, and only one of them has been fulfilled—it built the bridge. Twenty years ago a small band of citizens, not strong in number, but strong in integrity and in carnestness in the in-terest of the city, imposed those condi-tions. Is it right now to wipe out all those conditions and give that vast tract of land free and unencumbered? It is useless to say that we can not compel the Union Pacific to let other companies over that bridge and into that depot. Suppose even that mandamus will not lie, and that we can not compel it to do these things, we can exact the conditions and make it give us back those lands, and we will give them to a company that will comply with the condi-tions. Does this council want to abrogate

the contract made twenty years ago? Does it mean to say to our fathers, 'You didn't act wisely. You should have given this property to the road without restriction or I supposed, when I urged a settlement some months ago, that the conditions of the original contract would at least be exacted, after the city had given over \$1,000,000 in money, and all this land with it. While I believe that the council has acted in good faith in this matter, I certainly am glad that it has asked to hear the voice of the tax-

What the City Attorney Thought

Mr. Connell then found an opportunity to say that he had been acting solely in the interest of the city. He was not yet interest of the city. He was not in favor of giving something for nothing, nor of selling the city's birthright for a mess of pottage, but he certainly was in favor of getting all he could. He outlined the history of the negotiations, and then said that there was no use crying over spilled milk. He declared that not one of the conditions in the old contract was worth any thing, and that not one of them could be enforced. He said that ten years' possession one of the conditions was violated or twenty years ago, d settlement was giving to proposed settlement was given has today, Union Pacific nothing but what it has today, for the statute of limitation had run, all con-ditions having been violated more than ten years ago, and the city would have no stand-ing in court in the case. He said that ing in court in the case. He said that the provision with reference to the entry of other roads had never done the city any good, and wanted the council to go after th substance and quit chasing the elusive shadow. He would, of course, like to see a not pretend to say that the proposed depot was what the city was entitled to, but he felt that it was to the interest of the city to have the concessions made, Mr. Cowin didn't think the city attorney meant what he said, and he regretted to hear him state that provisions in a contract the city could not be exacted from the

Connell wanted to know if the city could compel fulfillment. Could Easily Hold the Company.

"I assert," replied Mr. Cowin, "upon my honor as a man and my learning in my pro-fession, that the city can assert and mainall its rights in this contract, statute of limitations does not The statute of limitations does not run unless the party holds adverse possession. This city has never held adversely to the company, and the statute does not run as long as there is undisputed possession. The Union Pacific has not refused to allow other roads the privileges guaranteed them unriwithin the past three years, and the terms of agreement have been renewed within three years, as they were renewed when the bonds

Thurston denied that the Union Pacific had ever refused the Rock Island or Milwaukee the right to operate their trains in cordance with the terms of the origin agreement, but on the contrary had taken pains to serve them with a notice that they would do as the agreement called for, but would not comply with the terms of a contract that would have prevented any other road from using the bridge.

"Then the statute has not run," replied Cowln. "I think arrangements can be made for the admission of other roads on reasonable terms, and I think that this provise

hould be exacted."

Connell wanted to know how Cowin would ase an action to secure the city its rights and Cowin said he would inform him with

"I take it that those provisions are of some account," he said. "An action of ejectment would be the proper thing if they are in

And then followed a cross-fire as to what

possession really was, and the city attorney seemed to understand quite a little law by the time that it was over. Not Prepared for the Report.

After the city attorney was dead and Cowin was exhausted, the chairman called on others, and Mr. Lininger said that he was a member of the conference committee, bu been formulated. He did not want to see any such settlement made. He knew that it was hard to enforce contracts and didn't be Heve the old one could be enforced, but he would like to see the old terms embodied in the new ordinance, and then have the roads go ahead and finish the depot. Mr. Her also wanted to see the contract

Mr. Kilpatrick hoped to see a settlement at an early day that would give the city a union depot. If the city had rights and could enforce them all well and good, but if

not an early compromise was the thing. The admission of other reads was a thing greatly

Mr. Burnham thought that the proposed ordinance represented the mature delibera-tions of these opposed to it, but what else he thought no one could make out.

In Behalf of the Road.

