CONCERNING MAXIMUM RATES.

Mr. Dawes' Reply to Secretary Garber's Plea for the Railroads.

CORRECTING SOME OF THE INFERENCES.

The State is Doing No One an Injustice if the Stevens Maximum Rate Bill is Passed.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 15.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Mr. W. S. Garber, secretary of the state board of transportation, within the past few days printed a pamphlet addressed to the senate and house of representatives of Nebraska, entitled, "Land Grants and Bond Subsidies and Their Bearing on Maximum Rates for Railroad Transportation," which is intended as an answer to an argument made by me before the senate committee on railroads, in which I endeavored to show by an analysis of the finances of the B. & M. railway in Nebraska that the reduction in local rates asked for in the Stevens bill would not work an injustice to that corporation which had been selected by the board of transportation as representative of Nebraska roads. The fact that Mr. Garber, the acknowledged statistician of the board of transportation, a gentleman given to laborious research, as well as a gentleman of marked ability, has refrained from attacking my statistical argument, has ignored that portion of it relating to the figures made a basis by the board of transportation for their refusal to reduce rates last summer and has devoted himself to a general argument upon imaginary conclusions, perhaps renders a reply from me unnecessary. I cannot refrain, however, from correcting some of the inferences which he draws from my argument as to the position taken by me in reference to the proposed rate reduction and from pointing out the weakness of his general argument.

Mr. Garber says, in page 2 of his pamphlet: "He (referring to myself) proceeds to the conclusion that not only must a maximum rate be so low as to earn no more than a reasonable rate on actual cost of building the road, but it must be as much lower as will prevent the receipt of a revenue on sums derived from the sale of granted lands, and bonds received from counties and municipalities. In other words, it cost $2,325 per mile to build the road, but, says the argument, there has been realized $7,670 per mile from lands and bonds, and therefore a maximum rate should be established so low as to withhold a return on more than $14,655. On that finding the author concludes that the rates proposed by the Stevens maximum rate bill are about right, not too high, and gives the bill his endorsement."

I will show the unfairness of this statement by quoting in full the conclusion drawn by me from the statistics which I had compiled. After showing by two different methods that the stockholders of the road are earning their dividends on the proceeds of public donations, I proceeded to show that the approximate earnings on the donations, representing the intrinsic value of the stock, for the year 1887 (taken as an average year considering the years 1881-1890 inclusive) amounted to about 22 per cent. I then framed my conclusion in the following language:

"Perhaps earnings like these would not be considered unreasonable if they were made on money furnished by the stockholders. Perhaps they would. But I do not think there can be much question that the state is doing no one an injustice if the present reasonable maximum rate bill presented by Senator Stevens (senate file 85) is passed, when we remember that these earnings are made upon a principle sum donated by the people. It may be urged that this stock has passed into the hands of innocent holders. The answer to this is that the rights of Nebraska citizens, also innocent, are at stake. The men whose business makes dividends are entitled to consideration at your hands as well as those men whose investments take dividends. The holders of this stock took it subject to the equities existing between the state and the corporation."

It is readily seen that Mr. Garber's pamphlet does not state this conclusion, but an entirely different one. My conclusion was to the effect that the reduction of local rates asked for in the Stevens bill could not be considered as wronging the road when the equities existing between the road and the people were fairly considered. I ventured no conclusion in my argument as to what amount the earnings ought to be on this donated margin, but suggested that if they were 22 per cent a reduction of local rates such as made in the Stevens bill, would not alter them to an unreasonably low point. A moderate conclusion never received a more violent wrenching than this one did when it was twisted into the one which we have quoted from Mr. Garber's pamphlet. The majority of men who desire a reduction of local rates in this state are not extremists nor anarchists. Their desire is not primarily to oppress the railroads but to relieve a state burdened with unreasonable and extortionate local rates so far as is consistent with the just rights of invested capital.

I will now briefly consider the principles underlying the proposition which Mr. Garber so vigorously attacks, to-wit: That the donated land and bonds should be considered to a certain extent in the determination of what are reasonable rates. The point is made that the bonds voted in aid of leased lines of the B. & M. railway should not be considered, since the B. & M. railway leased the roads long after they were built and did not directly receive the bonds. Before pointing out the irrelevance of the argument I will state that analogous objections cannot be made to the land grant donations for the reason that with unimportant exceptions they went directly to the B. & M. railway, and further that the concession of all Mr. Garber asks in reference to bond donations would not materially affect the validity of the general conclusion reached in my former argument. Legally and morally the B. & M. railway in its composite character has assumed every liability to the state of Nebraska and its citizens, which was incurred by any one of the individual roads before its absorption by the B. & M. railway, where there has not been an express waiver by the people of right to enforce this liability. The arguments used in this pamphlet of Mr. Garber's proceed upon the abandoned principle that a railroad corporation, under the law, is to be treated as a private individual, and that just as equities existing between private parties do not always follow private property when transferred, so equities existing between the state and a railroad corporation do not follow the railroad property when transferred. I am surprised that a secretary of the board of transportation—a body appointed in the interest of the people to regulate the use of railroad property—a gentleman whose employment and salary as a servant of the people depends upon the legality of this very distinction between the property of a railroad corporation and the property of a private individual, should resort to such an argument.

