S OMARA DAILY BEER TURKDAY, DECEMBER IN TELL

tically a prohibitory tax.

Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania asked if a state bank could not issue its notes for a year without observing the conditions or paying the tax if the tax was payable annually. the tax if the tax was payable annually. Mr. Carlisle said this would be the case until the end of the year. When the tax became payable the bank would be free to issue its notes as it saw fit, but with the knowledge that it would have to pay the tax if the government conditions were violated.

Mr. Springer asked why the state bank should not be subject to exactly the same conditions of reserve, etc., as national banks.

Mr. Carlisle answered that, in his judgment, the tax on state banks was unconstitutional. The courts thought otherwise, however. At this point Mr. Carlisle said he

however. At this point Mr. Carlisle said he would submit his bill and appear tomorrow if it was desired to go over it in detail. It was arranged to have the bill printed.

A recess was taken until 2 o'clock. ECKELS PRESENTS HIS VIEWS. When the committee reassembled Comptroller of the Currency Eckels appeared and made his statement. Nothing, he said, ought to be done by congress, looking to a change capital \$680,000,000; in deposits, \$3,400,000,000, and in depositors about 2,000,000. Such enormous interests being involved, any new sysmous interests being involved, any new system to be inaugurated must at the outset command the confidence of the people. The national banking system now in vogue might be said to be a national habit. Most of those who made use of it knew little or nothing of the new system. Therefore nothing in the present system should be altered unless it could be improved uson to the arguments of could be improved upon to the promotion of the business interests of the people. In this country the note issuing function was an in-cident, the deposit accounts the principal. In other countries is was different. In France, Germany and Russia the issuing function was paramount. In England, Ireland, Scotland and Canada the system more nearly approached ours. The scheme which he had suggested in his report was intended to disturb as little as possible the existing order of

In order to make any system successful the note issue must be immediately, not ultimately, convertible into coin. This was the first consideration. After this, if the banks could be given the power to expand the cur-rency in times of stringency, the two main objects of a currency system would be obtained. DANGEROUS TO OUR CREDIT.

In his system he had proposed a 50 per cent deposit upon which bank notes should be ismucd. To the extent of deposit these notes were absolutely safe. The other 50 per cent would be secured by a safety fund raised by proper taxation. Frankly, he did not consider such deposits necessary, but the exigencies of the war made it necessary. The legislation of that period had created a currency which, in and of itself, in his opinion, could not have maintained itself had not the government endowed it with a legal tender quality. The the greatest danger to the credit of the United States at home and abroad. Compared to it the defects of the banking system were only an inconvenience. The legal tenders called for gold and must by law be reissued. The drain of gold and must by law be reissued. The drain of gold could be made continuous and the confidence of the people must be shaken both here and abroad. As long as trade relations between this and other countries existed our monetary laws must be regardful of the systems of other countries. The public credit abroad must be maintained by the redempt on of the spates in gold. In the redemption of those notes in gold. Undoubtedly the manly thing to do, he said, was to redeem and to retire these notes. The authority to do this had once been given Sec-retary McCulloch, but it had been rescinded. It could be done now out of surplus revenues

of by means of funding bonds.

It was now proposed to give the banks a valuable franchise, and it was proper that they shall make a fair return. In order to secure the current redemption of those legal tender notes the banks, for the privilege of issuing notes on their captal stock against their assets, should be made to deposit legal tenders with the government as a reserve fund. Today under the national banking act \$165,090,000 of legal tenders held for reserve funds were taken out of circulation. Under the system he proposed 50 per cent of the circulation would be deposited in legal tenders, for which circulating notes would be complications in the matter of the sale of issued dollar for dollar. This would in no the Sioux City, O'Neill & Western railroad, wise decrease the volume of currency. The peration of this plan would be to immediately withdraw \$340,000,000 of the legal tenders now the \$480,000,000 of legal tenders now used to drain the treasury of gold. This should be done by every bank for the privilege of a future issue of notes against its as-

MUST MAKE CIRCULATION PROFITABLE. Now unless there was a sufficient profit in circulation, banks would not take it out. It was a plain business matter. The com-plaint under the present system was that there was no profit in circulation. About system there would be a considerable profit in the circulation, and in times of demand the profits by taking out notes against assets the profits by taking out notes against assets would materially increase. As to the question of elasticity, elasticity was governed by two things—the demand and the immediate convertibility of the notes. To the extent of 50 per cent of the notes the currency would be eastic. This plan would relieve the treasury of \$340,000,000 of greenbacks and furnish an elastic currency for the banks. He argued the inherent right of the government to make issues of legal tender, but questioned its expediency. As to the safety of the notes history would repeat itself. It was safe to say not a note would have suffered loss if government bonds had not been deposited in the treasury vaults here. The act of 1844 in the treasury vaults here. The act of 1844 in England pretends to bave been enacted to make the noteholder of the bank of England secure, yet as a matter of fact, it was an act to limit the circulation. The f15,000,000 of uncovered notes of the bank (that is those who had not a pound of gold the amount fixed by the Pool act. The notes vertible paper was acceptable everywhere. The bank assets and credit behind the un-covered notes to be issued under the proposed

THE NECESSITY OF A CHANGE. The members of the committee then propounded their interrogatories. In reply to Mr. Johnson he said that in his opinion the dangers of state bank circulation were over-estimated. It should be remembered that thirteen states by law prohibited such issues. In reply to Mr. Brosius as to whether, with the large amount of money in circulation outstanding there was any urgent necessity for a change of the system, Mr. Eckels re-plied in the negative, as far as the necessity for a greater abundance of money was concerned; but emphatically in the ing and relieving the treasury of its present embarrasaments.