Pacific was getting the worst of the deal all the way through, and why the city ought to the way through, and why the city ought to jump at the chance to get the biggest thing ever offered in the lifetime of living men. And yet she told the crowd when he first took his feet, that he appeared as the general solicitor of the Union Pacific and in no other capacity. If the company ever-finds out how he tried to give them the ragged end of it and help out the city, there will be a berth at \$12,000 a year for some other ambitious lawyer. It was really very much to Mr. Thurston's discredit to openly boast that he was there as the representative of the o openly bonst that he was there as the representative of the company, and in the very next breath to urge the city council to snap up a proposition that the road had been induced to consent to, when it didn't know what it was about. It was rank duplicity and treachery on the part of the general solicitor. He said that the proposed settlement embodied the concessions of the company all the way through: that it owned all the property in question beyond a reasonable doubt, and if anybody didn't believe it let him try to take it away. He insisted that the company had never falled to comply with its contracts with the city, but had even done more than it had given

the city any right to expect.
At this juncture all but those of iron con-At this juncture all but those of iron constitutions went outside, and Mr. Thurston then proceeded to tell how little the company was to gain by the proposed settlement. It would get nothing but the waiver of the city's right to the depot grounds, as it could hold everything else and that, too, until there is skating in all parts of the next world, but it wants the title quieted in it, in order that other roads may be induced to join in the erection of a union depot, something that they will not do as long as the title must rethey will not do as long as the title must remain in the Union Pacific, as is necessary under existing conditions. He declared that the proposed depot will cost \$250,000 more than the one contemplated when the bonds

were voted, and gave the listory of the con-troversy, as another chapter of the day's lesson in ancient history.

He solemnly declared that the company proposed to reliaquish to the city today property worth more than all the money and property ever given the company by the city, and said that the city and not the road was the stumbling block in the way of the faithful performance of the contracts. He insisted that the company had only consented to the settlement just to help out the city, and that the only ohter thing that induced it to consent was that the con-ditions had been the most fruitful cause of annoying charges for twenty years, and it wanted to get rid of the cause of this perennial acitation, that was not only annoying but expensive.

Some More History.

This served to put Mr. Rosewater in a reminiscent frame of mind, and he concluded to add his mite to the general potpourri of stale chronicles. He spoke of the efforts of the conference committee, of which he was chairman, to hold meetings without his knowledge, and said that he viewed it with distrust. He spoke of the bond election some time ago, and said he supported the move, because he regarded it as an attempt to settle the mat-ter forever. Then came the building of the viaduct, and the change in the Union Pacific viaduct, and the change in the Union Pacific management before it was completed. The viaduct was a good one, but it ought to have been built years before, as lives had been constantly endangered in reaching the depot. Nothing more had been done to give the city the things to which it was entitled. The building up of Dillonville was discussed, and the conspiracy of Dillon to kill Omaha and build up a rival city across the river was touched upon briefly. The voting of \$450,000 for the Union Pacific by the city of Omaha and the county of Dougthe city of Omaha and the county of Doug las, and the use of the money in building the transfer depot neross the river were not forgotten. The speaker then told of the jugglery of the officials of the road that brought about the decision of the supreme court locating the eastern ter-minus in Council Bluffs, and said that such minus in Council Bluffs, and said that such eminent lawyers as Roscoe Conkling and William M. Evarts had told him that it was a most outrageous procedure, and that the position taken by Omaha in the matter was right. Inasmuch as the city had one contract that had been violated, and another that had not been kept, he could not see why it should want to onter into mother. He was satisfied that enter into another. He was satisfied that no other city of this size in the country would submit to the imposition practiced on Omaha for the past eighteen months or two years. He thought it would be folly and worse for the city council to be parties to this deal of giving away all the city's rights

for so little in return.

Mr. Her said that the city had already lost more by the delay than the \$150,000 would amount to, and he hoped there would be a compromise and that the depot would go

Looking for a Dead Cinch. Then Mr. Nash took a whirl at the vexatious question. He said that Mr. Thurston unwittingly sounded the key of the Union Pacific policy knew what that road he was associated for fifteen years in a position that enabled him to know what he was talking about. He wanted the people to understand some things that had long been known to railroad men, and one was that there is sible entrance for another road into Omaha that is the Cass street en-e. Thurston would have every-believe that the Union Pacific ants all the lowa roads to come into Omaha but it was known to railroad circles that that road controlled the terminals and would not give them up. They did not want hese roads going on west to enter the Union Pacific territory. There are a number of roads that are very desirous of coming here but they know the situation and will not come. Omaha stands today without railroad protellation, for the roads cannot centralize and bring in the vast business of the transmissionri country. The Union Pacific wants to go back to the old days of the transfer. Thurston said that the Union Pacific would take our trains. How? By compelling us to pay interest on every dollar that went into that bridge and cvery dollar that went into that bridge and roadbed. Wait a few months. The first of May will settle the Ne braska Central one way or the other If that builds its depot, you will have two depots, for it will compel the Union Pacific to build. That road wants a depot worse than you do. The present state of affairs is diverting their business, and they are more anxious than Omaha can possibly be about it. You are dealing it this matter with perhaps the smartest rail road manager in the country, who is making these deals every day, while the councilment have perhaps made but one. You will do well to look before you leap, or you will awake to the realization that you have been