This argument, carried to its legitimate conclusion, means that by a transfer of its property a corporation can absolve itself from its liability to the state, and by the same act give similar absolution to the grantee. Neither the courts nor the people consider such a doctrine as valid. Just as the fact that the state gave railway corporations legal life is considered as a part of the basis of the legal right of the state to regulate freight charges, so should the fact that the state or its citizens gave the railway corporations those magnificent donations which render possible their financial life and success, be considered to some extent when the reasonableness of the rates charged the citizens of the state is under consideration.

We have repeatedly heard from the officials of the B. & M. railway, and other roads, that the reduction in local rates would work a great injustice to the stockholders, would be a wrongful confiscation of property and that the roads are now earning only a very small percentage on actual cost. The state board of transportation, accepting figures as a basis, so averaged as to include the year of the great strike of engineers on the B. & M. system, announced that the road was making only about 5 and 3-100 per cent on cost and that therefore there was no ground for a reduction of rates in this state.

My former argument tended to show that the stockholders, who alone would be affected by a reduction in local rates, had invested in stock practically nothing except the proceeds of public donations, and that when the water was squeezed out of the stock and the intrinsic value of the stock arising from these donations was considered, instead of making on their investment a very low rate like 5 3-100, they were making 22 per cent, and therefore the Stevens reduction would not do them an injustice. The answer to this is that in order to be fair and just and constitutional we must not consider all these matters, but we must consider only an arbitrary percentage formed by dividing earnings by cost of the road—a percentage which must be admitted is not a measure of even the watered stock.

To repeat: A reduction of rates affects the earnings on stock and that alone. The question therefore in the determination of the reasonableness or unreasonableness of a rate reduction becomes a question of the effect of such a reduction on stock earnings—whether it will or will not make stock earnings unreasonably low. Our former argument tended to prove that the stock of the B. & M. earned on an average about 22 per cent on its intrinsic value. Leaving out of consideration entirely the fact that the intrinsic value of the stock comes from the generosity of the public in the form of land grants and bonds, it cannot be shown that the Stevens bill, should become a law, affecting as it does, according to railroad authority about 10 per cent of the business of the road, would so far reduce this 22 per cent rate as to justify any one in a charge that the stockholders would have an unreasonably low interest on the money invested in stock. The people of this country are beginning to learn that the theoretical and actual functions of modern railroad stock are widely different.

C. G. DAWES.

Resolutions Caused a Row.

DUBLIN, March 15.—At the anti-Parnellite meeting at Newry today there was a scene of great disorder, the Parnellites turning out in strong force and doing their utmost to break up the meeting. About five thousand persons were present at the meeting. The disorder began when a series of resolutions denouncing Parnell in the strongest terms was put. The resolutions were received by the Parnell men with hoots and groans and live personal encounters between the opponents and supporters of Parnell took place in every direction.

Father Sexton Favors McCarthy.

DUBLIN, March 15.—In the parish church at Mitchelstown today Father Sexton said the next election would probably result in the retirement of William O'Brien, and every effort should be made to elect a McCarthyite for the district.

The Parnellite meeting at Middleton today was sparsely attended and Harrington and Clancy were unable to get a hearing when they attempted to speak. The police had to be called on to suppress a free fight.

A Pugilistic Senator.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 15.—The legislature adjourned at midnight Saturday. Just before adjournment the sergeant-at-arms was sent out to get a quorum for the senate and attempted to take Senator Knott into the chamber. Knott struck the sergeant-at-arms in the eye and was fined $10.

Spain's Treaty of Commerce.

MADRID, March 15.—The ministers of foreign and colonial affairs have drafted a scheme for a treaty of commerce with America in response to the Washington government's proposal. The scheme will be examined by Premier Del Castillo before being presented to Mr. Blaine.

Michigan Village Almost Destroyed.

DETROIT, Mich., March 15.—Fire at Fowlerville, Mich., today destroyed the postoffice, express office, opera house and a large number of business blocks and dwellings. The loss is placed at $10,000, with very small insurance.

Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The residence of General E. B. Fowler, in Brooklyn, was partly burned this morning and the general's son William, aged twenty-two, perished.

Chilian Commander Killed.

BUENOS AYRES, March 15.—Colonel Robles, commander of the Chilian government troops, was killed in the engagement of March 9.

Only a Few Arrests Made.

PARIS, March 15.—The races at Auteuil to day were largely attended. Only a few arrests of betters were made.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Imp," with Patti Rosa in the tibular role, a comedy drama written by the late Fred Marsden, revised by Clay M. Green, attracted a very large audience to the Boyd last evening.