In rep.y to Mr. Johnson, Mr. Eckels said for vice commander; E. T. Farmer, of would make the bank notes receivable master; John Hare, surgeon; John public dues to the extent that they chaplain; F. McElliott, officer of the represented by legal tenders (50 per cent.) he government should not lend its credit B. Daniels, delegs the banks, except in so far as by its Silvers, alternate. regulations it gave the people confidence that the notes and their redemption was the subject of government supervision.

It was a fact no bank could meet its demand obligations if they were all presented at one time. Over 90 per cent of the busi-ness was done on credit, not cash. The was arrested yesterday afternoon by Offlquostion as to whether the banks should hold
a hard and fast line of reserve was one for
argument. It was possible to judge of the
future by the events of 1893. The strange
thing to him was there was not more failures
last year than in any other year. He said
the comptroller should have discretion about
throwing the banks into the hands of a receiver after its reserves had fallen below a
fixed limit

was arrested yesterday afternoon by Offlcers Sullivan and Russell. He defined at
first that he was wanted, but when he
was shown his own description and picture
he confessed.

At the Mercer: W. N. DeKer. Chicago:
Chicago: J. F. Carpenter, Chicago: George
Carpenter, Marengo: F. Allyn, Chicago:
Charles Lacoy Plumb, Chicago: W. F. Van
Chicago: J. F. Carpenter, Marengo: F. Allyn, Chicago:
Charles Lacoy Plumb, Chicago:

The secretary said the 10 per cent tax I ar Ahead of Europe in Means of Rapid Transit and Communication.

SHOWING IN RAILEGADS AND TELEGRAPHS

Striking Facts and Figures Gathered by German Statisticians in Which the United States Shows Up to Conspleyons Advantage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- If the possession of railroads and telegraphs is a guage of civilization, then the United States certainly stands far ahead of any other nation. and officers elected for the ensuing year. In railroads America has 218,8711/2 miles or 31,000 miles more than all the remaining manent organization was not completed. continents of the world combined. All Europe has but 144,359 miles, while Asia, notwithstanding its immense size, counts only facts are set out in the "annual railway record," published from the German minister of public ways and transmitted to the State department by United States Consul Morris at Ghent. The statistics are based on facts existing at the end of 1892 and transmitted to the Crete; S. C. Langsworthy, Seward; E. W. Martin, Fremont. Resolutions—Mesdames D. B. Perry, Crete; M. A. Hostetter, Shelton; W. W. Harsha, Tecumseh. of the present banking system, unless the re-cultant effect should be beneficial both to the banks and the public. The extent of the bank-ing interests of the country represented in on facts existing at the end of 1892 and present other features of interest than those above noted. For instance, they show that all of the railways of the world aggregate 406,348% miles in length, and rather more than long enough to girdle the earth six-teen times. Of European nations Germany has the largest mileage, 27,451, with France second, 24,014, and Spain least of all with 6,679 miles. For every 10,000 inhabitants in the United States there are 25.21 miles of railway, while in Europe the proportion fails to 4.22 miles per 10,000 inhabitants. With our vast expanse of country we have 4,913 miles of road per 100 square miles, while in densely settled Europe the mileage is but 3,829 per 100

> The world's railways cost the enormous sum of \$33,500,000,000 or an average of \$121,-260.88 per mile. The cheapest roads are in Australia, where, in the western portion, the price was as low as \$21,723 per mile. The roads in the United States cost \$19,333,000,-000, or an average of \$59,298,12 per mile.
>
> The exhibit in the case of telegraph line is scarcely less striking. The world's mile-age of lines is 1,062,543, of which 545,625 are in America, 380,278 in Europe, 67,481 in Asia, 21,562 in Africa and 47,535 in Australia.

> > WILL TRY TO SETTLE IT.

Question of Canadian Differential to Be De-

bated Once Mare. General Passenger Agent Francis of the Burlington went to Chicago yesterday to be present at a meeting of general passenger agents of all western lines on Wednesday, at which the old, old question of settling the Canadian Pacific differential will come up, it existence of these legal tenders today was is hoped, for final settlement. The grievance between the American lines and the Canadian Pacific has been of long standing.
For seven years the Canadian Pacific has

exacted a differential of \$7.50 on all western | Mrs. business from the Missouri river gateway. The other roads have never formally agreed to the payment of the differential, but have allowed the Canadian line to take it by e mmon consent. Negotiations have been in progress for some time recently, looking to a final adjustment of the differences between the lines and their northern com-

General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific has been in Chicago several times recently working on the details for the proposed settlement and will be there Wednesday. All western lines will be repthere Wednesday. All western lines will be represented, for the question affects all Missouri river points doing a transcontinental business. In referring to the matter J. O. Phillippi, assistant general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific, stated that his road was interested, but only in an indirect manner. General Passenger Agent Townsend of the Missouri Pacific has notified the association that he will sign any agreement The

this week. Pacific Short Line Complications.

