

Burlington

Route

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AMERICAN

Leaves Omaha, Arrives Denver,

(Daily)

4:40 p.m.

(Daily)

7:00 a.m.

TICKET OFFICE,

1223

FARNAM STREET, OMAHA.

1223

NEBRASKA FACTORY NOTES

Brief Notes About the Men Who Employ Nebraska Labor.

THE GROWTH OF BOX MAKING IN OMAHA

Manufacturers of the State Making Extensive Preparations for the Coming Exhibition—Applications for Space Coming in Daily.

The Seward Daily News, which is only about two weeks old, starts out with a standing list of the Seward factories and asks the people to patronize them.

The Morse-Coe Shoe company have decided to take part in the exposition, and have applied for space. They propose to move up the machines from their factory and go through the whole operation of manufacturing shoes. If they carry out their proposition their exhibit alone will be worth a visit to the exposition.

West Point will exhibit mill and creamery products and Scribner will exhibit creamery products at the manufacturers' exhibit.

The Adams Wall Plaster company of Omaha has applied for space to make an exhibit at the exposition. They have asked for possession of the space assigned from two weeks in advance of the opening of the exposition so as to give time to arrange a very elaborate show of their product.

The Spencer Manufacturing company of Blue Springs has applied for membership in the manufacturers' association and has promised to make an exhibit of their goods that will be a credit to themselves and their town.

The American Biscuit company has filed an application for space to make an exhibit at the manufacturers' exposition.

Columbus, Neb., will take part in the manufacturers' exposition and will exhibit cigars, flour, creamery butter and wooden shoes. The members of the association at Columbus are: C. N. Stevenson, who employs about twenty people in his creamery, having a capacity of 3,000 to 4,000 pounds of butter per day; A. Heitkamp, cigars, employs ten men and has adopted the association label; the Columbia Milling company, employing four men, and the elevator roller mill, seven men, and containing from 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of wheat yearly.

Thus far ninety-nine manufacturing firms have applied for space, and are making arrangements to exhibit their products at the June exposition of the manufacturers' association. Already the space in the exposition building, large as it is, is nearly all contracted for. The committee on space will doubtless be compelled to reassign the space on a more economical basis in order to make room for all who are desirous of showing their goods. This will be of a certain advantage, as the more closely the exhibits are crowded together, the better will be the showing for Nebraska. A continuous display of goods and methods of manufacture will make a better effect than would be the case were there a good deal of space left unoccupied.

There ought to be a number of new factories located in the state this year if any thing can be accomplished by organizations. First there is the manufacturers' association which aims at making a market for goods manufactured in the state, through the home patronage movement. It is agreed that factories will be located where there is a certainty of a market. Then there is the new Nebraska Bureau of Immigration. The objects of this organization are to introduce agriculturists and industrial immigration to secure manufacturing and business enterprises for the towns and cities of Nebraska, to encourage the investment of capital in developing the resources of Nebraska, to advise the state in the world the natural advantages and wants of the state and to be a general bureau of information in the furtherance of these objects. The manufacturers' association and the Bureau of Immigration are both state organizations. In the way of local organizations Omaha has the local Estate Owners' association which is giving

the most of its time to the encouragement of factories locating in Omaha. Almost every city and town in the state has some kind of an organization with the object of locating factories.

The Columbus Telegram says: A. D. Stradley of Omaha, secretary of the Manufacturers and Consumers' association of Nebraska, was in the city. While here he was successful in getting all the manufacturing enterprises in the city to become members of the association. The society is doing much good in the way of persuading people to patronize home industries, and it is ably assisted by the state press. Now if the manufacturers would see fit to aid the press and themselves by giving the former a little advertising, all would be well. But it seems to be the policy of the manufacturers of Nebraska to ignore the press. They should recognize what is good for them and cease their attempts to kill the goose that lays them golden eggs.