Mayor Bemis Counselled Caution

Mayor Beinis was called for, and coun selled waiting for spring. He denounced the present plans for a depot as a botch and a farce, and said he did not think the depot would be built there. He did not think it a suitable place anyway. He thought it would go to Tenth and Pacific or be moved a block vest of where it is now. Ernest Stuht said the original plans were

all right and the present ones too small. He told of the injunction suit, and thought he had a kick coming because Rosewater would not pay the costs for him. He vehemently declared that Rosewater wanted the depot located at Eighteenth and Farman, but was filled with grief agnoment later, and his big blue eyes overflowed with reproachful tears, when Mr. Kierstead intinated that he wanted the depot at Eleventh and Mason, so as to have it opposite his hotel. Kierstead denomeed the kickers, and told of the great generosity of the Union Pacific in advancing the damage money for the Tenth street property owners. He expatiated on the amount of marble that the depot contract called for, and went into raptures over the

height of the dome.

A. R. Sauer lifted his musical voice to tell of the \$1,000,000 worth of property that the city would receive by the proposed settle-ment, and rejoiced that the railroads wanted peace with the city so badly that they would

Started the Railroad Scheme.

And then discussion was gut off by Bech ol's motion that the committee rise and re-port that the ordinance do pass. Chaffee seconded it in a hurry. Munro wanted the report to be that the ordinance do not pass, and Edwards that the report be simply progress. Steel seconded the latter, but

took advantage of the opportunity to say that the city was getting something and giving something that it did not have. He wanted another meeting in the morning, and Elsusser insisted that it should be an open one instend of secret, as had been intimated? Chaffee induced the city attorney to say that an expression from the council would assist him in getting the injunction dissolved, so that the ordinance could be passed, and then started in to roast all those who had been speaking on the opposite side. Elsasser objected to such conduct on the Then Mr. Thurston told why the Union Elsasser objected to such conduct on the part of Chaffee, but the latter was sustained by the chair, and proceeded to say that al those opposed to the settlement were inter-ested in another site, or were officials of other roads, or paid attorneys, and that they

did not include a single representative busi Edwards was not ready to see it go through Advances was not ready to see it go through so swiftly and asked Thurston why he ob-jected to the clause with reference to the other roads if it would not affect them, and was informed that there was no use of a settlement if it did not bring the road any-

thing more than it already had.

The motion to report progress was lost, and before the original motion could be put, Munro called attention to the fact that the meeting had been called to hear the opinions of citizens in order that the council might act in accordance with the wishes of the taxpayers. He said that the expression had been practically all one way, and that the citizens seemed to be pretty unanimously opposed to the settlement.

Then They Voted It Through

Davis chipped in with another roast of the "kickers," and said that Boggs was never for anything or anybody but Boggs, and the rest of the opposition were in about the same

Steel talked long and loud for a settlement, while Elsasser vowed that he would never

vote for the agreement.

Bruner was heard from for the first time. Bruner was heard from for the first time. He said that the road was holding some of the lots that were included in the proposition for speculative purposes or was leasing them, and they could not properly hold them under the plea that they were used for railroad purposes. He held that specific agreements should be fulfilled, whether made by individuals, cities, states or nations and wouldn't rails an execution. or nations, and wouldn't make an exception in the case of the Union Pacific. He said he would oppose it and he kept his word, for when the vote came on roll call a minute later it resulted as announced above. The committee rose and reported, and the

court was received by the same vote.
Although they had claimed that it was such a big thing for the city, the members of the railroad lobby were intensely tickled over the result, and could not refrain from indulging in hearty congratulations among themselves as soon as they thought the question was settled.

The city attorney will move this morning by have the injunction dissolved, and m case of success, and possibly without it, a vigor-ous attempt to pass the ordinance is booked for tonight's session of the council.

M'CURDY TO THE KNIGHTS.

Greeting of the Grand Commander to the Faithful Templars. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 26.—Hugh McCurdy, grand master of the Knights of Templar of the United States, has issued the following

Christmas greeting, in respose to a toast in his honor, which is being joined in by members of that order at meetings held all over the country today: CORUNNA, Mich., Dec. 26 1892. To All Knights Templar of our Obedience, Greeting: -Acknowledging with proud gratitude the high honors which you tender me by meeting

in your asylums this day at noon and joining in this Christmas toast: "To Our Grand Master, Hugh McCurdy, from ocean to ocean and from the gulf to the lakes, 90,000 Templars send merry greetings."