The play is much superior to the usual run of comedy dramas, for it has a consistent story, and is exceedingly well written, the genius of the author shining through many of the lines and situations. And it gives the star an excellent opportunity to display her versatility as a bewitching little commedienne.

Patti Rosa is now near the zenith of her fame, and is quite capable of stepping into the shoes of Lotta when the latter decides to abandon the garish gleam of the footlights for the rest she has so well earned. She is artistic in everything she does, and her humor is delightfully spontaneous. There is no straining after effects, no sacrificing lines for situations. On the contrary, art everywhere predominates, while self is left pleasantly in the background. Miss Rosa is a pretty dancer, a fair singer and a born comedienne.

A strong company assists the star in unravelling the mystery surrounding the birth of Imp, incidentally contributing to the pleasure of the evening by very clever specialties. George C. Boniface, jr., has a strong part in Sampson Salt, U. S. A., a Florida land boomer, which he plays in a manner that leaves little to be desired.

Gerald Griffin as Mr. Aspen Timid, with very little memory, made a pronounced hit, giving an exceedingly studious, yet withal unctuous portraiture of a type of man you meet very often.

Tom Timid, a young man who finally cuts loose from his mother's apron strings, was in the hands of Edgar S. Halstead, and was played very well indeed. William N. Griffith, John W. Dunne, Harry W. Rich, Miss Floyd, Miss Hatch and Miss Irving were all excellent in their parts, rounding out one of the most delightful performances given on the local stage this season.

TO TRY CAPTAIN CATLEY.

Court Martial Will Meet at Headquarters Today.

The court martial, called for the purpose of hearing charges preferred against Captain Catley of the Second infantry, will convene today in the court martial room in THE BEE building. Most of the members of the court arrived Saturday night and yesterday and they will doubtless all be present when the roll is called.

An officer who is not on the court said yesterday to a BEE reporter: "I will predict right now that the court will not find Captain Catley guilty of the charges preferred against him. When an officer has a doctor's certificate in his pocket to the effect that he is unable for active duty, I tell you he is just about fireproof against the charge of cowardice or failure to perform his duty. I understand that Captain Catley has a doctor's certificate to the effect that he was not able for active duty at the time he was called out at Pine Ridge."

MADE IT PAY.

Burglars Secure Some Profit by Robbing a Hostler.

Joseph Taylor is N. B. Falconer's hostler. He sleeps in the barn at 1821 Douglas street. Last night when he tucked his pants away under his head there was $80 in one of the pockets.

Burglars slipped in a little later on and got the $80. A man named Leisure who sleeps with Taylor lost $2.

"Ayer's medicines have been satisfactory to me throughout my practice, especially Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has been used by many of my patients, one of whom says he knows it saved his life."—F. L. Morris, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MR. BALLINGALL'S BUSY LIFE.

Brief Sketch of the Existence of One of Iowa's Foremost Citizens.

EVERYBODY KNEW AND LOVED HIM.

He Began Life as a Bootblack—Vicissitudes and Triumphs of His Career—Honors That Crowned His Efforts.

OTTUMWA, Ia., March 15.—(Special to THE BEE.)—Perhaps no man was more widely known in the state of Iowa than Colonel Peter G. Ballingall, whose demise was noted in the telegraphic columns of THE BEE on the 10th inst. His death occurred at sea March 7, on the Pacific ocean. Colonel Ballingall left the city last November, just after the coal palace had closed, on a prospective voyage to Australia, thence to China and thence home, where he was expected in May. It was on his way from Sidney to China that his death occurred, and it is more than probable that it was the result of apoplexy which had troubled him at times before.

The profusion of tributes to this noted Iowan from the Iowa press, irrespective of party, lends additional belief that a sketch of his life will be of more than ordinary interest. Known all over the United States in the capacity of a hotelkeeper, a prominent figure in the democratic national conventions for the past score of years, foremost in the councils of his party in Iowa for a quarter of a century, famed as being the "author and finisher" of the Iowa coal palace and its successful president, conspicuous in the military affairs of the national guards, an enterprising, herculean worker for the interests of the state and more especially the city which claimed him as its favored son, it is little wonder that the press of the state, with one accord, has uttered the sentiment that "Ottumwa's sorrow is Iowa's sorrow."

Colonel Ballingall was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 3, 1830; he died March 7, 1891, at Hong Kong, China, having lived a year more than the allotted three score.

At the age of seven years, in company with his mother and step-father, he came to America, landing at Quebec after a voyage of several weeks. From Quebec the family went to Montreal, and thence to Port Hope on the banks of Lake Ontario. After a short sojourn there his mother, brother and himself walked fourteen miles to Brighton, and from there proceeded to Helderman Four Corners, where the colonel earned his first money selling matches. Before he was eleven years old he walked from Coburg, seventy-three miles below Toronto, to Chicago by a round-about way, which involved a distance of seven or eight hundred miles. After arriving he was employed in various capacities at different hotels, proving himself peculiarly adapted to his calling. He advanced from one position to another, and in the course of time was appointed receiver of the Lake House, which position he filled until 1855. Upon leaving he was presented with a fine gold watch, the letter accompanying it being signed by the most prominent men in the city.