There is a lively prospect for further legal months in the sale and has also granted the application of the attorneys of the Sioux City, O'Nelli & Western for an appeal to the United States supreme court. When the case was up for final hearing at St. Louis last week Judge Caldwell denied, E. H. Hubbard, assignee of the Union Loan and Trust company of Sioux City, leave to file a peti-ton in intervention. Mr. Hubbard also ap-\$207,000,000 in national bank circulation was piled for leave to appeal to the higher court coutstanding. Certainly under the proposed and it was granted by Judge Caldwell. So

It May Come This Way. A paragraph in a Si ux City paper announces that the first annual election of officers for the Eastern Nebraska & Gulf railroad will take place in that city today. behind them) were just as secure as those The directors elected last week are: H. A. bealing them) were just as secure as those covered by gold. The act of 1844 which attempted to fix the amount of uncovered notes had to be amended three years later to give the Bank of England authority to issue above the sample fixed by the Legical Property of the country of the sample fixed by the Legical Property of the sample fixed by the Legical Property of the sample fixed by the Legical Property of the sample fixed by the sample fixed braska & Gulf road was incorporated in Neissued by the Bank of England uncovered braska early in the present year by general have always been as good as others. The officials of the ill-fated Sioux City, O'Neill & best assets of any bank or other financial institution were redeemable paper. This was apparent during the panic last year when bonds were hard to dispose of, while conplished toward the construction of the Eastern Nebraska & Gulf, and the contract for covered notes to be issued under the proposed system for this country would make them let. It is generally believed in railroad entirely safe. Mr. Eckels said in conclusion circles that the Eastern Nebraska & Gulf is that while Secretary Carlisle and he agreed a Great N rthern enterprise, as the articles as to general principles, they differed somewhat as to methods.

a Great N rthern enterprise, as the articles of incorporation were prepared by the legal department of that company. The road, if ever built, will extend to Omaha and is routed through Otoe, Cass and Richardson countles to the south line of Nebraska. Its ultimate destination is Kansas City.

Prof. C. Gilbert Wheeler of Chicago says: "As a result of frequent examinations of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder I am fully satisfied that it is an excellent article. equally remarkable for strength and purity.

G. A. R. Post Elects Officers. ALBION, Neb., Dec. 10 .- (Special.) -- At the annual election of officers last night of Kit affirmative when it came to the necessity Carson post No. 42. Grand Army of the Re-of putting the new system on a proper foot-public, the following persons were chosen: public, the following persons were chosen. Hen. John Peters, commander; W. A. Hosford, senior commander; J. W. Howder, jun chaplain; F. McElliott, officer of the day; J L. Cacy, officer of the guard; Colonel William B. Daniels, delegate to encampment; William

Had Man Captured.

William Banks, alias William Baker, who is wanted in Chicago for highway robbery, larceny and for assaulting a police office last March with intent to commit murder, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officers Sullivan and Russell. He denied at first that he was wanted, but when he was shown his own description and picture he confessed.

NEBRASKA WOMEN FEDERATE the Larger Organization of State Start in Clubs Made Yesterday. The State Federation convention of the

Women's clubs of Nebraska opened at the quarters of the Omaha Woman's club at Sixteenth and Douglas streets yesterday afternoon. The delegates from the various clubs in the state arrived in the forenoon and were met at the depot by Mrs. Z. T. Lindsey. A number of the members of the organization spent the forenoon in beautifying the club rooms in honor of the expected guests, and the addition of nu merous floral ornaments has lent a remarkably attractive appearance to the spacious apartments. The convention will occupy two days, and today will be the business day, when reports will be received from each club, and from the various committees At the meeting yesterday afternoon a per-

Europe has but 144,559 miles, while Asia, notwithstanding its immense size, counts only 23,21945 miles. Africa has 7,21246 miles and Australia, 12,685 miles of iron. All of these facts are set out in the "annual railway burst."

Europe has but 144,559 miles, while Asia, secretary. The remaining officers will be elected today. The following committees were appointed:

Nominations—Mesdames F. G. Richardson, Lincoln; H. B. Walcott, Weeping Water; Lucy Eads, Aurora; P. S. Buckley, Stroms-

Last night a reception was given by the Omaha Woman's club to the delegates and visitors in the club rooms. There were a very large number of people in attendance, many of them being prominent in business and social circles, yet the gathering included many women who worked for their daily bread. Light refreshments were served, and throughout the evening the guests were entertained with pleasant music.

The program for today, the last day of the convention, has been arranged as follows: 9:00 a. m.—Roll call of delegates, with two-minute report from each club.

Letter from Ellen M. Henrotin, president of the General Fed ration of W. men's Clubs.