There appears to be a tendency in some of the smaller towns of the state to reduce the scope of the home patronage movement and make it applicable to their home factories only. For example, Nebraska City has a movement it is declared that nothing practical could be accomplished unless the movement should be made broad enough to cover the whole state. A factory of any size located in a city, even the size of Omaha, could never amount to anything if compelled to do business in a still worse situation if it had to depend entirely upon the city in which it is located. A factory located in any one of the smaller cities or towns of the state would be in a still worse situation if it had to depend entirely upon the home market. The whole idea of the home patronage movement is to create a sentiment in favor of Nebraska factories. It is to be expected that the people of a certain town will give the preference to their own factories first, but if they stop there the home patronage movement will be a failure. For example, Nebraska City has a large cereal mill, but the patronage of all the people in that city could not be sufficient to support the mill, running one week in the year, but when the people of Omaha, Lincoln and other Nebraska cities commence to buy cereals it counts. Seward is to have a corn-cob pipe factory, but the people of that city might smoke themselves to death and then the factory would not be able to run. They should be encouraged to patronize the products of the whole state as well as those located in their immediate locality.

W. A. Pace, president of the manufacturers' association, has returned from a trip into Iowa.

Last week the Reg contained the statement that 180 additional people had obtained employment in the Omaha overall factories since November 1. This statement has caused considerable comment by reason of the extent of the gain made in this branch of manufacture, since the commencement of the home patronage movement. The figures as given were absolutely correct as anyone may ascertain who will take the trouble to look into the subject.

Another example of the growth of the manufacturing industries is supplied by the box factories. On August 23 the Reg reviewed the box manufacturing business in Omaha and showed that there were at that time ninety-two people employed in box making with an annual pay roll of \$87,000. Since that date the business has grown until now 117 people are employed, while the pay roll has increased to \$98,000. In other words, during the past eight months twenty-five additional people have found employment in the box factories. This is regarded as a very fine showing for this branch of business.

There are in Omaha four box factories: Omaha Box factory, packing boxes; John L. Wilson, paper boxes; H. O. Tovey, paper, cigar and packing boxes; H. H. Belt, cigar boxes. Traveling men say that Omaha has the best box factories in the west, and that the plant of the packing box factory surpasses anything in the United States. Even the large box factories in Wisconsin and Michigan are not as well provided with the latest and most approved machinery. If all business men of Omaha who use boxes will place their orders at home, twenty-five additional people may be given work. At the present time only one firm in Omaha buys its paper boxes outside of the city, but unfortunately it is one of the largest in the city and its business if sent at home would give employment to several additional girls.

The growth of the overall business and box manufacturing has given 185 additional wage workers employment since last fall.

SAVED BY MILE. RHEA'S ART

A Dependent Man Moved From Suicide by the Charming Actress' Spell.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SUMMER OPERA

Principal Singers Engaged and Rehearsing The Opera Selected—Notes of the Actors' Fund Fair—Coming Attractions—Theatrical Chat.

Who can measure the beneficent influence of art? Some of its effects can be seen and estimated, but many others find expression in strange and unexpected ways. An incident in the professional career of Mile. Rhea affords an illustration to the point.

It is related that about seven years ago a merchant living in Grand Rapids, Mich., met with a heavy monetary loss, which utterly ruined him in a financial way. He had a young wife and several children whom he dearly loved, and the thought of his poverty-stricken condition so preyed upon his mind that the only means of escape that his distorted vision could see was a suicide's death.

As he was on his way to carry into execution his plan of self-destruction his eye was caught by a gaily printed lithograph with a notice in bold characters which read: "Tonight—At the Opera House—Rhea in 'Much Ado About Nothing.'" He stood for a few moments gazing at it musingly, and then the thought occurred to him:

"They say this actress is beautiful, talented and good; why not go and see her tonight, so that my last looks may rest upon something worthy before I pass to the great unknown."

In this frame of mind he bent his footsteps toward the opera house, which he reached in time for the opening. The dependent man had only watched Shakespeare's immortal production when a change gradually stole over him. In the acting of the brilliant vivacious actress seemed to affect him in a marvelous degree, and the vision of despair which had clouded his mind rapidly became dissipated. Glancing over the program he discovered that the beautiful lady who was impersonating the character of Beatrice was none other than the actress who had made her task still more difficult. After reading this simple statement regarding the brave actress to feel ashamed of his own weakness and determined to overcome the brave struggle of life. He became inspired with fresh hope and renewed courage, and returned home a wiser and better man.

He is now one of the most prominent citizens of his city and never loses an opportunity of speaking a good word for the stage and those connected with it. He firmly believes that the theater is capable of doing quite as much good in its way as is the church, and whenever the name of Rhea is mentioned in his presence he invariably exclaims: "Bless her. She once saved my life!"