In response to this greeting I can only offer you the promptings of a heart overflowing with gratitude and good will toward allmalice to none -mellowed and sanctified by the divine inspiration of this hallowed season of the year, when heart goes out to heart, and redolent joy of sweetest fragrance fills

I would not presume fitly to respond to greetings from '90,000 Templars, from ocean to ocean, from the gulf to the lakes," were it not for the truth that Templarism's magic word, is that little monosyllable, "One." In this word what restful music we flad. Of its charm, all are con-scious. There is not a word in the language more powerful, it is the first clement of thought, it heads the place in human life. It is the beginning and end of all things. The best words of men have Knights, your greetings come; in this spirit they are received. No greeting is more in harmony with templarism and embodies that Christmas greeting, with its inspiring mem ories of the song: "Peace on Earth: Good Will toward Men." Only so far as Templarism work is for the friend has it claim to the homage of men. The world cares very little for elevation of sentiment in greeting, in sermon, or in song unless it sees it manifested in some proof. It is not then 90,000 Templars sending Christmas greetings to which I am invited to respond, but to the Templar unity, which in the ever blessed soirit of this glad season greets all Templars, and which all Templars greet.

and which all Templars greet.

The spirit of Christmas tide is the spirit of oneness. The spirit of the Son of Man who joined man and his God with a sense o companionship. Words, names, conditions divide men. These all become meaningless in the presence of the greetings of Christmas time. How the walls of partition fall at the ound of this word "one," the word of the entury, the watchword of our day. It is word which men may safely trust and may follow wherever it may lead, whomsoever i may include. It is the mission of Templar ism, as it is the mission of Christians, to con arating influences, to make more sacred the daims of the fatherhood of God and the

Templarism is in the world, and we are Templarism is in the world, and we are Templars to seek and to save that which is common to all men. Human needs, human ove, human society-in these all men are

Templarism is in the world today, The banner of the cross to bear. And its strength with human weakness share

Here, like
The star flower of the virgin child,
Sown by some wandering Frank to tell to
Men the story of a Savior's birth.

From nature's face, that simple flower The lines of sin and sadness swept, And Magian pile and Panym bower, In peace like that of Eden slept.

So Templarism grows in all its true self to ease the turbulence of the world. Its true life, like the life of its leader—the Star of first Christmas song of a true brotherhood,

"Peace on Earth, Good Will toward Men."

And Sir Knights, on this gladdest day of all the year, assembled in your asylums and standing in the magic circle around our sirrines, we pledge each to the other and to all sir knights throughout the world, a more unswerving faith in the principles and prayers and practices of our magnanimous therhood, let us sing with the voice:

Behold the drinks o' gods,
They drink, and, lo' in heart and brain
A new glad life began
The grey-of-hair grew young again,
The sick man laughed away his pain,
The crippled leaped and ran.
Drink, mortal, what the gods have given
To bring the skies more near
And lift men up to heaven.
And may the One spirit of Christmas tide
und true knighthood upon all mankind still

And may the One spirit of Christmas tide and true knighthood upon all mankind still drop its dews of human quietness till our strivings cease, take from our souls the strain and stress, and let our ordered lives confess the beauty of its peace.

Sir knights, you will now participate in this toast which I offer: "Christmas." The birthday of Him Who is the embodiment of all the Tenuiers' house. The insuirer of

all the Templars' hopes. The inspirer of spirit which makes all Knights Templar one, wheresoever disposed around the globe. Hum McCukov, Grand Master. Demands Pay for a Murderer's Life NEW YORK, Dec. 26 .- Attorney Pesham to

day brought a claim for indemnity, naming

\$1,000,000 as the amount, before the British minister for the benefit of Murderer Hallin who he claims was a British subject and was illegally executed. At the Mercer: B. L. Little, Salt Lake City; T. M. Wood and wife, Pittsburg, Pa: J. W. Love, Fremont: Ernest Riall J. W. Love, Fremont: Ernest Riall and wife, city; C. W. Vance, Chadron; Sol Blateky, Shelby Iowa; F. M. Canton, Wyoming; W. A. Hoover, Blue Hill; Dr.

Wyoming; W. A Abbott, Frement.

JOHN HAS HIS SKATES ON

Sullivan is Telling the Public About Being Drugged at New Orleans.

SAYS HE WAS DOPED BY HIS BACKERS

Corbett Couldn't Knock Him Out and Didn't It Was the Medicine-"Gentleman Jim" Offers to Do it Again Next October.

New York, Dec. 26 .- John L. Sullivan has arrived here, and last night he made a state ment in which he declared that Corbett had not defeated him. He swore by a little locket, which he said contained a lock of his mother's hair, that he had been foully treated at New Orleans. Corbett did not knock him out-he only knocked him down, and he could not rise because his legs had been doctored. He accused his backer as being an enemy in disguise, and says he was beaten for the benefit of a combination of gamblers. Sullivan declares he will be champion of the world again, and that he will fight again when his theatrical engagements are over, This time he will be backed by business men and not by sporting men. Sully was very severe in his denunciation of his backer and trainer, and in regard to the latter said that being denied a glass of ale he craved with his meals he stole bottles of lager and drank them in a farm house.