Reports of delegates. Report of committee on constitution, Election of officers. Reports of committees.

Reports of committees.
Adjournment.
The list of the delegates who are in attendance is as follows: Mrs. H. H. Wolcott, Mrs. Ida F. Ingersoll, Weeping Water; Mrs. Minnie De Pue Meissner, Mrs. Nell Cochran Woods, Lincoln; Mrs. Lucy Eads, Mrs. T. E. Williams, Aurora; Mrs. S. C. Iangworthy, Mrs. D. C. Killip, Seward; Mrs. Laura Green, Mrs. May G. Creswell, Johnson; Mrs. Phoebe L. Elliott, Mrs. F. J. Richardson, Mrs. A. O. Taylor, Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Mrs. James Canfield, Mrs. W. E. Burlighim, Dr. Ruth M. Wood, Lincoln; Mrs. Julia Martin, Mrs. H. J. Lee, Fremont; Mrs. W. B. Fischer, Mrs. R. O. Pellows, Auburn; Mrs. H. T. Doane, Mrs. J. W. Dawes, Mrs. D. B. Perry, Mrs. D. F. Dipke, Crete; Mrs. Ida Brady, Kearney; Mrs. Laura E. Scammon, Kansas City; Mrs. Z. T. Lindsey, Mrs. W. H. Hanchett, Mrs. G. C. Thomset, Mrs. A. B. Somers, Omaha; Mrs. F. A. Dearborn, Mrs. E. Cunningham, Wayne; Mrs. M. A. Hostetter, Shelton.
With the delegates have come the following visitors: Mrs. Stella A. Butler, Mrs. Laura Woodford, Weeping Water; Mrs. T. N. Jones, Aurora; Mrs. J. W. Winger, Mrs. M. D. Weish, Mrs. O. B. Howell, Mrs. Angle F. Newman, Mrs. J. W. Winger, Mrs. M. D. Weish, Mrs. O. B. Howell, Mrs. Angle F. Newman, Mrs. M. E. Reynolds, Mrs. Adelaide Reynolds, Fremont; Mrs. G. E. Newman, Kearney, Mrs. W. C. Pritchard, Omaha; Mrs. J. L. Brush, Greeley.

Since its great victory at the World's fair the sales of Dr. Price's Baking Powder have increased tenfold.

DENIAL FROM LADY SOMERSET.

186 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOS-186 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOS-TON, Dec. 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: The invariable kindness on the problem in hand, viz.: How to ac-complish similar or better results here and now. olds: Loughmore, 115, Cahill (15 to 1) won; Head Flower, 105, Carr (even), second; Al-covon, 109, Flynn (6 to 1), third. Time: 1:10%. the American shown has ages me to ask you as a matter of justice sense, at least, and Europe has succeeded rel-to myself to state that the assertions which atively, yet in another sense we are fur-

Death of Commodore Trufant. DENVER, Dec. 10 .- Commodore W. F. Trufant died today of pneumonia. He took a

Vience passed through the Omaha custom house yesterday, consigned to Max Meyer, Pros. & Co.

The federal grand jury resumed its sitting yesterday, the apparent difficulty by rea-son of the lack of funus being overcome for the present. John Zeitler, a Boyd county citizen, was

arraigned before Judge Dundy yesterday, charged with selling liquor without a givern-

Panton & Gallagher received through the custom house yesterday a carload of currants from Greese, a carload of rice and one The jury in the case in which young Fitz-

patrick was charged with having robbed the postoffice at Morse Bluffs yesterday re-turned a verdict of guilty. The regular meeting of the Omaha Wo-

men's Christian Temperance union will be held Wednesday at 3 p. m., in the Com-mercial club rooms. Everybody invited. Executive committee meeting 2 p. m. Hereafter special policemen will be governed by the same rules as now govern the paid police department and will be tried be-

fore the police commission for disobedience the same as uniformed policemen are. Sheriff Drexel fell on a sidewalk a week ago and gave his knee a wrench. He paid but little attention to the accident at the time, but yesterday inflammation set in and now he will be confined to his home for a

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Walter Keyte, New York, Is at the Barker. L. M. Crawford is at the Barker from J. T. Paddock is registered at the Barker

from Clinton, Ia. Harry Hutchins, in advance of Daniel Sully impany, is at the Barker. Mr. G. W. Whittaker of Kearney was in the city yesterday. Mr. Whittaker is interesting himself in the irrigation movement, and

promises that the approaching convention vill be a great success. Mrs. Welch of Lincoln, who is attending the State federation meeting as a delegate from the Lincoln Woman's club, is one of the speakers at the Women's Christian associaon meeting tonight at the Woman's club

MODEL CHARTER FOR A CITY

Prof. James Gives Some Concise Ideas on What it Should Contain.

