OMAHA PACKERS PLEASED

Success of the Meat Inspection Law Thoroughly Demonstrated.

FOREIGN DEMAND LARGELY INCREASED

This Department of the Industry Being Rapidly Enlarged—List of Nebraska Young Ladies Appointed for the Work—Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.

No better evidence could be desired of the success of the new meat inspection law than is being presented every day at the Department of Agriculture. Applications for additional microscopists are being received constantly from packers in every section of the country. They announce that their foreign demand for pork is increasing so rapidly since meat for exportation is subject to inspection that their inspection forces must be increased as rapidly as possible.

Secretary Rusk stated today that it was the policy of the department to supply microscopists as rapidly as they were desired and that the force of that class of employes was just now being increased daily. He says the operation of the law will undoubtedly not only increase the demand for our meats abroad, but increase the prices.

The Cudahy Packing company of South Omaha wrote Secretary Rusk the other day that "the demand for our inspected pork is constantly and very rapidly increasing," and requested the appointment of eight more young ladies as microscopists who are paid $60 a month. The secretary requested Senators Paddock and Manderson to recommend that number of young women from Nebraska for the positions and their names were sent to the secretary this afternoon. They will be appointed tomorrow. The names of the appointees are as follows: Miss Etta Holland, Greenwood; Mary Ryan, Wymore; Jessie R. Savage, South Omaha; Lizzie Spencer, Omaha; Ida Bierworth, Lincoln; Swiss Elliott, South Omaha; Helen Wainwright, Omaha; Orra Roberts, Fullerton.

All Interests to be Protected.

Senator Cullom's committee on interstate commerce had under consideration today the bill which has passed the house providing for the adoption of a uniform car coupler upon all interstate railroads. The bill not only anticipates a self-acting uniform coupler but the use of the air brake upon all cars, freight as well as passenger. Late this afternoon Senator Cullom said in answer to an inquiry that the committee would undoubtedly report the bill with favorable recommendation in some form or other and secure action at this session despite the charge that it is in the interest of car coupling and air brake patentees.

"We are trying to overcome one or two serious objections to the measure," said Senator Cullom, who is the author of the present interstate commerce law, "and I think we shall succeed so well as to present the bill in a form which will insure its final adoption within a few days. It has been claimed that there is but one car coupler which could be used successfully under the operation of the proposed law. We do not want to fasten upon the great railroad system of the country any patent or combination of patent interests.

"At the same time we do not want to let the fact that the adoption of such a measure will inure to the benefit of any patent defeat the proposition. It is too meritorious to be prejudiced. It has also been held that the adoption of the bill would be a bonanza to the patentees of the air brake. I think we will be able to so amend the bill as to secure for railroad employes the maximum amount of protection, and at the same time impose upon railroad corporations the minimum amount of burdens in the way of adopting modern inventions. We want to protect both sides to the issue to the fullest extent possible."

Will Help Nebraska Towns.

Today Senator Manderson reported favorably the bill to tax Indian lands in Thurston county and elsewhere. As reported the bill is amended so that in order to tax such lands they must be embraced and be a part of a county or town organization, so as to enjoy the full and equal participation in the benefits of local government when the Indian enjoys equal privileges of citizens, and the secretary of the interior must certify that the tax is fair and reasonable according to rates on other property, and the Indian may also work out his road tax. The United States is to pay the taxes if the Indians so situated do not. The operation of the bill will give Pender, Thurston county, a big lift, and insure to her many needed improvements. It will also be a great assistance to other towns and cities in Nebraska which are surrounded and hemmed in by nontaxpaying Indians.

Opened to Homesteaders.

A favorable report has been made to the house from the committee upon the senate bill providing that all public lands now remaining undisposed or within the abandoned military reservations known as Fort Fetterman bay reservation, the Fort Fetterman old wood reserve, established August 29, 1872, and the Fort Fetterman new wood reserve, shall be subject to disposal under the homestead law only, and actual occupants thereon upon January 1, 1892, shall have the preference right to make one entry not exceeding one quarter section under existing land laws, if qualified, which shall include their respective improvements and any such lands as are occupied for town site purposes and any of the lands that may be shown to be valuable for coal or minerals shall be disposed of as now provided for lands subject to entry and sale under the town site, coal or mineral land laws respectively.

Miscellaneous.