MR. CORBETT'S COMPLIMENTS. "Gentleman Jim" Indulges in Some Very Unpretty Conversation.

STRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 26.-Corbett is in this city. The Sullivan interview made him boiling mad.

"If he thinks he can lick me, why the devil don't he fight?" he said. "I will fight him for \$10,000 a side or as much as he likes, when our engagements are closed. If he has not got the backers, I will fight him without

ne backing.
"We will settle it for the purse. I feel sorry for the man. Send word to Sullivan that I say I can liek him in four rounds. He is very lucky that I did not knock him out

Why, it is a fact that when I sparred him at his benefit he sent no less than five men to me, asking if I would go light with him. Up to the present time I have had nothing but kind words for him, but now I must sa he is acting like a big loafer and a baby. H will never be champion as long as I am able to walk. I'm done saying pretty things about him.

about him.

"As far as his being drugged is concerned, I don't believe it. That talk is well enough to create sympathy. Why, the man had simply mesmerized the people of this country before I met him. People thought he was a great fellow. If I had known that he was made of such flimsy stuff, I would have done him up quicker than I did.

"Please convey my compliments to Mr.

done him up quicker than I did.

"Please convey my compliments to Mr.
Sullivan and tell him that I say I am willing to fight him in October.

"I want to convince him once and for all that he is no longer champion and is not going to be. If he wants to fight now is the time to sign papers and make arrangements If he does not mean to fight, then he will please shut his mouth and retire to his

Then Jahn Did Get Drunk.

New York, Dec. 26.-Jim Corbett's angry reply to John L. Sullivan's allegation that he had been drugged and doped in New Orleans, when he fought the Californian, has apparently aroused the ree of Sullivan, and in consequence the latter has been imbibling in drink at a dizzy rate to soothe his anger all

The ex-champion, immediately after leavg his bed room in the Vanderbilt hotel te this morning, proceeded to the bar room and made the bartender mix him up all sorts of fancy drinks. It was plainly evident to the proprietor, Matt Clune, that Sullivan was laying a foundation for another of his Hercules to desist and return to his room, but in every effort he was met with vicious

Sullivan kept drinking until late in the afternoon, when he had accomplished his craving desire to "get good and full." He was then in genuine fighting humor. He was then in genuine fighting humor. He cursed every one about him and made several unsuccessful attempts in clearing out the place. Jack Ashton, his sparring and friend, was called in to try and the heartbroken fighter, but his efforts were met with a curse, and in quicker time than it takes to tell Ashton made himself scarce, as likewise did the other occupants of the bar-

room. Storming and Sobbing.

"I'll kill you if you come near me," he said in a storm of rage, and began to sob and cry over his crushing defeat. He continued: "Corbett licked me when I was a physical wreck and the shadow of J. L. Sullivan of six years ago. I have been wronged and treated dirty because my good nature permitted it. Give me another chance. Give me another chance, and I'll show the world what I can do." Then he sank back in the chair and cried like a child. Finally he grew quieter and permitted Ashton to

take him up to his room.

The opinion is expressed among sporting people here that the backer he accused in vesterday's interview as drugging him and then betting on Corbett is Jimmy Wakely, but there is no evidence which warrants such a statement. Wakely, when seen to-night concerning Sullivan's statement and the reflection it casts on his character, was

What Wakely Says.

What Wakely Says.

"Sullivan is going crazy," said he, "for I am sure that if his mind is not weak he would never make such awful remarks. I have been told, although he mentions no names, that I am the person accused. Heaven be my judge, I never injured that man in my life, but, instead, I treated him like a brother. Drink has been the cause of his ruin, and nothing else. Charlie Johnston and I, during the days of his training on Long island, watched him like a mother would a child to keep him from drinking, but despite our watchfulness he stole beer but despite our watchfulness he stole becand sneaked it to his room. Yes, that is the cause of his defeat, and not morphine, which says was put in his food. His defeat lling him gradually and his brain is, be ond a doubt, getting weak. I had a fortur on Sullivan to whip Corbett, and I can tell you that it came within an ace of ruining me. I feel sorry for poor John, but God knows I was always his friend and will be."

Old John Barleycorn's Work. Charley Johnson his other backer, was i an angry mood tonight ever what Sullivan had said and refused to talk at length on the subject. He believes too, that Sullivan is lesing his mind and fears for the future. Re-garding the statements that Sullivan was drugged, he says they were made by a man whose mind had been wrecked by reverses and, "Old John Barleycorn." The opinion prevails here that Sullivan's queer actions foretell an early break down. He appeared at the Windsor theater to a crowded house. No one was permitted to interview him by strict orders.