After leaving the Lake House Mr. Ballingall spent three months in traveling, going through most of the southern states, and while off the coast of Cape Hatteras was driven by a storm to the Bermuda islands. After visiting the east he came to Chicago and opened the Briggs House, whence, after a few months, he went to Galesburg and became proprietor of the Haskell House. The following year he closed out his interest in this and visited Minnesota, where he purchased a tract of land, and thence in the fall of 1859 came to Keokuk, Ia., as manager of the Ivins House.

The following year he removed to Bentonsport and opened the Ashland house, thence to Fairfield and from there to Agency City, where he opened the Revere house. Here he met with a serious loss, having his valise stolen, with a valuable collection of rare coins and the watch that had been presented to him in Chicago. In the summer of 1859 he moved on with the terminus of the railroad to Ottumwa. In connection with his hotel operations, he had at one time seventeen government licenses for separate and distinct branches of business, all of which he made successful. For nine years he was proprietor of the stage line from Ottumwa to Bloomfield, and during that long period, through sunshine and storm, never missed a trip. In 1870 the railroad crowded this stage off the track and he withdrew his stock. Since that date he ran a line to Sigourney, a distance of thirty-two miles, until the completion of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, when that, too, was withdrawn. In 1864 Mr. Ballingall erected the Ballingall house, on the corner of Main and Green streets, which he operated for ten years. He then leased this, but retained the management of the Depot hotel. At one time he was extensively interested in pork packing.

While never an aspirant for official position the deceased has frequently been honored by his party and fellow citizens with local office. For many years he was a member of the democratic central committee. He was a member of the general assembly of Iowa in 1883. Previous to this, however, he was elected alderman of the city of Ottumwa, and re-elected several terms after.

He originated many of the improvements of the city, and urged them with a zeal that insured success. In 1873 he was nominated for mayor, but declined the honor. He had also been nominated for senator on the democratic ticket. On March 18, 1873, he was presented with another fine gold watch and chain of superb workmanship, elegantly engraved with the following inscription: "Hon. P. G. Ballingall, by his guests at soldiers reunion at Des Moines, 1870, and others in Iowa, in token of esteem." Prior to this a chain manufactured in New York was presented to him by "The citizens of Ottumwa." Both these gifts are exceedingly valuable in more respects than one.

Later, Mr. Ballingall visited the west for rest and recreation, spending about six weeks on the Pacific coast, and upon his return interested himself in organizing the militia of Iowa. In this as in the greater part of his undertakings, he distinguished himself and was appointed major of the Fifth regiment in 1876, being promoted two years later to colonel. He was soon afterwards presented with a gold mounted sword by the Sheridan Guards. The following year he was elected major-general, but the governor assuming a supervisory power to revise the returns, gave his competitor the place to which he was legally elected by the organized citizen soldiery. The officers and soldiers of the different brigades testified in many ways to their belief in his just claims by banquets in his honor, and notably in one case by the presentation of a magnificent badge set in precious stones.

As a hotel man, Mr. Ballingall was instrumental in securing the present law for the protection of landlords. He was the first president of the Hotel Keepers' association in 1876, and was annually re-elected for a series of years. In 1881 he was presented with a gold chain consisting of forty-six flat links, on either side of which is the name of a hotel and its landlord. This costly gift was presented by the association.

In the three last national democratic conventions Colonel Ballingall had charge of the Iowa delegation, and in appreciation of his services the delegates at Chicago presented him with a cross and star set with diamonds, engraved with the coat-of-arms of the state of Iowa.

The Wapello County Agricultural society selected Colonel Ballingall for its first president, and he devoted much time and means for its advancement. Indeed there are few public enterprises in which he has not been actively interested and has contributed generously of its time and means. In the spring of 1886 Colonel Ballingall made a trip to Europe, visiting England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Holland, Belgium, and minor provinces, and in 1887 made a trip around the world, sailing from San Francisco, visiting Australia, China, Japan and all other points of interest in the old world. On his return from his first trip to Europe a banquet was given in his honor at the Ballingall house, which was participated in by hundreds of his fellow citizens, without regard to party or creed. Mr. Ballingall had also visited other places of interest abroad, taking subsequently a journey down through old Mexico and through various republics of South America. Had he lived he would have completed his third trip to Australia and the orient.

Mr. Ballingall's honors did not cease. He became a candidate for senatorial honors on the democratic ticket and was elected. His worth as a worker and organizer was so marked that when in the last legislature the senate wished to name a man for the Iowa commissionership of the world's fair he was the unanimous choice of the senate, irrespective of party. This honor he had to forego because, as a senator, he could not accept an office created by the legislature, of which body he was a member. While Colonel Ballingall was busy at his legislative work there was in his own city a movement on foot. It was the coal palace, with which he was closely allied from its inception, and when it came to the choice of its president, but one man was named and that was the man who is mourned in Ottumwa today.