In the contest of Florence McAuliffe and William J. McGillin, transferee, against Nathaniel Roberson from McCook, Secretary Noble today decided that a rehearing should be had so that there may be a readjudication of the entire issue.

Upon the recommendation of Senators Manderson and Paddock Dr. Israel Bedell will be appointed upon the pension board at Nebraska City, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Dailey.

Mrs. Mary A. Porter will be appointed postmistress at Hartwell, Neb., upon the recommendation of Senator Manderson.

The Postoffice department complains of official neglect of the postmaster at Butte, who fails to answer letters, etc., of an official character.

Albright B. Reynolds was today appointed postmaster at Arcadia, Valley county, Neb., vice Mrs. Isabella Reynolds; Elbridge V. Hocum, at Marvin, Grant county, S. D., vice C. B. Williams; Godlieb Rassmussen, at Kilgore, Bingham county, Idaho, and Mrs. Martha A. Marvin, at Riverdale, Weber county, U. T.

Clare E. Johnson of Omaha called today at THE BEE bureau.

Representative Bowman of Council Bluffs today introduced a bill to correct the military record of Joseph Clifton of Iowa.

P. S. H.

OMAHA'S BRIDGE CASE.

Judge Brewer's Decision Against the Union Pacific Sustained by Judge Sanborn.

Another step has been taken in the Omaha bridge controversy and again the decision of the courts is in favor of the plaintiffs and adverse to the Union Pacific interests. Judge Sanborn, of the United States court of appeals, handed down a decision Monday which affirmed the decision rendered by Judge Brewer in the lower court.

The points in controversy are familiar to nearly every one in this part of the state. On May 1, 1890, the Union Pacific management entered into a contract by which certain railroad companies were allowed the use of the Union Pacific bridge and approaches, together with the tracks between Council Bluffs and South Omaha for a stipulated compensation. Later the contract was abrogated by the Union Pacific company and the Rock Island and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads brought suit to compel the performance of the contract.

The suit was tried in the United States court in Omaha in June, 1891, and Judge Brewer handed down a lengthy decision in which he ruled that the Union Pacific company had sought the contract. There was no concealment or deception on the part of the plaintiff. To this contract not only the executive officers but the great body of the stockholders of the Union Pacific had given their approval. Relying on this contract the plaintiff had abandoned plans for an independent line and would be grievously hurt if performance was not decreed. It was to the higher interest of corporations and the public alike that there should be a binding force in all contract obligations and that the law which gave to corporations their rights and capacities for large accumulations was potent to hold them to all their obligations and so make right and justice the measure of all corporate as well as individual action. On these principles he decided that the Union Pacific must fulfill its contract.

The Union Pacific then took the case to the United States court of appeals. The appeal was taken on the general ground that such a contract was beyond the power of the Union Pacific company to make, and that it was oppressive and did not include a fair compensation for the privileges vouchsafed.

The decision of Judge Sanborn agrees with Judge Brewer, and it is likely that the Union Pacific will take the case to the United States supreme court.

CHARLIE DACRES DEAD.

Sudden Termination of the Career of a Dissolute English Nobleman.

YANKTON, S. D., July 20.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Charles E. Dacres, son of Sir Sydney Dacres, late admiral of the English navy, died at his home a few miles east of this city last night, from injuries received in a wrestling match Sunday night.

This man's history is remarkable in that for twenty years he has led a nomadic life and declined repeatedly to return to England and enjoy the life of aristocracy at ease with his parents. He was born in Brighton, England, just thirty-five years ago and went with his parents to Spain at the age of 16. He went to sea and for ten years worked before the mast, refusing promotions and inducements to secure for him honor which might have been his through his illustrious father's influence. As a sailor he traveled the world over and was married to an English woman of distinction. They had one son, who is now a midshipman in the English navy, the protege and the pet of his grandmother, Lady Dacres, who still lives.

Eleven years ago Dacres located in Le Mars, Ia., and engaged in the newspaper business. There he married a woman of Dutch parentage, who survives him. Four years ago he came to Yankton and purchased a small democratic newspaper, which proved to be a bad investment. In May last he sold the paper and bought a pleasure resort on the James river, four miles from Yankton, where he dispensed beer and boats to visitors. In the bar-room of this place on Sunday night last he wrestled with John Frick, a sturdy young farmer, and in the fall received the injuries which culminated in his death.

KILLED MEN AND WOMEN.