EUROPEAN PLANS NOT FOR AMERICA

Charter Must Embrace Notions Peculiar to This Country, and Be Based on Universal Suffrage-Municipal Democracy is Not a Failure.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10.-The National Municipal league convention closed its business session here today, when an adjournment was taken and a tour of inspection made to St. Paul. The main feature of the morning session was a paper on "The Ele-In discussing the subject of a Model City

Charter, I shall have occasion to refer often to the city of Philadelphia, not only because I know most about that city and its government, but also because Philadelphia has, in my judgment, made most substantial con-tributions to the theory and practice of better city government in the United States. As my remarks on this subject may, there-Tecumseh.
Place of Meeting—Mesdames Phoebe Ellott, Lincoln; Ida Brady, Kearney; O. A. Abbott, Grand Island; J. W. Dawes, Crete; H. J. Lee, Fremont.
At the conclusion of the business meeting York City, I take this opportunity of calling public attention to the fact that I did not say, The description, I gave of American city

government at its worst, applied to the city of New York under the Tweed ring, not to the city of Philadelphia at all; and I said in the course of my remarks that the city of Phila-delphia had, in my opinion, made in its Builitt charter one of the most valuable contributions good city government in the United States hus far made by any American city. It was also my opinion that the present administra-tion of Philadelphia was the best we have ever had since the group of villages on the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill became a city in 1854, and that the present shortcomings in our city government were to be traced largely to defects of organization, as I had indicated in the volume on the "City Govern-ment of Philadelphia," published by the Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania. In all that pertains to efficiency of city administration, Philadelphia will bear favorable comparison fundamental needs of American conditions and would thus offer an adequate machinery with any other large city in the country. Its government is not yet, of course, ideal, nor, alas! that of any other large American city; but it is vastly better than it ever was be-fore, and it has certainly applied along some lines the sound principles of city government. CHARTER MUST BE AMERICAN.

The question of a model city charter is purely relative one depending on temporal and local conditions. A form of government which worked well a generation ago in the United States is probably unsuited for us now. A form of government which works well in European countries today is probably not well adapted for American conditions. The model city charter for American cities is the charter under which the business which devolves upon the modern mu-nicipality in the United States can be most efficiently performed. This is to be ascer tained by a study of prevailing conditions in this country at this present time and not by reference to the history of our own cities in the past or to the condition of European cities in the present. The study of the past, then, in America, or the present in Europe is not what we need most, but the study of the present in the United States. In this statement there as no intention to belittle the importance of studying history or of examining foreign conditions—both have their own justification. Both are necessary—as a part of general culture, and as showing Loughmore, a 15 to 1 shot, ran away for what has been done at other times and places, but neither could throw much light. First race, five furiongs, maiden 2-year

encour- ment of cities we have thus far falled in one to myself to state that the assertions which have appeared in many papers that I am organizing or assisting to organize a crustale against living pictures in this country are without foundation.

Thave no thought of interfering with the exhibitions given in America. There are plenty of citizens, wise and vigilant, who will watch over the morals of this land. I raised my protest in England against entertainments that I considered likely to demicralize the spectators and performers. I have not visited, nor do I intend to visit, the theaters where living pictures are given in America. I am not associated with Mrs. Grannis in any work for purity, and I wish absolutely to contrain the long run, while Europe has not even been brought face to face with it in such a way as to realize the gravity of the situation. European states will be sending men here to study our municipal government. nen here to study our municipal government before a generation has passed away, because we shall have solved some problems with which they will be unsuccessfully wrestling. No American city could be man prominent part in the reduction of Fort aged at all on the plan adopted in England Fisher and the capture of Wilmington and or France or Germany, and I am sure that it was severely wounded. He was superintend-ent of the union depot in this city. Although cities on their present plan after universal suffrage shall have done its perfect work. The method of government by committees, for example, so characteristic of English cities, has broken down absolutely here and will surely break down as absolutely there when their conditions become more like our

BASED ON UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. An ideal city charter must, therefore, take account of time and place, reckoning with what is possible under existing conditions. No city charter can be an ideal one for American conditions which relies for its excellence upon a limited suffrage—limited either by the possession of property or so-called education—for the simple reason that such a charter could not be successfully worked. It would arouse such popular an-tagonism and distrust that it could not effect the good results which might seem on a priori grounds likely to flow from such an

arrangement. Accepting, then, the principles of universal manhood (and possibly also womanhood) suffrage, popular representation, and popular local control, what are the elements of a model city charter for American conditions? Such a charter should give the greatest possible amount of self-government to the community. The locality should really have the right to frame its own charter, in all matters of detail, providing for its own scheme of organization, determining the powers and functions of its own government. It should be, as far as possible, autonomous, self-determining and independent of state control, either legislative or administrative. We are indebted to Missouri and the far western states for the first movements in this direction. The mere work of framing these charters by the communities themselves would do more to arouse popular interest in city government than all our municipal

leagues or associations. DEMOCRACY NOT A FAILURE. We oftentimes from it said that democracy has broken down us a system of government in American cities. Nothing of the sort. Democracy has liever yet been fairly tried. No city community has been left to govern itself. Legislatures have not only given the charter in mean cases, but they have continually interfered in the administration of local affairs in such a way as to allow no real self-government at all. Let us first make a fair trial of popular government in our cities before we allow that it has broken down. It is believed that our American experience has demonstrated that in framing such a

charter for our large cities, whether it be done by the legislature, as in most states, or by the cities themselves, as is now nominally done in a few states, two principles should be adopted. Firstly, the executive and the legis-lative authorities should be clearly differenrinted, and as far as possible vested in different iles. This is a fundamental departure from the European system commonly in force and from our past systems. Secondly, the executive should be organized on the sound basis

should be divided among executive departments, varying in number with the functions HIS CONSCIENCE HURTS HIM

mayor at his own pleasure, but in no case

should be selected according to a system like that in operation in Boston and other cities.