SOME SCRAPPER NEWS.

Lively Fight Before a New York Club-Talk of McAuliffe and Burge. NEW YORK, Dec. 26. - A desperate prize fight was decided here this evening in the gymnasium of the Nonparell Athletic club. principals in the vicious conflict were "Billy" Wetsh of the Nonpareil club, who is familiarly known by the sobriquet of "Little John L.," by reason of his striking resemblance to the ex-champion, and Joe Daley the Union Athletic club of Brooklyn. The men fought for a purse of \$200, and weighed in at 130 pounds. About 300 persons, including many political lights of Tammany hall witnessed the fistic argument. Welsh was was the agressor throughout the battle and secured the verdict in the middle of the second round. During the wind up Welsh scored five knock-down blows. Daley, in the the Union Athletic club of Brooklyn. last fall, relied upon his back and refused to get up until counted out by the referee.

Still Amounts to Talk. New York, Dec. 25.—The match between Jack McAuliffe and Dick Burge for a \$45,000 purse before the Coney Island Athletic club is still incomplete. Burge's repre-scatatives refuse to sign articles contain-

ing the clause that Burge must deposit a forfeit of \$10,000 as especially stipulated by McAuliffe. Much talk was indulged in today between McAuliffe, the representatives of Burge and Judge Newton, match-maker of the Coney Island Athletic club, but it all

ame to mught.
Burge's people will meet Judge Newton to morrow morning, when it is said an agree-ment will be reached. It is the opinion now that McAuliffe is anxious to see Burge and measure him up, as he is afraid he will run against a stiff game.

Johnny Daley Wins One.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26.—In a nine-round fight at Florissant, a suburb of this town, this evening, John Daley of this city knocked out Billy Fitzgeraid of East St. Louis, Daley won by a complete knockout blow in the ninth round. The fight lasted thirty-four

Wheelmen at Milwankee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 26.—The first day's acing in the Diamond tournament was successful. The following were the winners: Three men, handicap: Bottrell, first; George Secker, second; Mamie Stark, third. Time,

Two mile, open; H. A. Girbens, first; C. Davis, econd. Race declared off because not under second. Race declared off because not under the three nile class.

Three nile class: H. Melswontsel, first; J. R. Bowen, second. Time, 2:55%.

One mile, open: H. A. Githens won, George Becker second, G. A. Steele third. Time: 254414 Two mile handicap: George Becker won, J. R. Bowen second. Time: 5:25-2-5. In one of the heats of this race H. A. Githens of Chicago ran two miles in 4:21.

Racing at New Orleans. New Orleans, La., Dec. 26,-The weather

today was cold and windy and the track

heavy.

First race, selling, five furlongs: Duke of Kent. (8 to 5) won, Nathan Frank. (2 to 1) second, Horace Leland. (5 to 1) third. Time 1:11.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs: Duncan, (even) won, The Judge, (8 to 5) second, Highwayman, (8 to 1) third. Time 1:19.

Third race, selling, seven furlongs: Greenleat, (2 to 1) won, Viola second, Bergen (5 to 1) third. Time 1:46.

Fourth race, selling, one mile: Bret Harte (even) won, Texas Clarke, (2 to 1) second, W. L. Munson, (7 to 10) third. Time 2:01.

Fifth race, handleap, one mile: Zampost, (3 to 1) won, Bonnie Byrd, (5 to 1) second, Heloise, (4 to 1) third. Time 2:01.

Fulford Won, the Last. Texas.

Fulford Won the Last, Too. Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 26.-E. D. Fulford defeated J. A. R. Elliott in the traps at Highland park today, which gives him four of the five matches in the series ended today. The weather was intensely cold and made brilliant shooting impossible. Elliott declared tonight that the championship was not involved in these matches. The score was as follows:

Was as follows:

Elliott—20102 12122 11122 21002 12221
02121 02212 20132 12222 22222 11122
00222 22220 10112 20122 12112 12221
02222 01201 22211—85

Fulford—22222 22202 22111 22222 2222
20220 22222 20202 22211 22220 21022
20220 22222 20202 22211 22220 21022
20221 10221 12202 11212 22222 22012
21222 22221 22222—90.

Hagen Wins Again.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 26.—Hagen won the second skating race with McCormick and the championship. McCormick gained in the first and second laps and then dropped back. His training was evidently deficient. Time, 3:01; distance one mile.

Played a Tie.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 26.—The Pittsburg and Chicago association foot ball teams played a draw game at Exposition park this afternoon, the score at the end standing

IT WAS AWFUL,

Fire Almost Consumes the Magnificent Union Depot. The union depot narrowly escaped complete destruction by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. But the prompt action of the for fire department the magnificent structure that has so long been the pride of the Gate City would now be a mass of charred timbers and smouldering ashes.