Riotous Hungarian Harvest Hands Slaughtered by the Gens d'Armes.

PESTH, July 20.—A band of 180 reapers, men and women, employed at Bebar, Hungary, struck yesterday for an increase in their wages. When their demands were refused they seized a wagon loaded with corn, declaring that that would be a fair share of the profits. The farmer who had hired the reapers saw he could do nothing to prevent their taking anything they pleased and summoned the gens d'armes to restore order and get back his property.

The gens d'armes were soon at the scene of the disturbance, but their presence at first did not frighten the strikers, who were becoming more riotous in their demonstrations. They threatened to burn the farmer's house and lay waste his fields if he did not comply with their demands. They even went so far as to threaten the gens d'armes if they interfered. Finally the outlook became so serious that the inspectors commanding the gens d'armes saw that prompt and heroic measures must be taken if order was to be restored. He gave the command to fire and his men promptly obeyed and poured a volley into the riotous reapers. In the mean time one of the strikers, who was standing in a group of several others near their inspector, drew a knife and stabbed him.

The mob showed no disposition to disperse after it had been fired upon, and the gens d'armes, who were armed with Mallcher rifles, fired volley after volley into them until forty-two rounds were discharged. Twelve men and women were killed and many were wounded before the mob was driven from the place. The strikers, fortunately for themselves, were scattered about the field, and it was owing to this fact that a larger number was not killed or wounded.

COLORADO IS ALL RIGHT.

Senator Teller Sure the State Will Go Safely Republican.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—United States Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado is at the Grand Pacific. Today he will go to Morrison, Whiteside county, to visit his aged mother, after which he will go to Denver and remain there until the campaign opens.

"The silver question has been shelved for this session," said the senator, "but next winter another free silver bill will be reported and it will pass too. Its defeat this session will have no material effect on the vote in Colorado, which will go republican by the usual majority. The republicans will vote the republican ticket and the democrats the democratic ticket. Certainly republicans in Colorado will gain nothing by voting for the people's party nominee. A vote for Weaver means a vote for Cleveland.

"But while Colorado will be found safely in the republican column, I am afraid of several western states going against us. Nevada is certainly in a very bad way and may give its vote to the people's party. If the democrats and people's party fuse in any of the western states, the republicans will have to bestir themselves to save the party from defeat."

Nominated for Congress.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—The Times' Colby, Kan., special says: The Sixth congressional republican convention nominated H. L. Pastina for congress. There were seventeen candidates in the field and it took forty-eight ballots to make a choice.

TALK ABOUT THE WEATHER

Congealed Chunks of Advice from Faberific Philosophers.

IF HOT ENOUGH, DIGEST THIS

How to Keep Cool, Preserve Health and Wax Happy—Care in Drinking and Eating—Guarding the Babies in Summer.

Huge wads of seasonable wisdom is oozing from the pores of the hot weather philosophers of the press. How to keep cool, with the mercury out of sight, is the problem they attempt to solve, and they plunge into it a zeal born of soulful longing to circumvent the machinations of the weather bureau and fan suffering humanity.

Keep cool, they yell in chorus. Get into an ice house. Hie away to sylvan retreats, where babbling brooks soothe and refresh. Take a rest, but avoid the policeman. Get thee to the mountains and chew snowballs. Away to the seashore and wallow in the noisy surf. Don't exert yourself, except on payday. Should a measley fly roost on your throbbing epidermis, don't get excited and strain yourself. Let him bathe and drown himself. If a murmuring mosquito essay to fan you, give him the freedom of your hide. Remember that much of your surplus drops to moisture Whatever you do, keep cool. Wear loose clothing and a moderate quantity of it. An emerald palm leaf may be sufficient in Samoa, or a postage stamp on the eyebrow in Ashantee. In these subtropic regions, if the flowing Mother Hubbard or the Carmencita accordeon are affected, it is advisable to pull down the blinds and "douse the glim."

Having absorbed much of the timely advice, it is proper to put it in practice and let the philosophers do the talking.

Minnetonka Breezes.

