WHAT A CONTRACT IS WORTH

An Engineer Who Has Been Discharged Makes Protest.

ASKS DAMAGES FROM THE B. & M.

New Enterprises Being Inaugurated—Arrangements For an Exposition, With All the Extras—Personal and General Notes.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, Feb. 16.

A case of no little importance has just been commenced in the district court. The preliminary papers were filed to-day, Henry Webb, plaintiff, joining the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company, party defendant. The petition alleges that the plaintiff is a locomotive engineer of twenty years' experience; that he operated engines on some of the principal railway thoroughfares of the United States, and until March, 1888, lived and resided in the city of Hartford, Conn.; that the defendant is, and has been, a corporation operating in the state subject to the laws governing the same; that the defendant controls or owns a road running, inter alia, Omaha, Plattsmouth and other points in Nebraska and Colorado, with numerous branches and lateral roads, and is a common carrier.

For first cause of action, the plaintiff complains of the defendant, that on or about the 6th day of March, 1888, the defendant sought and found the plaintiff at his residence in the city of Hartford; that defendant persuaded plaintiff to come to Nebraska to enter the Burlington's service as a locomotive engineer; that the inducement was steady and permanent employment, at the rate of $4 per day, until a schedule time table was adopted, and thereafter $3.50 per day so long as the plaintiff should remain in the employ of the road; that in consideration of the undertaking on the part of the road, plaintiff furnished the defendant satisfactory testimonials from former employers, reported for, and stood examination as to his qualifications by the defendant's expert in the city of Chicago, when and where he was accepted as a locomotive engineer, March 19, 1888, and was ordered to report for immediate duty at Lincoln, Nebraska, with which orders the plaintiff promptly complied and continued in the employ of the road until December 23, 1888, when without previous notice or warning and without just cause or provocation defendant discharged plaintiff from service on the road; that, notwithstanding this, plaintiff has ever stood ready to perform his duties and comply with every condition of his contract with the defendant, and has regularly and daily tendered his services, for the wages set forth. Plaintiff further alleges in consequence that he has been prevented from entering the service of other parties and remained out of employment for time in days set forth.

For a second cause of action plaintiff represents that the defendant was so well satisfied with his work that he was induced to remove his family from Hartford to Lincoln, then agreeing to continue the plaintiff in steady and permanent employment; that the expense of moving his family to the west was great, and that regardless of this plaintiff was discharged peremptorily as stated, and that by this act alone he was damaged in the sum of $2,500.

For further cause of action the plaintiff says: The defendant knew that he was a skillful engineer, of experience and standing in the ranks of his calling; that he maintained a good name, and held the respect of his former employers and railroad men generally in the locality where he lived; that on account of a great strike, and refusal to work on the part of a large number of engineers and firemen, in the employ of the road in this state and elsewhere, commencing on the 27th day of February, 1888, plaintiff was induced to enter the service of the road and to remove his family, thus changing his residence from Hartford to Lincoln, but with the pledge of permanent employment, which has been broken and violated in every particular. Plaintiff, therefore, asks judgment in damages for the sum of $8,000, interest and cost of suit.

COMING STATE EXPOSITION.

Pursuant to call the managers and officers of the state board of agriculture met in session at the Windsor last evening. Present: Chairman Henny, J. B. Dinsmore, Eli A. Barnes, Ed. McIntyre, R. R. Greer, Secretary Furnas, J. Jensen, Frank N. Young and W. C. Bristom.

The coming state fair was the chief topic under consideration, and a good deal of the preparatory routine was in the grind. A committee was appointed to arrange a speed circuit with Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Des Moines, and the following gentlemen comprise it, viz: W. H. Barstow, J. B. Dinsmore and Ed. McIntyre, of which Mr. Dinsmore is the chairman. The following gentlemen were appointed the purchase and supply committee, which will act for the year: J. B. Dinsmore, R. W. Furnas and Ed. McIntyre. The board will in due time announce a plan for supplying scholarship in the New York veterinary college, which it has at its disposal for some worthy young man of the state. The secretary was instructed to enter into correspondence to secure attractions for the coming exposition and also expert judges. At this early date plans are formulating to make the next state fair the greatest attraction of the kind ever seen in the west.

IMPORTANT ENTERPRISES.

The recorder in the office of the secretary of state finds plenty to do. Four new companies filed articles of incorporation this morning, and they have entered the business arena under thorough sanction of the laws of the state.

The South Beatrice Street Railway company organized with an authorized capital stock of $20,000, commencing May 21, 1889, and will continue fifty years from that date. The company contemplates the construction of a system of street railway, south of Court street, to trend the principal streets of that part of the capital of Gage county, and the enterprise is maned by Warren Cole, W. D. Nicholls, N. N. Brumback, J. S. Garth, J. F. Bearer, S. S. Green, S. K. Davis, A. L. Green and H. A. La Selle.

