

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Full Report Made by Them Regarding the Union Pacific.

Careful Consideration of Complaints and Recommendations Made.

The Question of Discrimination.

The following report of the board of railroad commissioners on the condition of the Union Pacific road and branches, and the complaints received during their trip over it, has been given to the press:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS,

LINCOLN, Neb., September 12, 1885.

Mr. S. R. Callaway, General Manager of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Omaha, Neb.—Dear Sir:—In accordance with section 2 of an act entitled, "An act to provide a board of railroad commissioners to define their duties and the provide their salaries," approved March 5, 1885, the board of commissioners made an examination and inspection of the Union Pacific railway company and its branch lines in Nebraska, commencing on the 25th day of August and completing the same on the 1st day of September.

The board finds the main track of the road in excellent condition, steel rails being laid along the entire route in this state, and the ties, road-bed, bridges and culverts in good order. The several branches, though mostly furnished with iron rails, are also in good condition to carry the lighter traffic that is accommodated by them.

At the majority of stations on the main line and branches, the depots, sidetracks, stockyards, platforms, crossings and approaches are adequate to the business of the road and the accommodation of the people passing across it. In several towns, according to the testimony of the people questioned by the commission, complaints were made that the rule requiring crossings to be kept clear of passing trains is not rigidly enforced, and an admonition to station agents generally in this direction is doubtless needed from time to time.

At the stations hereafter mentioned, visited by the commission, their attention was called by the city and town authorities, shippers and citizens to deficiencies in accommodations or management, and, after due examination of each case, the board appears to their report in each instance the changes and improvements they deem proper, for the information and notice of your corporation.

At Waterloo—The commission was presented with a written complaint, which reads as follows:

WARREN, Neb., Aug. 25, 1885.—We most respectfully ask for:

First—A street crossing on the right of way at Fourth street, at the east end of the depot building.

Second—Additional platform to be added on the east end of the depot, so that long trains prevent coaches from reaching platform while train men are exchanging work—passengers are compelled to alight in mud and unreasonable risk.

Third—An additional side-track for the accommodation of the growing demands of the firm of Mortenson & Co., dealers in lumber, grain and coal, to be placed north of the present side-track and at least 250 feet in length.

Fourth—The enlarging of the stock-yards and grading up same; would prefer the moving of same to east limit of town nearer river to facilitate draining.

Fifth—That the Union Pacific company make arrangements to draw or fill ponds that are on their right of way within our corporate limits.

Sixth—Additional passenger accommodations at the depot.

The board recommends the extension of the platform on east end. The board also recommends the removal of stock-yards as soon as possible to the east limit of town near the river, where they can be drained; and that the pools, one on the north side of the track, near the stock-yards, and one on the south side, a block and a half below the depot, be filled and drained.

At Valley—The citizens complained of the inadequacy of the platform. The board recommends that it be extended to the west for the accommodation of passengers.

At Kearney—A petition signed by forty-one citizens was presented to the board asking for a change of the name of the station to Yutan, which is the name of the postoffice at that station. The board is of the opinion that as soon as it can be done, without inconvenience to the company, that the change should be made in order to avoid confusion.

At Wahoo—The citizens complained of the insufficiency of the depot accommodations, and side-track and platform facilities. The board recommends that as soon as possible, a new and more capacious depot building be erected, and that the side-tracks and platform be extended for the accommodation of the business of the station.

At Weston—The citizens asked for the extension of the side-track to the west, and for the removal of the stock-yards to the west end of the switch. The board recommends the repair of the stock-yards and the insertion of a crossing east of the same, and the extension of the side-track to the west.

At Valparaiso—The citizens complained of the inadequacy of the depot accommodations, and recommends the erection of a new depot with more extensive accommodations, as soon as possible.

At Blue Springs—The citizens complained of the inconvenience of having the depot across the river from town. The board is of the opinion that the depot should be placed on the west side of the river, where elevator and other side-track privileges can be had.