Tired by the worry and work of the four weeks' trial, which proved such a success, he commenced planning for another trip abroad, and in November, after bidding friends adieu, he sailed across the peaceful Pacific, on whose placid bosom he died. He died away from home, but with the consciousness of a life well spent for his fellow men.

All these honors could be heaped upon one citizen, but the sorrow of the city today would not be manifest because of this. It was the noble qualities of a man's heart which made him beloved. Starting as a poor boy he attained wealth by the most anxious labor. He remembered his own career and it softened his heart to all humanity. There are families in this city who owe their lives to the dead citizen, who, when hunger and cold would have won in the struggle for life, drove both away with his generous purse and loving thoughtfulness. He knew no such thing as defeat. His pride of his city was of such a patriotic character that any institution he was connected with succeeded in spite of indifference or mistake on the part of others.

He was always a champion of the rights of the children and of the women. What he could do toward scattering the roses and carnations of sunshine and happiness into their lives, was his inclinate desire. His sympathies were always with the poor and oppressed. His ambition was to make Ottumwa the finest city in the state and his efforts in the consummation of his purpose were herculean. No one appealed to him for aid but received it. No class of wage-earners were oppressed, but that he championed its disfranchisement from grievances. No boy showed an honest endeavor to get on in the world, but that he appointed himself a committee to enhance his chances of success. He was accustomed to point out a number of the best examples of business integrity among the young men of the city, and say: "There are my boys; I raised them," and these boys were always glad to reciprocate the just feeling of pride. "It the city of Ottumwa and my old neighbors will feel that I have been instrumental in doing them some good, I will feel content for having lived," said he at one time.

Nothing definite is known about the colonel's wealth or the disposition of his property. It is generally believed that his estate is worth from $400,000 to $450,000. He owned the spacious Ballingall house and a number of smaller houses in the city, besides much real estate. It is mostly free from incumbrance and is undoubtedly bequeathed to his relatives here. That he was a business success is readily demonstrated from the fact that he started life as a bootblack, leaving an estate of over $400,000. He made his will, which is among his private papers at the First National bank, and had his business matters all satisfactorily arranged prior to leaving San Francisco.

He was never married and his estate will fall to his sister and brother. A cablegram just received announces that the remains have been shipped for Hong Kong per "City of Rio," and will reach San Francisco about April 4. Preparations are being made for a public funeral service in the coal palace and the funeral cortege will undoubtedly be the largest ever seen in Iowa City.

WILL TAKE THE HOSTILES.

Buffalo Bill Intends Showing Europe the Ghost Dance.

William F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," was in the city yesterday on his way home from Washington. To a reporter he said, "I leave for North Platte this evening, and as soon as I can straighten up some of my personal business, I shall leave for Europe with the greatest show on earth. In fact, Barnum is no longer in it. If you want to learn additional facts, you must see my manager, Major Burke."

Major Burke was found at the Millard and was in a talkative mood. He said: "As before, I shall be Cody's manager. Mr. Cody has just returned from Washington, where, with the aid of Messrs. Manderson, Paddock, Connell and Dorsey, he overcame the opposition that was very pronounced against taking Indians to Europe. Having accomplished this, he has since been busy making arrangements to sail.

"We will take 100 of the ghost dancing Indians, who are now at Fort Sheridan, and with them leave New York about April 1. The first show will be given at Strasburg, Germany. After doing Germany we shall travel through Holland and France, and will be absent at least two years.

"In addition to giving a show we shall teach the Indians the ways and customs of the whites, thus fitting them for citizenship."

Major Burke leaves for Pine Ridge today, where he will complete the preliminaries for making the trip.

Will Tarry a Time.

Frank Dickinson, against whom charges are pending, and who has a general reputation as a thief, was arrested last night. On his arrival at the station he was identified immediately by a prisoner named Harris as the man who sold the latter a bolt of calico for $1. Harris was arrested with the calico Saturday night, but could give no explanation other than that he had bought the goods from an unknown man for $1. He was mighty glad to see Dickinson.

Struck a Bargain.

The way in which John Stuart Mill proposed to the lady who eventually became his wife is said to have been as follows:

"I wish I had your head Mr. Mill, remarked the lady on an occasion when that gentleman had solved for her a knotty point.

"And I wish I had your heart," replied Mr. Mill.

"Well, said the lady, "since your head and my heart seem to agree so well, I am quite willing that we should go into partnership."

And such was the result.

All He Had to do Was to Shut It.

"My dear sir," said the man who had come aboard at the last station to the individual who sat in the seat in front of him, reports the New York Tribune, "don't you know that by keeping that window open this cold day you not only endanger your own health, but the health of everybody in this car?"