The Beatrice Real Estate and Trust company commenced to negotiate loans, buy, sell and convey real property and transact all attending business, January 1, 1889, and continues thereafter fifty years. Article 3 stipulates an authorized capital stock of $200,000, fully paid up at the date of the issuance of the shares, which are $100 each. C. E. Mayne, John Riley, N. N. Brumback and L. E. Spencer, organizers and incorporators, attest the solvency of the company.

The State bank, of Loup City, incorporated by I. Phil Jaager, William Schardler, A. F. Ramsey and H. E. Curtis, commenced business January 24, 1889, and unless sooner dissolved continues twenty-five years. Article 2 designates Loup City as the principal and only place for the company to transact a general banking business, on an authorized capital stock of $50,000 of which 20 per cent was paid in hand at the date of organization.

The Farmer's and Merchant's bank of Red Cloud, began a general banking business April 5, 1886, and at this late day makes its record good in the office of the secretary of state. The authorized capital stock is $100,000, and the following gentlemen subscribe to its articles of incorporation: Anson Higby, W. S. Garber, J. E. Smith, S. C. Smith, J. W. Moon, Silas Garber, George B. Hollum, E. B. Smith, D. C. Newhouse, and George O. Yeises.

CITY NEWS AND NOTES.

The district court heard motions until noon to-day and adjourned to Monday morning, when the law docket will be called. Judges Capman and Field will hear causes throughout the week.

The Cook-Labaro-corpses-larceny case was continued to-day until 9 o'clock Monday morning. It is thought, however, that Judge Stewart will be able to dispose of the disgraceful affair on that day.

It cost a Bennett farmer $500 to indulge in a drunk night before last. He came to town with that sum of money and proceeded to "bowl up," displayed his roll and was robbed by some one of the sneaks that infest the city. William Randall, a young man with no visible occupation, was arrested on suspicion, and search revealed that he had considerable money on his person. He answered to the charge of having committed the theft before Judge Honston to-day, but it could not be proven. Still, on "general principles," if nothing more, he was sent to the county jail for ten days. Seaton returned home this afternoon a sadder but much wiser man.

The building committee of the Christian church met to-day to open bids and consider propositions for the erection of the superstructure of the university at "Bethany Heights," near Lincoln. Present: E. T. Gedd, C. C. Munson and J. Z. Briscoe. It is learned that they will place the contract on the 1st of next month. The management of the university also contemplates incorporating the plat into a village at an early date.

Dean Whitmarsh, of Norfolk, will attend the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the Knights of Pythias, in this city, on the 19th. He will address the members and public at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Among the other speakers engaged are A. Morrison, of Ashland, Joe Critchfield and W. J. Bryan. The evening programme will be given at Bohanan's hall. It is said that the parade of the day will eclipse anything of the kind ever witnessed in this city.

WHAT PEOPLE TALK ABOUT.

Views and Interviews Caught in Hotel Corridors and Elsewhere.

A tall, smooth faced, fine looking man is Judge M. P. Kinkaid, of O'Neill, and his friends say that some time in the near future they propose to make him a congressman. The judge arrived in Omaha last evening and while in conversation at the Millard with a BEE reporter one very ardent admirer made the declaration then and there that he could have been a successful candidate last fall, against Dorsey, for the nomination. To this remark he smiled significantly, but said never a word. "Yes," remarked the judge in reply to inquiries, "I can truthfully state that O'Neill and Holt county are making extensive preparations to take every advantage of a prosperous and booming year. The town is improving right along, our farmers are happy, we expect the Sioux City & Pacific railroad, no complaints are heard from business men, and the courts are full enough of cases to keep me closely employed nearly all the time."

The mutual friend put in his oar again to assert that Mr. Kinkaid tries more cases every year that any other two district judges in the state. His circuit includes nine counties and it takes him four months to make the rounds.

"Is there any foundation, Judge, on which to base hopes that the proposed railroad you spoke of will ever be constructed?"

"There is. I am satisfied it will be built, and feel confident that the route to be selected finally will bring it by way of O'Neill. Two lines have been surveyed. The second one passes to the south of us about twenty miles, but ours is the easiest, most practicable, and bound to be selected. When we get that road then you will hear of O'Neill going to the front."

Like all the northwestern portion of Nebraska county division is also agitating the people of Holt. They took a vote on the question last fall and it was defeated by 300 votes, but those who favor division have not given it up. They propose to try again. Holt county is large enough to make four, and that is the proposition.

The Judge was asked for his opinion as to how the people in that section would vote on prohibition in case the matter is submitted to them, and after some reflection replied:

"I can hardly say what the result would be. However, as between prohibition and high license, if the double proposition is submitted, I am inclined to think that a great many who otherwise might support prohibition would vote for high license."