At Holmeville—The main track of the road passes within a few feet of the east end of the new bridge across the Blue river, so low a grade that it is impossible to haul heavy loads onto the bridge, and the crossing is unsafe. The board recommends the removal of the track from fifteen to twenty feet east, and the raising of the grade about two feet from the bridge to the depot. This was requested by a petition numerously signed by citizens.

At Beatrice—Complaints were made of the smallness of the depot and the general lack of shipping facilities. The board recommends that a new depot be built as soon as possible, and that it be located on the first street east of the present location.

At Rising—Complaint is made that the rate on stone from Ivesville, in Gage county, has been raised from 7 cents to 10 and 12 cents, while the rate remains at 5 cents for David City, which is the same distance, nearer, and ask for the restoration of the rate to 7 cents. The board is of the opinion that the request is reasonable and should be granted.

At Shelby—The citizens complain that there is a discrimination against them on fourth-class freight from Omaha and Council Bluffs. That the rate charged is 9 cents higher than the rate charged at Rising, whereas the difference on other classes is but 4 cents. The board recommends a reduction of 5 cents per 100 pounds on fourth-class freight. The board also recommends the putting in of a well at the stock-yards.

At David City—A crossing is asked for by farmers to be put in on the road one mile and a half east of the town. The board recommends that a new depot be constructed. At all points on the line from Valparaiso to Stromsburg bitter complaints are made of the lack of mail facilities to Lincoln and Omaha. The board recommends that a regular train be put on this branch, leaving Stromsburg in the morning in time to connect with the regular passenger and mail

CHRONICLES BY GABLE.

Miscellaneous Matters of Interest Pertaining to Foreign Countries.

United States Minister Hall telegraphs from Guatemala announcing a revolution there and stating that a state of siege has been declared. Prominent military officers have been arrested and two ex-ministers have been banished. It is thought the insurrectionary movement has been frustrated.

The latest advices from Italy in regard to the cholera show that the disease is spreading alarmingly and the physicians are hampered by the fanaticism of the ignorant populace. The tendency of superstitious communities to ascribe to physicians and officials the authorship of mischief in times of such epidemics is again being illustrated with the usual melancholy results.

It is strongly suspected in English official circles that Russia has been secretly organizing an uprising in Eastern Roumelia against the authority of the Porte. It is suggested that a union between eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria would be advisable to prevent bloodshed.

The London Standard commenting on a rising in eastern Roumelia, says: "We cannot believe that the powers interested were ignorant of what was coming. If they were the gravest trouble may arise. England has only the faintest interest while Austria and Germany are bound to co-operate in keeping the Berlin treaty intact. And it remains to be seen how it will affect Russia. If the powers are acting in concert, the sultan is powerless."

An enormous socialist meeting was held at Limehouse, London. The crowd prevented many attempts of the police to arrest speakers but the police finally succeeded in arresting Mahon, secretary of the socialist league, and seven spectators. Several desperate attempts were made by the mob to rescue the prisoners from the police, but they were kept back by a free use of policemen's clubs. The prisoners were brought before the magistrate and fined and imprisoned for short periods. Among them was the aesthetically-poet William Morris.

Much excitement prevails at Cork over a mysterious raid made on Fort Carlisle by a band of marauders, who made a descent on the fort during the night and carried off equipments and arms. No clue has been obtained which is likely to lead to the apprehension of the guilty party.

All Mussulmans enrolled in the militia of Roumelia have been discharged from the service as a precautionary measure against conveying military secrets to Turkey. The sympathies of the Mussulmans are undoubtedly with the Porte and if permitted to remain in the army would probably fraternize with Turkish soldiery.

Prince Albert, of Bulgaria, declares that he is able to withstand the attacks of all the forces that the Sultan can rally to support his claims in Roumelia.

A Berlin dispatch says: It is semi-officially stated that the powers will not look calmly on the breaking of the treaty of Berlin, but will side with Turkey, and if Russia opposes them she will be isolated. Only after the Bulgarians have been restored to common sense can the powers decide what can be done for the Bulgarian unity.