"Yes, I suppose so," replied the man beside the open window.

"And don't you know," continued the man in the seat behind, "that even though you are willing to risk your own health, it is selfish and wrong of you to risk the health of other people?"

"Yes, I guess you're about right," replied the man by the window.

"Well, then," continued the man behind, "considering all these things and that you are, probably, an ordinarily decent man, why don't you close that window?"

"Stranger," replied the man beside the window, as he turned around in his seat and gazed full upon his interrogator, "If you want that window shut, why shut it."

"By gum! I will!" the man in the seat behind exclaimed. And he evidently meant what he said, for he leaned over and began tugging at the window with an energy born of intense indignation at the conduct of the man in front. The window clung, somehow. It would not come. Despite the irate man's continued tugging, it still clung. The man in the seat by the window appeared to obtain an intense pleasure from the other man's efforts, and when the tugger finally ceased his vain tugging, and after uttering a gentle oath resumed his seat in sullen silence, the man by the still open window remarked: "You're feeling just about the way I've felt all the afternoon. I've been working off and on at that window for the last two hours, but I guess the blamed thing's open to stay."

Major John M. Burke, manager for Buffalo Bill is at the Murray.

TO CONVERT THE BULGARIANS.

An Omaha Minister Leaves Today to Take Up Missionary Work.

A FAREWELL MEETING TENDERED HIM.

An Interesting Sermon Upon the Subject, "A Wonderful Name"—Thirteen Three-Minute Talks Sunday Night Theaters.

The lecture room of the First Methodist Episcopal church was well filled yesterday afternoon by an earnest audience of Methodists who gathered to join in a farewell meeting as a parting compliment to Rev. George S. Davis, who leaves today for the mission field in Bulgaria.

The prominent ministers present were: Bishop Newman, Chancellor C. F. Creighton of the Wesleyan university at Lincoln, Revs. Crane, Brown, Shank, Hodges, Merrill and Hoopengarner of the Methodist church, and Rev. Turkle of the Kountze Memorial Lutheran church.

After singing "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," etc., and a prayer by Rev. Furkle, Chancellor Creighton was introduced and spoke for nearly half an hour in a very interesting manner. He said he felt sad at the thought of having to part with brother Davis, but if it was the call of God he should go and he bid him God speed. There was not much of joy to him in the thought of crossing the ocean and entering the missionary work in a foreign land, but the Lord will reward those who trust in Him and for every hard trial and every difficulty nobly met Rev. Davis will find that the Lord will furnish a suitable reward.

Bishop Newman spoke next and described the people and the country to which Rev. Davis has been. He said, the Bulgarians are very intelligent and refined. They are not heathen by any means. The principal difficulty to be met with in the missionary work there is the fierce opposition of the Turkish government to the desired freedom of the Bulgarians and the opposition of the Greek church to Protestantism. The work of the superintendent of missions, which is to be taken up by Rev. Dr. Davis, requires a man of exceptional ability not only as a religious leader but in a social and educational line as well. The people there speak several languages and missionaries are invited to the homes of the wealthy, the refined and the educated. Dr. Long, an eminent missionary, has established a college at Constantinople, where a great many young ministers are being educated and from which a vast amount of light is being sent out. The bishop believed that if Rev. Davis would assume his duties and responsibilities there in Bulgaria in a meek and Christlike manner he would succeed.

Elder Shank offered a few well timed remarks and then Rev. Davis was introduced. He said he had been convinced for nearly ten years that he ought to become a missionary. He had been preparing for the great work. He realized that the responsibilities of this position—the superintendency of Bulgarian missions—were very important and at times he almost feared, when he measured his capabilities with his own eye, that he would not be equal to the demands, but trusting in God, he was determined to do the best he could. Rev. Davis spoke as a man of plain, honest convictions and heroic determination to give the best of his life to the work. His remarks were received by the audience in breathless silence and many a silent prayer ascended for him as he talked.

At the close the congregation shook hands with Rev. Davis and wife, while the choir and congregation sang "God Be with You Till We Meet Again."

Rev. Davis leaves today for New York.

The Wonderful Name.

Pastor Allen delivered an interesting and instructive sermon yesterday in his pulpit at the M. E. church, corner of Nineteenth and Castelar streets. Among other things he said:

"It is needless for me to argue that the name herein mentioned refers to Christ, the Messiah. His name alone is truly wonderful. Other names appear wonderful for a season and then lose their power. Of things there are many that seem wonderful. Wonderful moon, wonderful stars, wonderful sun, wonderful earth, wonderful planets, wonderful events. All these wonders are but faint manifestations of Him whose name is wonderful. He is the father of them all. He hangeth the world on nothing. By Him all things exist and thrive. How wonderful is God!