A gentleman recently from New York, and out here prospecting with a view to investing big capital, said last evening that to him the situation indicates greater prosperity for Omaha this year than ever before. "On condition that my name shall not be mentioned, I will give you a few pointers that very few people know anything about. one of them is to the effect that the erection of a $1,000,000 hotel, nine stories high, fire proof and complete in all modern improvements throughout, would be commenced this spring. The man who proposes to put it up has the money, and he will not ask assistance from anybody. He is simply waiting for the government building to be located and when that matter has been settled will proceed at once with the enterprise. I also know, that within one year Omaha will have another banking institution with a capital of $1,500,000. The parties are monied men of Boston, they are ready to come and would have been here now had not a few men, whom I could name, discouraged them."

John Bradley, a citizen of Denver, who struck Omaha yesterday morning very soon found occasion to enter complaint against the street car company for not keeping their cars ventilated. Evidently he rode up town from the depot in one. In his argument to a reporter last evening he said: "Do you know that in Denver, Kansas City, and some other places the smallpox is raging? People are coming to Omaha from those cities all the time and they ride in your street cars. They are very liable to carry germs of the disease and by going into a crowded air tight car might inoculate fifteen or twenty persons. I have noticed since coming here that the ventilating windows of these cars are kept closed. That should not be allowed. No matter whether the weather is cold or hot, they ought to be open all the time."

For Billy Moran.

Commissioner Mount went down to Lincoln Thursday to see Billy Moran, the late clerk of the board of county commissioners, who is now at the insane asylum.

Speaking of his protege's condition to a reporter yesterday, Mr. Mount said: Billy is no better. He is allowed, under the rules of the institution, to receive newspapers and letters, and these seem to have a derogatory effect upon him. He received a bunch of letters from the superintendent the other day, and immediately handed them back to him, saying: "If there's any news in these give it to the newspapers," evidently imagining himself back at his desk in the court house.

Personal Paragraphs.

C. S. Perry, of Cincinnati, is at the Murray.

C. C. White, of Crete, is a guest at the Millard.

M. E. Taber, of Buffalo, is a guest at the Murray.

A. L. Towle, of Niobrara, is a guest at the Paxton.

O. S. Marden, of Kearney, is stopping at the Paxton.

Charles Wasmer, of Grand Island, is at the Paxton.

J. I. Wash, of Lincoln, was at the Millard yesterday.

H. A. Warner, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the Murray.

Ewing J. Manatt, of Lincoln, is stopping at the Paxton.

A. P. Badger, of Lincoln, was at the Murray yesterday.

J. W. Hitchcock, of Hastings, is stopping at the Millard.

J. M. Gillam, of Lincoln, registered at the Paxton last night.

George N. Foresman, of Lincoln, is stopping at the Millard.

Chris. Schlotfeldt, of Grand Island, was at the Paxton yesterday.

M. P. Kincaid, of O'Neill, registered at the Millard last night.

John K. and E. L. Stout, of Lincoln, were at the Millard last night.

J. H. McLeod, of Lexinton, Neb., is among the guests at the Paxton.

R. L. Spencer and wife, of Kearney, registered at the Paxton yesterday.

A. S. Maxwell, of Grand Island, was one of the guests at the Millard yesterday.

It Doesn't Look Right.

Complaints have reached THE BEE that a certain physician who is practicing in this city, had registered as having graduated from the University of Graz, Austria, when in fact he is not a graduate of that seat of learning.

In this connection the following letter has been handed THE BEE for publication, by the gentleman to whom it was addressed:

GRAZ, Austria, Jan. 22, 1889.—Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry of last August, we beg to inform you that no one by the name Alfred Matter has ever studied or graduated at this university. DR. LEP. SCHUSTER, Rector of the University of Graz, Austria.

An Infant's Death.

Freddie, infant son of Charles and Della Showers, died Wednesday of brain fever. The funeral occurred from the family residence, No. 721 Pacific street, Friday morning.

OUR BRAIN AND MUSCLE.

What They Are Doing and Propose to Do the Present Year.

JOURNEYMEN'S AGREEMENT.

An Attempt to Unify Labor Organizations—Next Season's Wages—Millions For New Structures—Local Labor Associations.

Master and Journeyman.

"There will be a meeting next Monday night of the Builders and Traders exchange," said a member yesterday, "but it will be a meeting solely for the transaction of our own business, because we are a private organization as well as any other in the city. Of course there are some things we do which will be of interest to the community, and these things will be given in proper time to the public. At our last meeting there was quite a large attendance of all the elements of our organization and it was decided that no wages other than those paid last year would be paid the present season. The brick contractors were well represented and said that they proposed to pay $4.50 for nine hours' work per day, including nine hours also on Saturday. The other industries gave expression through their representatives, and held that they were pleased to pay also the ruling wages of last year.

"There will be no mistake this year. Everybody, master and journeymen, is bent upon putting shoulder to shoulder and laboring for Omaha's prosperity, and the contentment and success of its citizens.