Hear the night owl of the Minneapolis Times: "Now is the time to exercise your common sense. Don't be in a hurry. This is the first and greatest commandment. Don't be in a hurry about anything, even about your cooling drinks. If you are obliged to go down town, ride. If you must walk, take the shady side of the street. Carry a sun umbrella. Wear a light colored hat of texture impervious to the sun's rays, or a light straw hat covered with loose folds of gauze or cambric. Keep the nape of the neck and the temples covered; also keep the spine well protected and encourage perspiration. Get out of town it you can. A bath in one of the lakes is cooler and cheaper than a doctor's visit. If you are a laboring man, remember this is a capital time to strike. Treat yourself to a holiday. Never mind the eight-hour law. Better work ten or twelve hours in a cooler atmosphere than six in this hot weather. Whatever happens, take it coolly, and keep your temper. Swearing at the heat or flies is far too violent exercise with the mercury in the nineties. Try and get good sleep at night. Let the clothing be worn loosely. Drink plenty of cooling beverages. Cold tea or coffee, lemonade, buttermilk and oatmeal and water are all good and handy. Steer clear of spirits or wine, or even beer; the blood is hot enough without them. Ice water if taken steady is cooling, but should not be indulged in too freely. Eat sparingly, and of light, cooling food. Heavy dinners invite disaster. Take an extra bath or two. Turn on the hydrant water and hold the wrist under it for a short time, first applying water to the neck and back of the head. When practicable, sprinkle on the floors and passages. Even vessels of water placed in rooms greatly moderate the heat. Secure a good circulation of air. Lower the sun awnings or draw the shades so as to shut out all direct sunlight. Don't talk politics or read political editorials, even though the editors may be foolish enough to write them. Above all, remember from the first hour in the morning that it is easier to keep cool than to get cool after you have foolishly heated yourself by a little of the average Yankee energy."

East River Zephyrs.

"The continuance of heat," says the weather clerk of the New York Times, "does not induce what the physiologists call 'tolerance;' on the contrary, it deprives the body of its power of resistance. The effects of continuous heat are certainly cumulative, and that is why the past week has been so very trying, though the hottest day fell several degrees short of our extreme summer temperature. A day in which the thermometer marks 93°, even when it is accompanied by a high degree of humidity, is certainly uncomfortable, but it is not necessarily disabling or enervating. This last week, however, we have had four successive days upon which the thermometer rose above 90° and for the whole of which the average temperature for the whole twenty-four hours was very close to 80°. Only exceptional people can work as efficiently throughout such a period as in ordinary weather. Average people experience a decided loss of energy in addition to their discomfort and they do not find the loss of the day repaired at night. To sick persons and young children such a term is positively dangerous.

"In order to live in even comparative comfort in such weather, and to go about one's ordinary duties with one's ordinary efficiency, it is necessary to adopt a much more careful regime than usual and to adjust one's food and raiment to tropical conditions.

Wear Flannel Shirts.

"The first requirement of summer dress is not that it should be light in weight, as many people seem to imagine, but that it should be transpirable and permeable to the air, and this means that it should be loose in texture. Within the past few years it has come to be recognized that starch is the greatest enemy to the comfort of mankind in hot weather, and mankind has been taking its measures accordingly. Starch simply fills up the pores of the garments to which it is applied and converts them into walls, impassable to the emanations of the body from within and to the entrance of air from without. A person wholly or partly immured in such a fortification experiences the discomfort of heat more quickly and more acutely than one more rationally clad. Nature takes her revenge by converting the starched garment in the course of a short time into a moist and limp and clinging garment, which is as impermeable as it was before it was liquified, and which remains damp and uncomfortable all day long. It would be as sensible for a person preparing to encounter unusual heat to give himself a neat coat of varnish as to wear a starched shirt, which serves in part the same purpose, and the wearer of a starched shirt does not even attain his object of looking conventionally respectable at the cost of comfort and reason. At the beginning of a hot day he may invite a comparison in appearance with his neighbor in unstarched woolen or cotton; but at the end of it his sensible neighbor is apt to have the advantage of him even in this respect; the unstarched garment looks as it did in the morning, while the starched garment has been converted into a drugsome pulp, and he that putteth on his starched armor finds that he cannot boast himself when he putteth it off.

What to Eat and Drink.

"To avoid heating food and drink in hot weather is so obvious a counsel that it is surprising it should be neglected. To 'stoke' one's self with strong meat, as if one were going on an arctic expedition, is as absurd as to fortify one's self with alcohol, and both these absurdities are commonly practiced by people who ought to know better. Spirituous drinks should be eschewed even by those who are in the habit of taking them at other seasons. Light wines, highly diluted, contain all the alcohol that it is safe or desirable to imbibe, and are decidedly preferable to malt liquors of the same alcoholic strength, while weak cold tea is a more comforting beverage and a safer stimulant than either. In fact, the regimen suitable for hot weather is that which is least heating in respect to food, and, in respect to raiment, that which offers the least obstruction to the free communication between the skin and the atmosphere."