The fire originated in a defective chimney and the roof was a mass of flames when the smoke pouring famous jags and he anticipated trouble. He down into the upper story warned endeavored to persuade the great modern the occupants of their danger. An alarm down into the upper story warned was at once turned in and a half dozen fire companies were quickly on the ground. On was some minutes before the hose could be carried to the roof and brought to bear on the flames. The occupants of the offices in the upper stories staved to collect their most valuable papers and were almost blinded by dense clouds of smoke. The valuable furniture was left to the mercy of the flames.

The officials of the Union Pacific road were roused from their slumbers and tearfully watched the destruction of their palatial edifice which they had labored so long to bring to perfection. In half an hour the fire was under control and the west half of the structure containing the ladies waiting room and the express offices was saved. But the interior was practically ruined by smoke and water. The beautiful frescoing on the cellings was begrimed by smoke and can hardly be restored and the costly plush furniture was so soaked with water as to be almost entirely ruined. The baggage room was entirely gutted and will have to be partially rebuilt. A few pieces of baggage were slightly damaged by smoke and water and the marble work was ruined by the intense

The officials were of the opinion that the damaged parts of the structure would be restored but it would be difficult to duplicate the original magnificence of the building. "It is a terrible blow to the road" said one of them, "but a meeting of the directors will be called at once and perhaps the city council can be pre vailed upon to grant us some additional privileges in the light of our misfortune." The furniture which was ruined will be replaced by furnishings of equal elegance as soon as the material can be ordered from the

The total damages will reach nearly \$100 which is fully covered by insurance. About 11 o'clock a consultation of Union Pacific and Burlington officials was held in Mr. Kimball's office and after a free interchange of opinions it was decided to repair the damage done the structure and Mr. Haney, the depot master, was given instructions to at once hire all the carpenters needed to inclose the shed from the weather. At noon a half dozen men with saws and ham mers were at work and it recalled forcibly the activity which prevailed during the early days of the brick depot.

BLOOD FLOWS AT A DANCE.

Result in Murder.

Falls City, Neb., Dec. 26.-A dance at Barada, fourteen miles north of here, ended in a free-for-all fight in which Michael Cases jr., was badly whipped by John Rhombaugh While the party were dispersing Casey pro cured a revolver and shot Rhombaugh through the bowels. Rhombaugh again attacked Casey and beat him about the head in a horrible manner with a pair of metal knuckle. Both parties are now in the care of physicians, but will be arrested if their wounds do not prove fatal

of the late Edward Crowell, arrived from the east. He will take his brother's body to New Jersey today.

Ed Crowell's Body.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Crowell, brother

Newest Devices, An apparatus for tempering cream. A music rack attachment for guitars. A device to tighten the tires of vehicle

A machine that seams the heads upon tin cans. An apparatus for rolling corrugated plate glass.

A wire coil pen rack for attachment to a sleeve or cuff.



Kind friends. We greet you. We are conscious that we have pleased you.

Most Heartily We Greet You.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS WE WISH YOU.

If we please ourselves as well in '93 as in '92, we can wish ourselves no better luck. We have done an enormous business and feel highly elated.

AGAIN.

Merry Christmas

Columbia Clothing Co

Corner 13th and Farnam.

Iowa Jobbers and Merchants Combine Against the Bankruptcy Measure.

FAVORABLE TO WESTERN

They Think it is Calculated to Assist Eastern Business Men to the Injury of Other Localities in the Country.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 26.-[Special Tele gram to The Bee.]—The leading jobbers and merchants of this city have organized a movement against the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill. A petition will be sent to congress and correspondence has been opened with other western jobbers. The Sioux City jobbers employed a lawyer to examine the Torrey bill and he has just made an elaborate report against it, alleging that it would antagonize vital interests of west-

The Torrey measure, it is urged, would give the jobbers of the eastern states an equal share in the assets of bankrupts, whereas western jobbers who are on the grounds are able to protect themselves. In other words, the Torrey measure would overcome the difficulty which eastern merchants have experienced in the west reason of their distance and enable them re-enter a field which they have had to abandon. A letter has been received here from Judge Torrey asking Sioux City job-bers to put their objections in writing so that his bill may be amended, if deemed necessary.