The plans for summer opera in Omaha are now well in hand. The following principals have already been engaged and are now rehearsing in Chicago: Lulu Sierrus, Helen Sinclair, Lily Kilgus, Katherine McNeil, Miss McNeil, Arthur Burton, Brookhouse, Bowler, C. N. Chester, W. A. Collins, F. G. Hadley, Signor Gallipoli, John H. Ammons and Emilie Collins, with Edgar Treville for musical director.

Several of these are well known in musical circles and have made their mark in opera. Miss McNeil's engagement is particularly fortunate. She is a fine contralto and is one of the American girls who have made European reputations. Miss McNeil is well connected, has a social position and enjoys a large and admiring acquaintance.

The opera already in rehearsal are "The Children of Norway," "Pinafore," "Fra Diavolo," "Cavalletto," "Grande Gioia,"

"Mascoletto," "The Black Cloak," "Rehearsal Girl," "The Beggar Student," "Mikado," "Faintina," "Pirates of Penzance," "Nanon," "Tobacco" and "Erminie." Several of these other favorites are to be added to those. Manager Dada promises a chorus of thirty or more good voices, which are now at work rehearsing.

THE THEATERS.

The last minstrel show of the season will be seen at Boyd's new theater this (Sunday) evening when Low Dockstader and his famous company of burlesque comedians make their bow. It has been the aim of the management to make Dockstader's minstrels the leading company in America and to that end they have secured as leading artists the following: George Powers, comedian, and man and banjo soloist, well known and popular everywhere; Frank Grant, the veteran comedian and stage manager; who's funny sketches have made New York theater-goers laugh for many seasons past; McFartyne and Heath, premier exponents of the southern negro in a new sketch, introducing their famous quartet, some of the most original and clever comedians in the country; and Three Marvels, grotesque counterpointists and dancers in a funny act called "From the Sistine to the Italian." Perry and McGraw in a burlesque boxing exhibition. One of these artists is over six feet and a half tall, while the other is not quite four feet in height, hence it can be easily understood that this is an unpropitiously funny specialty.

The vocal department is strong and includes eight superb cultured vocalists. Besides the above headliners, the talented Dockstader will present an entirely new and original sketch in which he will appear as "Our president," with numerous bright, witty and original songs.

Harry Lee and his players will begin a week engagement in "The Bill" at the Farnam street theater at 2:30 this afternoon. Mr. Lee represents the nervous, dream-haunted, frenzied Matthias. The character draws depth upon the strength and emotional ability also. There is vital force—the force of musical poetry—the force of good dramatic sense, which do not suggest the melodramatic, except perhaps at the close of the second act. It is terribly real and tragic throughout. In every incident, real and suggested by cunning and force of will, the court room scene is a masterpiece of acting.

Two acts are a masterpiece of good dramatic hearts. This is one of the prettiest bits of delicate comedy ever put upon the stage. It has two acts of about an hour in length to go with it. The first act is a comedy of the first order, and the second act is a comedy of the first order. The play is a masterpiece of good dramatic hearts.

The Miller Opera company will produce the latest eastern comic opera success, "Ship Ahoy," at Boyd's theater next Friday. Saturday and Sunday evenings, and Saturday matinee. "Ship Ahoy" is nautical as well as farcical. It was written by E. Stratton Donnelly, and composed by Fred Miller, Jr., who will personally direct the orchestra at Boyd's during the "Ship Ahoy" engagement. "Ship Ahoy" carries fifty people with the beautiful Miss Louise Montague in the prima donna role. James E. Sullivan late of the "Crystal Sinner" and "Blue Beard," Jr. will play the part of the first mate, and Harry R. Bell, Harry Standish, Ed Roadway, Henry McDowell, Jessie Jenkins, Florence Dunbar and Annie Hart.

Duncan Clark's Female Minstrels, after playing to crowded houses at the People's last Saturday and Sunday evenings, have decided to play a return date this (Sunday) evening. There will be an entire change of program. Prices in usual form.

DeWitt's Saraparilla cleanses the blood.