Directive positions and those requiring spe-cial qualifications like health inspectors, building inspectors, etc., should be filled only

from the ranks of those who have had a suitable training for such work. All officials

certainly well adapted to work out good re-

would allow intelligent minorities a fair op-

portunity to exercise their legitimate influence, it is believed that the formal organiza-

for the expression of our civic life, resulting at no distant date in a great improvement

in our city governments.

In the discussion of this paper a prominent

part was taken by William C. Low of Brooklyn. Other participants in the morning pro-

gram were: Clinton R. Woodruff, Philadelphia; Dr. W. W. Folwell, Minneapolis; Da-vid Mould, Sioux City: Godfrey Haas, Gales-

burg, Ill.; J. A. Butler, Milwaukee; Prof. John R. Ficklen, New Orleans, and Marvin

A. Farr, Chicago. The delegates returned to Minneapolis for a banquet tonight at the

West hotel. An invitation for the next convention to be held at Cleveland was not

Dr. E. S. Wain, chemist of Cincinnati.

writes: "I find on analysis that Dr. Price's Baking Powder is entirely pure, and

the strongest in leavening power of any

LOUGHMORE HASSTAYING POWERS.

Runs Away for a Mile and Then Wins a

acted on, adversely or otherwise.

(20 to 1), third. Tim Nun, Gordino, Blue 1 Jim Norval also ran.

good. Results:

Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—Second day of the meeting of the Crescent City Jockey

First race, five and a half furlongs:

Davis May Meet Nixon

Jack Davis is now figuring on a ten-round go with Abe Nixon before a new athletic

lub at Denver. He has been written by

the manager of the club, who says Nixon

wants to meet some one badly, and the

wants to meet some one badly, and the club is willing to hang up a purse of \$500 for the go. Nixon has a backer who is willing to put from \$100 to \$1,000 on his man. Davis thinks he can bet \$500 on himself and win the pot easily. He put Nixon out in three rounds in a "go" on the grass out at Cut-Off about three years ago. Davis is in fine form at present.

SERUM CULTURE IN ST. LOUIS.

Another City Preparing to Produce the

New Diphtheria Remedy.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10 .- The city health au-

thorities have made preparations for the cul-

theria serum. Under the direction of Captain

C. B. Ewing, surgeon of the United States

army, Health Commissioner George Homan,

15TH AND DOUGLAS ST.

ture and distribution of the new anti-diph-

Weather fair; track fast; attendance

With a system based on universal suffrage, and popular control, with full local authority

sults in local matters.

administrative principles.

actively assumed by the community, the heads of which should be appointed by the Claus Blixt Ready to Plead Guilty to Almost Anything at Present.

for a longer term than his own—a plan simi-lar to the present Philadelphia one. All clerical positions should be filled by com-petitive examinations open to all young persons of suitable age according to a system now nominally in force in several cities in the United States. The necessary laborers ANOTHER MURDER WEIGHING ON HIS MIND

Suspicion that He Wants to Confess to the Killing of His Wife in Minnesota-Harry Hayward's Extraordinary Hypnotic Power.

and regular employes below the grade of heads of departments except those occupying MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10.-Claus A. Blixt, It was its happy privilege to give away the confidential positions should be removable only on statement of reasons by the removing the confessed murderer of Catherine Ging, is a pitiable object this morning. Now that officer and approval of the reasons by a separate body. The system thus far recom-mended by civil service reformers has broken the awful secret that he held has been revealed he seems utterly shattered. The tears down practically whenever tried in cities and must be replaced by one based on sounder coursed down his cheeks. Every few minutes he sends for Chief of Police Mitchell. WEAKEST POINT IS THE LEGISLATIVE. whom he regards as the only friend he has on earth, and breaks out into lamentations The weakest point in our best governed American cities is the legislative body, and over his hard fate. All night long the it must be radically reformed before we can nerve-shattered murderer was haunted with Then kind congratulations poured from friends hope for much progress, but in doing this regard must be had to American political wild look, and he was actually afraid to be experience and traditions. These require a recognition on the one hand of the princi- alone in cell No. 13, "I want to tell my ple of a liberal number of representatives and then die," he said, continually, and their selection by districts, and on the Jailer McKenna drew a chair up in front of The crow and jay had carried corn; the eagle other of the principle of proporti nal repre- his cell door about midnight and remained with him during the entire night. The pris-The legislative body should consist of two divisions, the most numerous consisting of oner was very restless and passed the major representatives chosen by districts (wards, part of the night pacing up and down the etc.); the smaller body on a general ticket with the method of cumulative voting. It He has asked that the chief of police at