"The leading trades organizations of this city are as follows: Carpenters' and Joiners' union, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen, Builders', Contractors' and Material Furnishers' Protective association, Cigarmakers' union, Custom Tailors' union, Horseshoers' union, Iron Moulders' union, Master Painters' association, Omaha Clothing Salesmen's association, Omaha Lathers' union, Omaha Typographical union, Pressmen's, Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' union, Sheet Metalworkers' union, Switchmen's Mutual Aid association, Tinners' union and the Helpers' association. News relating to these organizations and of interest to the laboring men and mechanics of Omaha, will appear in this column every Sunday. Officers and members of the associations are respectfully requested to aid in the collection of this news and their efforts will be greatly appreciated.

Work on public improvements has now practically closed, the last job, a sewer on Thirty-second street by J. Ryan & Co., having been completed a few days ago. The contractors kept their men at work during the changing weather of the past five months.

Major McAuley, the veteran contractor, has returned from Chicago and set a few men at work on a small job, which will keep them engaged until the opening of spring.

It seemed that spring had come, until the black flag went up Friday night. Everybody seemed to feel the effects of the awaking of the year and it looked as though building operations would be resumed immediately. But a cold wave destroys many hopes.

There has been less suffering in this city by unemployed and poor people the present winter than there has been any year, the population being relatively considered, in a preceding year in the history of Omaha.

The BEE reporters have made a partial canvass of the work outlined by Omaha architects for this year and thus far have ascertained that buildings have already been ordered which will cost $3,000,000.

The past week a number of leaders of labor organizations in the country met in Philadelphia to bring about an amicable understanding between all national and international organizations. It is said that Powderly and McGuire were brought together by mutual friends. It is also stated that the undertaking has been favored by P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Grand Chief Wheaton, of the Order of Railway Conductors; Grand Master Sargeant, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; grand master of the railroad brakeman, S. E. Wilkensen; Samuel Gompers, president of of the Amalgamated Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders.

"There is one thing," said an U. P. employe, "Cushing won't play any favorites around the shops, and he has put an end to all over time. The men all fare alike now and work nine hours a day with five on Saturday, but before there used to be a few men—I won't say they were favorites, but it looked that way—who were continually putting in over time. They would work until 6 o'clock instead of quitting at 5, and could always find something to do on Saturday afternoons. It was the same in all departments and some of the men who worked were old enough and rich enough to know better. Now, that is all stopped and they have to quit with the rest. Of course, if an engine comes in and is wanted out in a hurry some men will be put on to see that she gets out, but it will be in a case of emergency, and not an every day occurrence."

"I don't think there will be any eight-hour demonstration in this city," said a prominent union man, "although they is going to be one in Chicago on the 22nd of this month. I haven't heard of any more being made in that direction by any of the Omaha unions. But there is one thing you can say, that, as far as our union (the plasterers') is concerned, and I think its the same with all other, everything points to a better season's work than ever before. We have no trouble ahead, and are not expecting any. The bosses and men understand each other better now, and are working more in harmony than ever, with a little give and take' thrown in. Our men have done more work this winter than ever, as the weather was mild and a lot of large buildings were being finished. The regular season will open about the 1st of April, and, as I said before, the prospects were never brighter."

Friday night the stationary engineers met in their room in the Shrely block. As a rule the members thoroughly indorse the action of Boiler Inspector Standeven. "What we want and what he is trying to get," said one of them, "is a thoroughly competent class of men. Our union is for that purpose. We don't advocate strikes, but anything that will raise the standard and the interests of the engineer. It wants just as good a man to attend a boiler for heating purposes as it does to run an engine, and yet half the business men in town think that any scrub can make a fire and 'steam up.' There ought to be a heavy penalty attached to the man guilty of putting those thoughts into practice, because, as a general thing, there is more life at stake in an office building or residence flats than there is around a planing mill or factory. I know of one hotel man who has only one boiler and refuses to let it be blown out lest the house may get cold; and yet, that boiler must be half full of mud. Now that boiler is going to scale some day, and if the scales crack and drop off, the cold water will hit the hot iron and there will be trouble. If the inspector can make the examination more rigid, and the penalty for employing an incompetent man a heavy one, he will be doing a good thing not only for us but for citizens generally.

South Omaha workingmen believe in educating the masses, and the local assembly, K. of L., and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have appointed a joint committee to arrange a series of meetings for the discussion of questions bearing on the subject of labor. The members selected for the work are W. H. M. Collester, L. C. Dole and M. Smith, of Union 112, and Alfred Anderson, Edward Elster and William Hughes, of local assembly 8616.

Denver has been selected as the meeting place for the annual convention of the International Typographical union, and the first week in June will find the delegates from all parts of Canada and the United States assembling there. Omaha typos will send two representatives, and are already beginning to move in the matter. Five candidates are now in the field and, so far, the choice lies between Jones, of THE BEE, Hartley and Corwin, of the Republican, Fisher, of the World, and Hogan of the Herald. The election will be held the last Wednesday in March.