The Colonial style of furniture that so much more is set up in this country, and of which there are so many examples in our shops and the shops that turn out "real antiques," is a corruption of the Louis XVI style.

like, she has ever cultivated the society of her American admirers. Despite the arduous duties of her profession and the physical exertions of travel Madeiros Rhea is ever a most gracious and genial hostess to a countless stream of local friends and admirers. For if she be winsome in holding her mirror up to nature on the stage, she is no less captivating in its reflection in the parlor and boudoir.

Mrs. John A. Logan is one of Rhea's oldest American friends and recently gave a reception in her honor. Everybody of national importance at the national capital made it a point to call, and Mrs. Harrison, who because of a previous engagement was unable to attend, sent her regrets with a basket of beautiful flowers. In Ottawa Rhea was similarly honored at Rideout hall by Lady Stanley.

The artist's snug little villa at Montmorency is furnished from salon to boudoir with the most beautiful and artistic taste. It is therefore upon American chairs that Mile. Rhea numbers among her good friends Cooper and Sara Bernhardt.

It is doubtful if there is another actress on the American stage who dresses more extravagantly and in better taste than Mile. Rhea, and in "La Carina" she has certainly shown the ingenuity of her costume designer. In the first act she is superb—a skirt of white satin, embroidered in gold, waist of the material, studded with jewels, and over-dresses of red satin, brocade in gold, the front and sleeves trimmed with Russian sable. The one in the second act consists of a white crepe skirt, the waist falling in graceful folds over the skirt, the overdress of white brocade velvet Russian sables in crepe, the whole dress trimmed with white fur, the front and sleeves studded with silver cloth, studded with jewels and diamonds, is an exact copy of the one worn by the present empress at her wedding.

Edouard Remouzi, who returns to Omaha on Tuesday for a matinee performance at Boyd's theater, has been receiving the most flattering notices from the musical critics of the country. When last in Omaha, a month ago, his playing received the hearty praise of musical people who saw in this strangely interesting man the successor of Paganini.

A new generation has come upon the scene of life in Omaha. It is a generation of interest and interest in the personality of the artist has been constantly growing since it was announced to the world that he had been drawn on the African coast in the most interesting man the successor of Paganini.

In the concert to be given on Tuesday he will be assisted by Mme. Mauterfering, pianist, and Captain Kinzie, tenor, a combination which could not be better. The program is excellent and will command itself to all lovers of good music. In addition to a Raff number, a Sarasate composition, two transcriptions of his own, Remouzi will, with Mme. Mauterfering, play Beethoven's famous tone poem, "The Kreutzer Sonata," for piano and violin. Seals for the engagements will go on sale Monday morning.

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CO-OPERATIVE HOME BUILDING

One of the Remarkable Industrial Developments of the Age.

A FEW INSTRUCTIVE HISTORICAL FACTS

The Benefits of Co-Operative Societies Illustrated by Their Work in Leading Eastern States—Wonderful Aid to Material Growth.

PART I.

Among the many industrial and beneficent developments of the present age co-operative societies deserve a foremost place. In the United States the application of the principle, grafted from the workshops of the old world, is scant five and forty years, yet in that brief period they have reared countless homes as monuments to thrift in every large city in the country.

Co-operation and co-operative societies are generally accepted as synonymous, but there is a marked difference. Co-operation is now practiced means concurrent effort of the body of men for a specific purpose. It is conspicuous in all departments of human activity. The capitalist and the workman invest their aid for similar ends. We have associations of manufacturers engaged in producing like articles of trade, aggregations of wholesalers handling a given article, and unions, so-called, of retailers controlling a necessary commodity in a community. These forms of co-operation are properly called trusts, for, while beneficial to the members, they menace the public weal by strangling competition and extorting unreasonable profits. In the labor field co-operation has made gigantic strides, uniting diverse trades in a common cause and drawing closer the bonds of mutual self-interest and friendship.

But in none of these classes are the true co-operative principles practiced. In the former co-operation is another name for selfishness and avarice, the robbing of the poor for the benefit of the rich. The latter it signifies unity of action against injurious competition in the labor market and resistance to the oppressive avarice of employers. True co-operation encourages thrift and self-denial in the individual, and develops and fosters the material interests and general welfare of communities. Its greatest and best phase is amplified in building and loan associations.

The principles of co-operation are as old as civilization and have been practiced in a crude and restricted form for over a century. The oldest and probably the parents of the present societies were the co-operative stores which flourished in England and Germany a century ago, and are in existence at this day.