would be better to have the mem-bers of the most numerous body chosen in three or five member Cannon Falls, Minn., where he once lived, as it was reported, that the city of Philadel-chosen in three or five member be sent for, and it is suspected that he has phia was governed by a set of thieves and districts, with a similar application of the the weight of another murder on his soul member be sent for, and it is suspected that he has cumulative vote. This method would give which he is anxious to confess. It is underfull recognition to the principle of geograph- stood that Blixt's wife in that village died ical representation at the same time that it would allow a considerable recognition of the very suddenly and mysteriously, and that the wretched man wants to tell another principle of proportional representation, a principle which, however objectionable when has also asked that his relatives in Cannon applied to state or national legislation, seems | Fails be sent for, and when they arrive mor revelations are expected. If it proves to be a fact that he is responsible for his wife's death—he has since married again—it may also turn out that Harry Hayward knew so that popular government shall have a fair chance in cities, with an independent execuof this fact and made use of it to strengthen his power over his tool. The belief is growing tive in control of an efficient civil service, assisted by a system of representation which his power over his tool. The belief is growing that Harry Hayward made use of hypnotism to gain so strong a hold over his tools and victims. Claus Blixt says he did. He told the officer that Harry had controlled him with hypnotic power as he had also Miss Ging. The murderer shuddered when he tion of city government would answer to the made this statement. HAD CONTROL OF TWO.

It is now remembered that Adry Hayward, he brother, in his confession alluded to the terrible influence Harry had over him, an inience not entirely fear. He could not explain it, but gave the impression that it was almost impossible for him to resist Harry's wishes when they were pressed upon him. It is known that Harry had a wonderful influ-ence over the dead girl. She did anything he told her to do with implicit confidence. He often boasted to Adry that the girl would do exactly as he told her.

The question in every mind now is whether Harry will confess.

The question in every mind now is whether Harry will confess. He was not told of Blixt's confession until this morning, and reporters have all been denied access to him by order of his attorney, W. E. Hale. Sher-iff Ege went over to St. Paul and spent the mease. iff Ege went over to St. Paul and spent the night with him in the jail. Ege has a way of getting a prisoner's confidence, and it is believed that he will be able to get admissions from the arch-conspirator if any one if possible, a greater popularity than "The

Early this morning W. E. Hale, attorney for Adrya A. Hayward, was admitted to the jail at St. Paul to see Harry Hayward. With the exception of Sheriff Ege and Mr. Sprint in the Mud. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10,—Sir Reginald and Jack Richelieu were the only favorites Hale no one has been permitted to see Hay-ward since Saturday. Yesterday afternoon the prisoner talked and laughed a great deal to show in front today. The track was a mass of mud and the horses support the prisoner talked and laughed a great deal floundered about in a painful manner. The prisoner talked and laughed a great deal Loughmore, a 15 to 1 shot, ran away for a land during the religious services in the jail he joined in the singing. This morning he story of mass of mud and the horses slipped and was given the papers containing the story of Blixt's confession. After reading them he said that the whole thing was a fake concyon, 10), Flynn (6 to 1), third. Time: 1:10%. cocted by Blixt to save his neck. He said Catalogue, Examiner. Miss Willoughby, that he himself might have something to say soon which would show things in a new light.

Catalogue, Examiner, Miss Willoughby, Barcaldine, Little Bob and Halifax also rab. Second race, five furlongs: Sir Reginald, 101. Carr (11 to 5), won; Jake Johnson, 103, Hill (5 to 2), second; Grandee, 106, Chevalier (3½ to 1), third. Time: 1:08. Metal, Vulcan, Bill Nye, North, Mutineer and Mestor also CHARGED WITH ARSON. The burning of the elevator at Hamel, in this county, on which Miss Ging had a mogage, is now ascribed to Harry Hayward. it is known he was very anxious for her to realize on her loan of \$1,200 at once, and that she made the effort through her financial Third race, seven furlongs, selling: Jack Richelleu, 23, Hinrichs (even), won; Realiza-tion, 88, Jones (3 to 1), second; Charmion, 107, Boyd (3 to 1), third. Time: 1:35%, Haw-107, Boyd (3 to 1), third. Time: 1:35/4. Hawthorne also ran.
Fourth race, five furlongs, selling: Banjo,
103, Flynn (19 to 1), won; Goldbug, 111,
Weber (9 to 5), second; Arno, 95, R. Isom (8
to 1), third. Time: 1:07/4. San Lucas, Hanford, Nannie Moore, Clara White, Three
Forks and St. Brandon also ran.
Fifth race, six furlongs, selling: Talbot
Clifton, 102, Carr (6 to 1), won; Ricardo, 94,
Chevalier (8 to 1), second; Lawyer, 99, Hill
(29 to 1), third. Time: 1:22½, Wandering
Nun, Gordino, Blue Banner, Charmer and
Jim Norval also ran. agents, but was unsuccessful. Just at that juncture the elevator opportunely burned, and the insurance money paid the mortgage, owner, Julius Jensen, says that the fire, yond question, was incendiary. Blixt has been questioned about the matter, but claims to know nothing of it.