Attracted a Large Crowd. OSKALOOSA, In., Dec. 26.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—The seventh annual Eisteddfod state musical festival of the Weisl people, held today, brought delegations from all over the state and an immense crowd was in attendance. Rev. R. W. Hughes of Grin-nell was the conductor and Prof. Price of Chicago the adjudicator. The following prizes were awarded: Best composition, wor by "A Worker," \$25; for adjudication pryd dest dynes, won by unknown, \$25; chorus of children under 15, won by Mrs. V. K. Logar and class, \$20; chorus of fifty voices, won by Carbonado choir, Prof. Solomon, leader, \$35

Terrible Experience of a Farme Sioux Cirr. Ia., Dec. 26.—[Special Telegram to Tue Bee !- Micheal Beacom, a farmer living south of town, started to walk home on the railroad track Saturday night He stepped off to let a train pass and fell breaking his leg. He became unconscious and laid by the track until morning when he managed to crawl to his home, a mile and a quarter, on his hands and knees. Both legs were frozen so that they will have to be amputated and the flesh on his knees and hands was terriby torn and breised. It is hands was terribly torn and bruised. It is

They Favor Resubmission

Sour Ciry, Ia., Dec 26.-[Special Tele gram to The Ber |-A complete canvas of the members of the South Dakota legislature which meets January 8, shows that on the question of resubmission of the prohibition section of the constitution to the people the senate stands 24 for and 22 against re-submission with two members non-com-mittal but evidently against; only eight members of the lower house oppose resub-mission. If a majority is secured in the senate resubmission is assured.

Crossing the Mississippi on Foot DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 26 .- In exposed places

he mercury dropped to 12 below this morning. This afternoon persons were crossing the Missisaippi on foot and tonight the ice bridge will hold teams.

Cassron, Ia., Dec. 26.—[Special Telegram to The Brs.]—At 5 o'clock this morning the thermometer was reported to have indicated

DES MOINES, In., Dec. 25.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The office of J. D. Tallon, dealer in furnaces, was extered at noon today and \$300 taken from the cash drawer. There is no clew to the fluid. This, following the heels of seven cases of

OPPOSING THE TORREY BILL highway robbery Saturday night, has paralyzed the police.

A Paper for Beggars. Numerous as are the journals which are being constantly started in this and other lands, we fancy that the idea of producing a special organ for the beg-ging profession is entirely novel. It is reported that Paris will Beggars' Journal published, and a fearful and wonderful news-sheet it promises to be, with "tips"—net of the pecuniary kind-for all sorts and conditions

mendicants. There are to "complete lists of the baptisms, weddings and funerals to take place each day," so that the beggar who subscribes to the paper will know where to go if he wants to ply his trade successfully. For the advantage of begging letter writers a special column of the journal will be set apart for noting "the arrivals and departures of persons of known charitable tendencies philanthropic millionaire should be surprised on returning to Paris to find that pleas for assistance at once begin to pour in on him, he will be able to put down the phenomenon to the kind offices of the Beggars' Journal. The question naturally arises as to who will be the contributors of the literary matter. Will it be written "by beggars for beggars," or how? We are already quite familiar in England with charitable journals which number a goodly supply of most able and persistent beggars on their staffs. As for the "contents" bill of the first number of an English addition of The Beggar-if such should be its name-we can conceive that such items as the following would appear: "Conculsions: How and Where to Have Them, by the Soapy Fits King," "On the mistake of Regarding Ladies as Good Almsgivers," On the Advantage of Hiring Babies by the Day, "Starving as a Means of

Getting a Living. A Successful Magazine Publisher.

Editor Stead of the Review of Reviews s now 53 years old. The son of a congregational minister, he left school at 14 to take the place of an office boy in a mercantile establishment. After working here eight years his calary had risen to \$325 a year, when he gave up his place to be the assistant editor of a halfpenny daily. He at once showed his talent for newspaper work and soon became editor-in-chief. He rapidly advanced from one journalistic position to another, working on various newspapers. until along about 1883 he became chief editor of the Pall Mall Gazette. speaking of his magazine recently he

"I had long had the idea of such magazine, and I intended to make it a monthly supplement of the Pall Mall The owners of the Pall Mall Gazette, however, and not beand I got any money into the scheme and I got any money into the scheme and I believed there was a big field for it and thought it was my duty to work it. did not expect to make any money out of it, and my wildest ambitions were that it would pay me, perhaps, from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a gear, which as an addition to my salary on the Pall Mall was not to be sneared at. After I decided to start the magazine the owners of the Patl Mall objected and told me that would have to leave the Pall Mall Gazette if I did so. I considered it my duty to found the magazine and I resigned from the Pall Gazette and took charge of it. It succeeded at once beyond our expectations. Instead of netting me \$1,000 or \$1,500 a year, it is bringing in an excellent income.

A combined clod crusher and land roller, the large revolving drum consisting of T-shaped crushing burs.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Charles Lord will be held at M.O. Maul's undertaking rooms, 1417 Farnam street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Burlal as Vorest Lawn cemetery.