History of Co-Operative Home Building.

The history of building and loan associations goes back to the sixteenth century. The first was formed in London. It failed. Eleven years later another was organized, which put in operation the substance of the principles practiced by legitimate co-operative societies today. Nearly half the century has passed away before they took root in the United States. The foster father of the six and a half thousand associations now in existence in the United States was Dr. William Paton, a New York physician, who in 1836 organized the first building and loan association in Philadelphia. From the Quaker city they spread to Baltimore, then to New York and New Jersey. At the outbreak of the rebellion they were pretty general throughout the north and south. The war wrecked them in the south and paralyzed them in the north, but when peace was restored co-operative societies resumed their place in public confidence and multiplied rapidly. At present there are at the present time 6,500 associations in the United States, with a membership of 1,000,000 and an authorized capital of \$200,000,000. It is estimated that \$50,000,000 is subscribed, and \$20,000,000 paid in. In view of the fact that they are composed almost exclusively of wage-workers, the figures illustrate the vast benefits conferred by co-operative societies on the bone and sinew of the Republic.

Benefits Illustrated.

Philadelphia is a striking illustration of the benefits of co-operative building and loan associations. It is claimed that one-fourth of the dwelling houses in the city have been built through this agency and much of the prosperity of the toilers of the city is directly due to their thrift sprang from co-operative societies. Over 6,000 workmen in this one city have secured homes through these associations.

Official statistics of the condition of building and loan associations in the state of Ohio show gratifying prosperity. The number of members enrolled in the state is 15,170, of which 75,041 are residents of Cincinnati. As it is safe to estimate that 750,000 people are financially interested in these associations, the aggregate assets amount to \$2,200,000,000, and the amount of money loaned reaches the enormous sum of \$4,500,000,000. A total of \$10,000,000 are held by the 15,170 members.

In Massachusetts building and loan associations are known as co-operative banks. They are sometimes confounded with savings banks, but there is a vast difference between the two. The function of a savings bank is to provide an absolutely safe place of deposit for the small savings of people whose income is irregular and who must have their money ready at call. The function of a co-operative bank is to provide an absolutely safe place of deposit for the savings of people whose income is regular, and who can afford to look some years ahead to obtain the greatest advantage consistent with safety, and at the same time to aid home seekers in the acquiring of homes. That they fulfill their mission is attested by the fact that but one co-operative bank was closed in fifteen years and not one dollar was lost to members in that period. The report of the state commissioner of banks for the year ending October 31, 1891, shows a total of the co-operative banks in Massachusetts with assets aggregating \$1,743,000, an increase of five per cent over the year 1890. The membership increased from 50,228 to 75,307 in a year, and the number of loans advanced was 10,000. The average feature of co-operative societies in Massachusetts is elsewhere in the economy of management. The average expense of the banks for the year mentioned was only \$30 each.

The flourishing condition of the building and loan associations in New York state is shown by the assertion of the Co-Operative News that the amount of loans made by them on bond and mortgage securities nearly equals the whole amount loaned on such securities by all the trust companies of the state. The total receipts of the associations annually equal the deposits during the same period in all the savings banks of the state. When one reflects on the vast number and limitless wealth reaching out for investment from New York city, the importance of the business done by the associations may be realized.

In the West.

Co-operative associations are comparatively new in the west. Until recent years, the shifting character of the population, the routine and unvaried life of the mining and real estate boom, and other money making ventures characteristic of the region, precluded the application of a beneficent principle. It was too soon. It was the stage coach of thrift in a race with the overland flyer of fortune getting. But the moment communities dispersed with the frontier and settled down to realities, co-operative societies found lodgment. They are now to be found in nearly every city and town in the west, contributing substantially to material advancement.

The history of co-operative societies in Nebraska is briefly told. The first organized in Omaha, and believed to be the parent society of the state, dates from May, 1858. Notwithstanding an almost total want of practical experience in management, or sufficient knowledge to apply the principles of co-operation, their growth has been remarkable, and their success proportionately equal to that of older states. At the present time fifty associations are doing business in the state under certificates issued by the state banking board. Of these, fifty-seven are domestic associations and three foreign. The condition of these associations, membership and financial strength, will be considered in a subsequent article.