The annual election of officers for Typographical union No. 190 will be held on the last Wednesday in March.

The Central Labor union is down on J. M. Wolfe, publisher of the Omaha city directory, because he has given the contract to Gibson, Miller & Richardson, who are running a non-union office.

The twenty-two switchmen employed by the Union Stock Yards company are all members of the union.

AMONG THE COURTS.

The Motor Company Gains a Victory of Importance.

The motor company has gained a victory in the courts. Yesterday morning Judge Doane dissolved the temporary injunction obtained against it by the city to restrain the Omaha motor railway company, and Thompson-Houston electric light company from erecting overhead wires in the streets, by which the motor cars are propelled.

The decision by Judge Doane was quite lengthy.

After reviewing the case, the arguments, the occupation of streets with poles and wires, the transmission of electricity through the wires, the franchise, and an ordinance regulating the construction and operation of street railways, the court held that the motor people would be warranted in using such appliances as had been demonstrated to be of practical value at the date of the passage of the ordinance, if they did not interfere with the ordinary purposes of thoroughfares. At that time, the overhead wire was the only successful electric motor system. Two other methods which may eventually supplant all other means were then being experimented on, the conduit and storage battery. But, from the testimony, those two systems are still in the experimental stage. It would be unreasonable to inform the company, the court thought, after it expended so large an amount of money and taken the franchise as granted, with the overhead system as the only known successful method, that it should put in a conduit system, necessitating the taking up of its tracks, and such an utterance would impose a hardship and an unreasonable requirement. It seemed to the court that when the city enters upon the abolishment of the poles and wires now occupying the street, it must adopt a general policy, and give reasonable notice to all such occupants to the end that other methods of conveying electricity may be resorted to without disturbing the business interests of the country generally and of this city. On these grounds the injunction was denied.

Judge Wakeley, read an opinion in the case of McCord, Brady & Co. against Jacob Weil, et al., an application for the appointment of a receiver. He decided that the mortgages in question are honest, were given for money received, and that in them there was no intent to defraud creditors. The right to prefer certain creditors is undisputed. "It is, however, to me," said his honor, "an open question whether in this state, a mortgage given under circumstances connected with the execution of this one, is void or not." The application for a receiver was granted, providing the defendants refuse to secure plaintiffs for the payment of their claim.

During court vacation Judge Groff heard the arguments in a suit for damages, touching the big canal and great water power system at Kearney, in which $35,000 is involved. He has had the matter under advisement ever since, but is now ready to give his decision. In order to do so on Monday, he will leave for Kearney to-night and return home by Tuesday morning. Therefore there will be no court Monday.

Lininger & Metcalf sued Mary E. Overlander for $51.56, alleged to be due on a promissory note.

TO-MORROW'S DOCKET.

T-348—Seymour vs Nicholas.
2-357—Nicholas vs Seymour.
3-173—Pollon vs Kitchen.
3-275—Rothman vs Pundt et al.
3-290—Lezy vs Shiverick.
3-299Wallenz vs Omaha.
3-306—O'Keefe vs Bascomb.
3-365—Charvet vs Union Steel and Nail company.
3-367—Goldsmith vs City Waterworks company.
3-362—Jeffry & Co. vs Steele & Co
3-369—Svacina vs Sdmanek & Co.

County Court.

Judge Shields heard the Baker-Brucker case yesterday. This suit was instituted to require the defendant to turn over $500 stake money on a shooting match. The court held that such a bet or wager was not unlawful for it was not hazardous gambling. Accordingly the money will go to the one for whom the referee decides the match.

Following is the docket call for Monday:

James Cameron vs Anton Hospe, jr., jury trial, 10 a. m.

J. H. Balwin vs J. P. Smith.

AMUSEMENTS.

The amusement feature of the present week will be the production of Willard Spenser's popular opera, "The Little Tycoon," by a much stronger company than presented it during the engagement here last autumn. The addition to the company of the well known comedian, R. E. Graham, the original General Knickerbocker, and Mamie Cerbi, the original Dolly Dimple, has materially strengthened the company. The other principal parts of the casts are in the hands of such capable artists as Catherine Linyard, J. Aldrich Libby, Lloyd Wilson, Joseph Mealey and J. F. McGovern. The remarkable success of "The Little Tycoon," which had the phenomenal run of one year in Philadelphia, when two weeks is the usual limit, has made it a favorite and much sought after attraction by managers. One reason for its popularity is doubtless the fact that it is strictly an American work. Neither ideas, music, dress or scenery were imported. The music of the score is pretty and melodious, and the dialogue is replete with rollicking fun and bright humor, while the staging of the opera is considered magnificent. The company comprises fifty-two people, and the orchestra will be largely augmented during the engagement at the Boyd. Mr. Spencer's new topical song, "Now That's What I Think, Don't You?" is one of the hits of the season. The dates of "The Little Tycoon" are Friday and Saturday of this week.