An effort has been made to connect Hay-ward with the mysterious murder of Lena Olson at Duluth some months ago. The case is not unlike the Ging case, but there is as yet no evidence that Hayward had anything to do with A. A. Austin, the mysterious stranger, who is supposed to have murdered the girl, and for whom the police are still searching.

The grand jury began their investigation

of the Ging murder case today. The officials have pracitcally given up hope of wringing My Prince (4 to 1) won, Begue (49 to 1) second, Black Jack (8 to 1) third. Time: 1:00½. Second race mile and a sixteenth: Young Arion (3 to 1) won, Francis Pope (15 to 1) second, Mezzotint (30 to 1) third. Time: a confession from Hayward. He is apparently determined to fight the thing out to the bitter end, and few more developments are expected until the case comes to trial. Assistant County Attorney Decker says he second, Mezzotint (30 to 1) third. Time: 1:51½.

Third race, seven furlongs: Susic Anderson (15 to 1) won, Danube (5 to 1) second, Dick Lenison (19 to 1) third. Time: 1:31.

Fourth race, six furlongs: Dearest (4 to 1) won, Footrunner (2 to 1) second, Baby Bill (7 to 5) third. Time: 1:17.

Fifth race, six furlongs: Guilty (5 to 2) won, Herman (12 to 1) second, Masonic Home (30 to 1) third. Time: 1:17%. has evidence of Harry Hayward's complicity in a number of other dark crimes, but he will give no hint of what they are. It is possible that no indictment will be returned against Adry Hayward, the brother, who first con-

Adry Hayward, the brother, who first confessed, he being wanted as a witness.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 10.—Harry Hayward is still in the Ramsey county jail. He has not yet made any confession and is not likely to. W. E. Hale, his attorney, arrived from Minneapolis this morning, and at 11 o'clock was admitted to his cell. Hayward was condensated. ducting himself in a peculiar manner. All yesterday he was making considerable noise in the corridor of the fail, singing and laughing. He also joined in the religious exercises conducted in the building, and joined heartily in the singing of hymns. PROMISES TO PARALYZE EVERYBODY

He had some conversation with one of the prisoners in the jail after he had read the paper this morning containing the con-fession of Blixt. Hayward said to him: "This whole story of Blixt's is a fake from

to bottom, and it is made to save his k. I will give something which will paralyze the whole galaxy of detectives and criminals, but I will wait until the proper time comes." Hayward had met the prisoner he thus addressed in one of the gam-bling houses in St. Paul, where he dropped \$5,000

Hayward's Career in Omaha. Harry Hayward, the man charged with

Dr. N. O. Ravold, bacteriologist of the medi-cal department of Washington university, and dressmaker, is pretty well known in Omaha. cal department of Washington university, and the superintendent of quarantine, Dr. Joseph the superintendent of quarantine, Dr. Joseph Hardy, four horses have been inoculated with the race meetings at the fair grounds, ostensibly as the owner of one of the horses ensibly as the owner of one of the events, but really as the the toxine and within four months are expected to be immunized, when distribution of the serum will begin. In addition test tubes and Leffler's serum are to be distributed at accessible points so that physicians in doubt as to threat cases under their care can place. Hayward remained here several weeks, and germs therein promptly and forward them to did some plunging in the pool rooms, as the city chemist, whose duty it will be to well as considerable business with the tiger. propagate and study the germs as they grow | He made his headquarters at the gambling houses.

## WEDDING OF THE OWL AND THE BAT

From "Queer Pecopie," by Palmer Cox Published by permission of the owners of the Copyright. Oh, lively was the group of birds that mel on Beaver Flat,
The night on which the hooting Owl was wedded to the Bat! It was a sight that summer night, to see them gather there; Some came by water, some by land, and

others through the air. The eagle quit the mountain peak, to mix with meaner fowl. And, like a comrade, act the part of grooms-man to the Owi; The friendly stork had hastened there, with long and stately stride;

And when arrangements were complete, circle wide they made And in the center stood the pair, in finest dress arrayed. Then out in front advanced the crow, and bowed his shining head, And with three loud approving caws declared

on every side, As thronging round the happy pair, they kissed the blushing bride. And soon the supper was prepared, for each brought a hare;

The curlew brought a string of fish, just taken from the lake; The crane, a brace of speckled frogs; the buzzard brought a snake; he owl and active hawk procured a dozen mice at least; The snipe and rail brought water flies, to help along the feast.



And birds that always went to roost before the shades of night, Now hopped around upon the ground until the morning light. Nor felt the want of sleep or rest, but kept the fun alive: And seemed as wide-awake as bees, when some one kicks the hive.

And people long will call to mind the scenon Beaver Flat, The night on which the hooting Owl was wedded to the Bat.

Above is an extract from one of Palmer Cox's quaint conceptions, but the charm of the whole is intensified ten-fold by the unique illustrations that are profusely distributed through the full story. As a writer of quaint conceits in versified story, Palmer Cox is certainly great, but as an artist in the illustrating of his own stories he is simply im-This country has never produced

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