Take Care of the Babies.

The heat of summer is especially trying to little children, says a writer in the New York Tribune. If the child has been trained in regular habits, to receive his food and sleep at stated periods, the value of his training will now be seen. If, on the contrary, he has been brought up without method or order, it will be a grievous struggle for him to pass through the summer. A well trained baby, under 1 year old, should be fed once in two hours, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening. During the night he should be fed at 10 o'clock, and under ordinary circumstances he will sleep until morning, though in some circumstances he may require another meal between 10 and 6.

A healthy baby always rises in the morning, and in the summer he should be dressed at once and taken out into the cool, fresh air, to frolic about and enjoy himself with the carrolling birds, the squirrels and all the young things of nature who rise with the lark. No tonic that you can give a child is equal to this early morning ride. He will be vigorously hungry, when he awakes, but as soon as this hunger is satisfied, let him go out into the open air. It will be all the better to keep him out till 10 o'clock, which is usually the most convenient time for the daily bath. If he is bathed and fed at 10 o'clock, providing that he has had his meal at 8 o'clock, he will usually sleep through his 12 o'clock meal till 2. After the 4 o'clock meal he should certainly go out again and remain out till 6. It is a good plan to discourage any napping between his midday nap and 6 o'clock, as such habit will tend to make him wakeful at night, and babies, like all young animals, should sleep through the night.

Nothing is more detrimental to their health and nerves than the habit which a great many babies acquire from their parents of turning night into day. Another important matter to consider is the clothing of a child in summer. It is a great mistake to believe that the lightest clothing is the coolest. The forgers who work before furnace fires in the heat of summer are compelled to wear flannel shirts to absorb the perspiration and assist in keeping them cool. So the baby will be much more comfortable if he also wear a light flannel shirt to serve the same purpose. A baby should certainly wear his flannel bandage till after his second summer. We know a great many mothers who take off this bandage when the child is 6 months old; but this is a mistake. The bandage serves to keep the abdomen warm and prevents diseases of the stomach, to which the young child is peculiarly liable. It is also desirable that the child should wear light woolen stockings till after his second summer.

REJECTING POOR FURNITURE.

Ketcham Company Sending Back Some of Its City Hall Fixtures.

When the members of the city council assembled in the council chamber last night they were surprised. They missed those large, easy, upholstered chairs, which for two meetings have been painting the councilmanic clothing a deep carmine hue. These chairs are now well on their way to Toledo, O., sent there by order of Mr. Hayken, the general agent of the Ketcham Furniture company.

Immediately upon Mr. Hayken's arrival in the city he visited the city hall and commenced an inspection of the furniture. The inspection continued yesterday and many things are being found that are not according to contract. In speaking of the chairs Mr. Hayken said that at the factory the workmen had made a mistake in the material used in the covers. He proposed to have the chairs recovered and returned without the city being called upon to share any of the expense.

The opera chairs in the lobby of the council chamber have wooden seats and perforated veneered bodies, while the contract called for chairs with perforated veneered seats and leather backs. Mr. Hayken states that he will make a deduction on these chairs or replace them with those which are in accordance with the contract. This he will leave optional with the council.

The desks in the council chamber, Mr. Hayken says, are not according to the contract. The contract called for desks two feet, nine inches long, with legs on one side and drawers on the other. The desks which are now here are four feet, six inches long with drawers and pigeon holes on each side and cost just $25 more, each, than those ordered, though they are charged at same price.

The clerks' and reporters' tables are more expensive than those contracted for, though they are charged at the same price.

Regarding the hat racks that there has been so much talk about, Mr. Hayken says that they are not what was ordered and will be replaced by others which will be worth the money. Other articles have been found which are not in conformity with the terms of the contract. As fast as they are located they are noted and when the inspection is complete the list will be submitted to the council. That body will then have an opportunity of taking new articles or accepting those which are now here, with such a reduction as may be agreed upon.

Mr. Hayken said that his company could not afford to violate the terms of its contract, not even if it felt so disposed. There was a big fight made on the company, and after winning there was nothing to do but to live up to the terms of the contract if it broke the house.