"God is wonderful for the number of his years. They are past finding out. Before our fathers lived, and before Alexander and Xerxes, Abraham, Noah and Adam; before the earth was wheeled into space and a deep place was made for the sea, or ever the mountains were heaved; before the sun was made to rule the day and the moon to rule the night, angelic songs awake the spreading silence to joyous echoes, giving glory to the Most High. But before an angel ever breathed, or sung, or flew, God, ever wonderful, existed as the Great Eternal.

"God is wonderful also in His love. While we were yet sinners He had such love for us that He endured the cross and for our sake despised the shame. Before the world was, God was love. His love will continue forever.

"God's care for all things proves Him truly wonderful. He provides for all people and is kind to the needs of all animals. All that God has done is wonderful. We were condemned to death. He kept the law and has made a way for our escape. Wonderful deed!

"In times of distress how wonderful does God appear. Losses and poverty, cares, death and bereavements lose their power when He is nigh.

"To the seeker God is wonderful. When sins are confusing and fears are tormenting, to the pleader's wonder there soon is peace and joy that passeth all understanding. The Christian will strongly testify that God is wonderful. He delivers from evils, increases our strength, blesses our labors and multiplies our joys.

"At death God is wonderful. The shades, the cold sweat, the terrors, all give way to light and life and rapture, for God is wonderful. At the judgment with the law accusing and our sins appearing, God is so wonderful. With His own blood He writes our acquittal and sets us free. Wonderful!

"In heaven the wonders will increase. Wonders at the multitude He has saved, wonders at the glorious mansions He has made, wonders at the peace He imparts. Wonders innumerable. O glorious God! Wonderful in the hoary past, wonderful now, wonderful every way, wonderful forever. Though the wicked count Him not wonderful now they shall by and by. But to the heavenly host He is wonderful and will evermore be the theme of their rapturous songs. O, God, glory to Thy wonderful name!"

Thirteen Three Minute Talks.

The following unique notice called attention to the men's meeting at the Young Men's Christian association concert hall yesterday at 4 p. m.: "Thirteen thoughtful three minute talks on topics of the times by thinkers, theologians, teachers and travelers. Seven stirring songs by soulful singers." About one hundred and forty men were present when Prof. Sheldon waved the baton, Mr. Allstrom touched up the piano and Messrs. Strang and Kennedy drew the bow lightly over the strings of their violins. After a few minutes of singing the secretary took the meeting in hand and read the fifth chapter of Romans, remarking as he did so that if all the copies of the bible in existence but one were destroyed, and all of that one destroyed except this chapter, there would still remain sufficient of the word of God to convert the world. There was some more singing, and then the leader called for remarks from those in the audience, casually hinting that if they did not respond promptly he would call them out by name. No calling was necessary, however, for the responses were many and prompt. A number of strangers took part and, with the stirring songs sandwiched between the testimonials the hour sped rapidly by. The leader announced that the thirteen talks had been given, but that, as some one had said that thirteen was an unlucky number, they would go right on, and several more spoke. At the close of the general meeting a prayer meeting, lasting about half an hour, was held in the lecture hall, where definite requests for prayer were made, and specially remembered by those present. Altogether, it was an unusually interesting and profitable service.

On next Sabbath the acting general secretary will deliver an address to young men on the subject, "Some Things a Man Can't Do." Special music will be arranged for.

SUNDAY NIGHT THEATERS.

Rev. Harsha Tells Why He Thinks Them Improper.

Rev. Harsha of the First Presbyterian church preached last night upon the subject of Sunday theaters. He said at the opening that he had been thrown in the company of some theatrical people recently and his thoughts had been directed by that incident to a study of the Sunday theater. He had ridden in the same sleeping car with the Texas Steer company, and before they had reached Kansas City he became thoroughly convinced that if the real Texas steer himself had been a passenger aboard the cache would and could not have made more noise or disturbed other passengers more than the members of this theatrical company. They were uproariously intoxicated.

Rev. Harsha said he did not intend to enter upon a tirade about the theatre in general. He would not hold that the theatre per se was utterly and entirely evicted, for he could see that in some respects this was not the case. The better class of theatrical productions, such as Shakespeare's plays and some of the best modern productions, have a legitimate place. But the trouble of late is that in order to make a play pay expenses it has to be objectionable from a moral standpoint. There is also great danger of excess in the matter of amusements. Time and energy and money are mastered by people in seeking substantial amusements and the people who can least afford to indulge in excesses are the classes who are caught by the trashy theater.

With regard to the Sunday theatre Rev. Harsha said he had learned from conversing with men on the motor trains that the Farnam street line, which runs out to a part of the city where people generally own their homes, does a very light business on Sunday night. This proves that the Sunday night theater devotees are not those who have succeeded well in life, but the Sunday night theater catches the young man who has no home, the giddy young people who feel very little of the responsibilities of life. They can ill afford such recreations, but they have become fascinated by the glare and glitter of the stage.

One reason why the Sunday theater should be discouraged is the fact that the Sabbath day ought to be kept holy. All humanity needs rest at least one day in seven and Sunday may be made most delightful about the home circle.