Stetson's Uncle Tom's Cabin will hold forth at the New Grand opera house Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and a matinee Wednesday afternoon. As everyone knows this is one of the oldest, most popular plays in America, and this fact has led more amateur and one-horse companies to undertake it than any other production ever put on the stage. No one knows this better than Mr. G. P. Stetson and he has, therefore, at great expense, gathered together such an array as to reinstate this old piece to its former position.

The Eden Musee has an excellent programme for the coming week. The celebrated Rincheart family will appear in their original musical comedy entitled "The Irish Governess." In addition to this will be Moore's canine paradox, 20 sagacious dogs who are marvelously well trained. In all parts of the house attractions are good and the same popular price of one dime will admit to all.

The members of the Unity Shakespeare club are busily engaged in rehearsing half a dozen scenes from as many of Shakespeare's plays for an entertainment which they will give in a few weeks. The best readers in the club, which includes several professional elocutionists, will impersonate the different characters. The stage accessories and costumes will receive especial care and attention, and will be historically correct. All the persons who take part are being carefully drilled, and are excited by genuine enthusiasm for the works of the great poet, and a determination to do justice to his creations. The programme will comprise the scenes that are best adapted for separate representation from "The Merchant of Venice," "Henry VIII," "Macbeth," "Julius Caesar" and "Othello."

Nearly all theater-going people have a pleasant remembrance of Effie Elisler, the clever little actress who made such a reputation as "Hazel Kirk." Next Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, with Saturday matinee, she will play an engagement at the Grand. She will present for the first time here her latest success, "Judge Not," also "Egypt" and "Keep Sake." Miss Elisler ought to draw big audiences.

The West Virginia Deadlock.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 16.—During the senatorial vote to-day, Carr and Kirk left Goff, for whom they declared yesterday, and voted for the union labor favorite, Harr, who voted for Kenna, deserted him and voted with Carr and Kirk. Kenna lost Ford, who, with Dorr, voted for Chew. The result of the first ballot was Goff 39, Kenna 39, Neal (labor) 3, Chew 2; necessary to election, 42.

A Mother's Criminal Carelessness.

PORT HURON, Mich., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Becler locked her three children, aged two, four and six, in the house while she went to town. In some way the children set fire to the house, and when rescued by neighbors were unconscious. The two youngest died last night, and the other is not expected to live.

ON THE ROAD TO HEAVEN

Items From Sacerdotal Leaders Garnered by Reportorial Pilgrims.

EVANGELISTS' ATTACK ON SATAN.

Changes in the Pulpit—Entertainments in the Sanctuary—Eleemosynary Enterprises for the Heathen and the Suffering.

The Way of the Lord.

Some time ago the Rev. Dr. Lamar was given a unanimous call from the First Baptist church at Sioux City. He intended making a visit there for the purpose of viewing the situation. The other day a committee of trustees of the church of this city called upon him to induce him to remain with his Omaha congregation. After considering the matter Mr. Lamar said that he would decline the call and would not leave Omaha. While it would be a considerable personal advantage to him to accept the invitation, he had been so well treated in Omaha and his church had stood so heroically by him, that he did not have the heart to leave his parishioners.

First Baptist church, strangers' Sabbath Home—Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning theme, "Christ's Texts—Where He Got Them." Evening, "The Heroism for the Times." Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting Wednesday and Friday evenings. All invited. Seats free at all services.

Note—The sermon on "Dress and Morals" is postponed for information that Mr. Lamar desires, but which has not yet come to hand.

Since the resignation of the Rev. E. A. Fogelstrom from the pastorate of the Swedish Lutheran church, Twelfth and Cass streets, the Rev. Mr. Fredon of Rock Island has been given a call by that congregation. As yet, however, he has not accepted it, and at present it is doubtful who will be Mr. Fogelstrom's successor. Last Tuesday the latter went to Holdredge, Neb., in the interest of the Immanual Hospital and Deaconess institute, which is now in course of erection, and which he will manage. He will return next Tuesday. Mr. Fogelstson contemplates going east for a three month's trip in the near future. During his absence the Rev. Mr. Elvinz, a missionary minister of South Omaha, will perform his duties at the hospital. After ten years of a successful career as pastor of the church Mr. Fogelstrom has resigned to take exclusive charge of the Immanual hospital project, in behalf of which he means to work for the rest of his life. Mr. Fogelstrom is eminently an American in speech and sentiment, and an organizer with cosmopolitan training. This is perfectly illustrated in the character of the charter and the trustees chosen to manage the institution. Thirty thousand dollars has already been subscribed, the southern wing is completed, so far as the exterior structure is concerned, but years of labor and much money will be needed for the entire building to be erected, and it is hoped next fall will see it partially opened. Rev. Mr. Fogelstrom is particularly fitted by his experience as a pastor in several of the great cities of Europe, as well as in Brooklyn and Omaha, and from the special bias of his mind, to carry this great enterprise to completion.