Rev. Harsha closed by saying that all earnest and faithful Christians should lift their voices against the Sunday night theater.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25 cents a bottle.

Crazy to Get Married.

A sentence of eight months in the penitentiary was imposed on William Haas, a burly German, in Brooklyn, for assault. Maggie Pesse, a comely girl, sixteen years old, whose mother is a widow and who has a little candy and stationery store, accused Haas with having struck her after she indignantly spurned his offer of marriage. Haas is twenty-six years old, and on the death of the girl's father, a year ago, began to pay his addresses to Mrs. Pesse. She declined his attentions, and he finally became so ardent in his wooing that she caused his arrest, and he served six months in the penitentiary. Upon his release he renewed his attentions, and in order to make the widow come to his terms set fire to her house one stormy night. His intention was to rescue her, but before he had an opportunity the firemen had come and had made the rescue. Haas was again arrested, but was not prosecuted. He was determined to marry the woman, and closed her around the house with a knife. On another occasion, just as Mrs. Pesse was retiring one night, Haas appeared from under the bed and on his knees begged her not to wreck his happiness. He was ejected from the house, and a few nights later Mrs. Pesse was surprised to find him hiding under the dining room table. Again he was put out, and while on his knees in front of Mrs. Pesse's window she poured a kettle of hot water over him. Still he continued to court her.

Mrs. Pesse's daughter was in the store one night when Haas entered. He was looking for her mother, and finding she was absent he made love to the girl. She ordered him out of the place, when he assaulted her and a policeman arrested him.

A Vet's Romance.

A strange story of marriage, divorce and remarriage has just come to light in Fall River, Mass. John Pierce was born in Assonet sixty-five years ago, and when he came to the years of manhood he married. Five children were the fruits of the marriage. When the war broke out Pierce enlisted and served three years. When he returned from the war he wanted to go to California, but his wife refused. He went to California and remained there fifteen years. During the time she sent him several letters asking him to return, but he refused. She then advertised in California newspapers for him, and when the divorce laws of that state had been complied with she secured a legal separation. She then went to Boston to reside with a sister. While there she met and married a man named Cozzens. He died about a year ago. The children were well aware of her circumstances. They also knew of the father's condition, as he had returned east and been living here and had become totally blind. The blindness was said to have arisen from the effects of disease contracted during the war, and on this account he recently received a back pension of $10,000 and also a pension of $100 per month during life.

The children determined to have their parents reunited, and their efforts were successful, as the former Mr. and Mrs. Pierce became one again. They are now living with their children.

Certificate Enough.

Texas Siftings.

A convict at a French penal settlement who was undergoing a life sentence, desired to marry a female convict, such marriages being of common occurrence. The governor of the colony offered no objections, but the priest proceeded to cross-examine the prisoner. "Did you not marry in France?" "Yes." "And your wife is dead?" "She is." "Have you any document to show that she is dead?" "No." "Then I must decline to marry you. You must produce some proof that your wife is dead!" There was a pause and the bride prospective looked anxiously at the would-be groom. Finally he said: "I can prove that my former wife is dead." "How will you do so?" "I was sent here for killing her." And the bride accepted him notwithstanding.

CONSCIENCE IS THE GUIDE.

Man Must Do Right in Order to Be Completely Happy.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ALL LAWS.

Young Men as a Factor in Government—How to Insure Just and Equitable Legislation Forever.

BY HON. WILL CURBACH.

Law has been defined to be a rule of order or conduct, established by authority. Whether we know the rule or not, yet the law is established in every department of human life and action. We are everywhere and all the time under the reign of law. Not only our civil relations to each other, but our physical, moral and social life, has fixed regulations for our government. It is certain that human happiness depends upon our knowledge of these laws and our obedience to their every requirement. In our moral life, man has the ability given him, without the aid of education or the slow process of human reasoning, to know right from wrong—a conscience that inheres in his very being; to point at the right and the true way.

If he refuse to obey the voice of the monitor within, he not only loses the joy that comes from obedience, but he feels the smart and sting, and has to endure the shame that promptly comes from wrong-doing. If he would have his own self-respect and the approval and confidence of all about him, he must obey the moral law—a law that he knows by intuition.

If he would have a light heart and achieve full spirit, he must thus have a consciousness of the rectitude of this life—the constant assurance that he is living in complete harmony with his higher and better nature. In Lockey's "History of Morals," in considering this subject of conscience, the writer says: "Its power may be insignificant, but its title is undisputed, and if it had the might as it has the right, it would govern the world." It is this faculty, distinct from and superior to all appetites, passions and desires, that makes the supreme law of life, and adds imperative character to the feeling of attraction that it inspires. "It is this which was described by Cicero as the God rulingin them; by the Stoics, as the sovereignty of reason; by saint Paul, as the law of nature; by Butler, as the supremacy of conscience."