The Rev. J. A. Henderson, pastor of the Park avenue church, has commenced the publication of a missionary monthly.

The Rev. Dawson, who was recently ill, has resumed his ministerial duties at the South Tenth Street Methodist church.

Interest in the meetings at Hanscom Park Methodist church is growing, and over a dozen have united with that congregation on probation within the last week.

The Ladies' Missionary society of the First Methodist church will hold a bazaar and supper at the church, Seventeenth and Davenport streets, next Thursday night.

"The Hebrew Tabernacle" will be the evening theme of Elder J. B. Johnson at the Walnut Hill Christian church. The subject will be illustrated by oil paintings.

"Christ Before Pilate" and "The Crucifixion," paintings known as the "Hofskamp" will be on exhibition at the Young Men's Christian association rooms next week.

The ladies of the "Open Door," 2439 Capital avenue, held a prayer meeting Thursday afternoon at the institution. It was led by Mrs. Doolittle. In future the meetings will be held monthly.

Sunday school workers of the North Nebraska conference will meet at the First Methodist church March 5 for the purpose of organizing a Conference Sunday School association.

The Rev. C. W. Savidge, late pastor of the Seward street Methodist Episcopal church, delivered an educational lecture Friday night, at the Omaha commercial college. His subject was "Grace, Gumption and Grit."

Dr. Lamar, pastor of the First Baptist church, recently read a paper on "Christian Science" before the Methodist preachers' meeting in this city. It will soon be published in pamphlet form.

Mrs. B. Spurlock, of Plattsmouth, Neb., spent a few days of last week in Omaha organizing auxiliaries of the home missionary society. Societies were organized at Seward street, South Tenth, Trinity and Hanscom park.

"Slangy" Sam Jones, the Georgia revivalist, has leased the Colosseum building for the month of May. It is said that there is no other building in the city large enough to hold the crowds he usually attracts. He is now in California.

The Young Men's Christian association membership is increasing. At Thursday night's meeting it reached 400, and at the regular monthly meeting, which was held Monday evening, there were 102 new names presented for membership in the association.

Evangelists Potter and Miller will deliver a lecture to men only at the Young Men's Christian association rooms this afternoon at 4 o'clock. At last Sunday afternoon's meeting men were turned away. There were about five hundred present. To-day the association has made preparations for accommodating 700 people.

The Child's Mission band of the Second Presbyterian church, gave a very interesting entertainment at the church last Tuesday evening. A large audience was present and a delightful time was experienced. The receipts will be devoted to the Home and Freedman's missions of the church.

Coming From Seward.

A man named J. H. Hann, is accused of dispensing liquors over a bar at Milford, Seward county, without a license. Yesterday afternoon United States Commissioner Anderson issued a warrant for the illicit dealer's arrest. A deputy marshall was dispatched to Milford, where the man will be taken into custody. It is expected that Hahn will be brought to Omaha to-day, and it is likely that he will be given a preliminary examination before the commissioner to morrow.

The Drosien Concert.

The Drosien gave a concert and dance at Washington hall last evening, that was well attended. The concert consisted of selections by the Musical union orchestra, zither solos by the Drosien chorus and humorous selections in the Danish tongue. At the close of the concert dancing commenced and continued until a late hour.

Mr. Cox Appreciated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Representative Cox, who offered successfully a series of instructions to the house conferees on the territorial bill looking to the immediate admission of South Dakota, has received letters from Fargo, Dak., signed by Chairman Ryan, of the democratic territorial committee, thanking him for his effort on behalf of statehood for the Dakotas and other territories, and saying that, rightly or wrongly, the impression has been created that the democratic party is responsible for denying the people of Dakota their undoubted right to come into the union as two states when they possess all the qualifications; that the people of Dakota are practically unanimous in favor of division and statehood; that it is useless to waste time in taking another vote on division, and asking for statehood at once.

"Is it your man who delivers all the papers at my house?" asked a wholesale clothing salesman of the collector to whom he was paying a newspaper bill. "Yes, sir, I believe so," was the response. "Well, then, I wish you would find out why in —— the —— —— doesn't deliver my Christian Indicator on time, will you?" The collector said that the matter would be attended to forthwith.

AS TO DISCRIMINATION.

Omaha Packers on the Protest of the Chicago Board of Trade.

OMAHA, Feb. 15.—To the Editor of THE BEE: The existing classification against which the Chicago board of trade is protesting so vigorously is not the result of chance or accident. It was adopted, and has for the past six month been maintained by the roads against vigorous and persistent opposition from the same quarter. These rates stick because the roads find it to their interest to classify the two commodities in question, in this way. On live hogs the average weight carried per car is 15,000 to 19,000 pounds, and packed product from 25,000 to 40,000 pounds, the cost of hauling to the railroad being the same in both cases; but the risk and care of transporting the live hogs is much greater than the packed products. In case of wreck or blockade they must suffer certain loss in killed or crippled animals, and the loss is almost total; they must also furnish transportation both ways for an attendant for every three cars of live stock. Besides all this, they must at all times give preference and right of way to all trains carrying live stock; so that unquestionably the present classification is the outgrowth of the principle of self-protection on the part of the roads. In the second place, the Iowa and Missouri river packers are satisfied with this classification and believe it to be just and reasonable. The inter-state commerce commission under this condition of affairs will protect the existing classification, judging from the views they expressed in their report of last December. They say: "Every railroad serves a certain territory, and every part of the country has to some extent interests to be served which are special and peculiar to it. * * * * and it is always possible for the railroad manager in making rates to yield something to the special interests of his section. * * * * The carriers, it may be assumed, have primarily consulted their own interests, but they have also at the same time consulted the local feeling and the local interests and have commonly found that their own interests were best subserved in doing so. * * * * They also say that uniform classification must be approached with caution and that so long as the carriers appear to be laboring towards uniform classification with reasonable diligence and in good faith, it is better that they should be encouraged and stimulated to continue their efforts than that the work should be taken out of their hands, and that they have a knowledge of the local interests which are represented in existing classifications, and their practical experience gives them special fitness for arranging such classifications."

Under the interstate law the Chicago board of trade must make its fight on the line of uniform classification under the interstate law, but in doing so they must be prepared for any burden-some changes of rates upon other commodities which may be made necessary. As the commissioners say in their report, "Unifying the classification means necessarily the placing of the same article in the same class for the purpose of rating in all sections of the country, with the effect, as to some of them, of lowering the rates greatly in some sections while perhaps advancing them in the like proportion in others; so that in the same business, while one dealer might be greatly benefitted, another might be ruined. And what would effect injuriously a single dealer would in like manner effect all in the same line of business in the same section of the country and to some degree the country at large as well."

The inter-state commission are a board of arbitration or court of equity and are judges of the law and the fact. Now let us consider the position of the Chicago board of trade: They say that by reason of the fact there is a loss of 28 per cent in turning the live hogs into the packed product, that the rate on the live hog should be only 70 per cent of the packed product. This argument is misleading. They leave out of account the fact that 85 to 90 per cent is shipped as packed product by the western packers, and when boxed the total weight is 105 per cent, and besides that the railroads get the benefit of hauling the materials used in packing, amounting to thousands of tons of coal, salt and other commodities which must be brought this way. In addition to this, if the principle of protection to new and valuable interests in various sections is to be observed by the inter-state commission, consideration must be taken of all the drawbacks and disadvantages incident. The Missouri river and Iowa packers are at a disadvantage to the amount additional they must pay for cooperage, coal salt and the higher wages for less skilled labor, etc., over what is paid by the Chicago packers.

It is a well known fact that the western railroad managers are meeting with great difficulty in arranging a uniform classification. In fact it is reported a failure and it is thought it will be necessary to enact an amendment to the inter-state commerce law, making it the unequivocal duty of the inter-state commissioners to arrange a uniform classification themselves. In fact the commissioners have shown plainly in their reports that in the absence of such an amendment they will be slow to interfere with local interests where the carriers and community are in accord; and it may be safely concluded that they will not take action on the exparte statement of the Chicago board of trade without first giving due notice to the western packers. To do so would be contrary to the purposes of their creation—to act as a board of arbitration or court of equity. Assume that the demand of the Chicago board of trade be acceded to—that the live hog rate be made 70 per cent of the packed product; then as the live hog rate is already low enough the rate on the packed product must be advanced; but in order to reach the proportion demanded the rate must be advanced to 39½ cents per cwt—70 per cent of which is the present live hog rate. The logical result, then, of the appeal of the Chicago packers to the interstate commerce commission would be an outrageous discrimination against western packing interests, and the practical annihilation of their business.

And again, all interests before this court will be protected alike.

Most certainly it would be bad policy for the packers to defend any other interests than their own; or in other words to employ counsel to defend the interests of the railroads as proposed by the Iowa packers. It would have the appearance of a combination of interests not identical and give foundation for the interference, if nothing else would, of the board of commissioners besides giving unnecessary prominence to the conflict between the Missouri river and Iowa packers and Chicago.

THE OMAHA PACKERS ASSOCIATION.

RESOLUTIONS

adopted by the packers of South Omaha, February 14, 1889.

Whereas, Complaints and petitions are now pending before the inter-state commerce commission, and others are proposed to be filed, the purpose of which is to seek a ruling by said commission concerning the relative rates on packing house products and live animals, between the east and the west, more favorable to shipment of live animals than the product; and

Whereas, Such efforts are in direct conflict with the rights and interests of western packers, and if successful will greatly injure them and impose unnecessary burdens on both producers of animals and consum