The Philadelphia News states that "the president never sees the marked papers sent to the white house."

New York Sun: Some political theorists, who look down upon the common people, are pleased to lament the frequency of elections in the United States. Decidedly, frequent elections are a good thing, and bustling campaigns are a good thing.

John S. Wise, the republican candidate for governor of Virginia, is making a most energetic canvass. Within five weeks he has visited every county in southwest Virginia, making thirty-five speeches and traveling nearly 500 miles on horseback.

Washington special: Clerk Nash, of the postoffice department, has fixed up a scheme for preventing any repetition of the mistake of appointing a postmaster who has been guilty of wrong doing. In the first place, all complaints are to be put into yellow tickets. In the second place, a large blank book has been prepared, in which all complaints and charges from the special agents, third assistant postmaster general, or superintendent of the money order office will be entered, together with the action taken thereon. Before anybody is appointed postmaster, Mr. Nash will consult his interesting volume to see whether he has got him on the list.

Remarkable Lynching Episode in a South Carolina Town.

Johnston, (S. C.) dispatch: O. T. Culbreth was lynched to-day at Edgefield court house. He was charged with killing William Hammond, a young man who was guarding the house of Mrs. Culbreth, from whom her husband was separated. He was charged by the mob from the officers while he was waiting to get bail, and was carried out of town, shot several times and left for dead. He revived, walked into town, made a statement implicating several lynchers and died. He denied his guilt to the last.

WALKS AFTER BEING HANGED.

The child sneezed five times, and five times did her companions implore the Almighty to bless her. Then she said earnestly to each one,— "I thank you, mother; I thank you, aunt; I thank you, Louis; I thank you, George; I thank you, Paul; I thank you, Stefano."

"They, in turn, smiled and nodded, piled her plate with extra dainties, and cautioned her never to forget to ask God's blessing on one who sneezed, and to thank those who asked His blessing on herself. Should she fail to do so, it was intimated that death by choking might be the result of such ingratitude."

A French Physician's Discovery.

A French physician who seems to regard civilization as a fight against nature, contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy in a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or cry. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from 120 to 60 in the course of a few hours by giving full vent to his emotion. If people are at all unhappy about anything let them go into their rooms and comfort themselves with a loud boo-boo and they will feel 100 per cent. better afterward. In accordance with this the crying of children should not be too greatly discouraged. What is natural is nearly always useful, and nothing can be more natural than the crying of children when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain.

One Special Value of Children's Photographs.

Apart from the obvious sentimental reasons with which we have been dealing, why parents cannot afford to let the days and months slip by without having their little one photographed, there is a more occult and scientific

CONDENSED MATTER.

It is estimated that more than 100,000 pairs of boots and shoes were made in Massachusetts in 1884. Lynn ranks first with an annual business of 30,000,000. Haverhill, Brockton, Marlboro, Worcester, Weymouth and Natick stand next in the order named.

Eighty-nine Americans and eleven Englishmen are in attendance at the Berlin University. There are in all 4,165 matriculated students, besides 1,205 unmatriculated "hearers." The philosophic faculty embraces 1,858 students; the medical, 1,072; the jurisprudence, 937, and the theological, 600.

The pronunciation of the words aide-camp and reveille was made a subject of inquiry among military men by a correspondent who thus gives the result: "There is a great difference in schools as to how these words should be pronounced. Some of the purists insist that we should say 'aidekong' and 'revaya.' I wrote to Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, as to army usage on these points. They all agree that in this case we should say aide-camp and reveille. They also agree that in England, as well as in France, it is usage to say aidecong. In the United States the army and West Point constitute the authority on pronunciation."

It has always been claimed by experienced lumbermen, that timber cut in the spring was not as durable for building purposes as that cut early in the winter, and recent investigations sustain this theory. It has been demonstrated that the richer the wood is in phosphoric acid and potassium the more likely it is to rot and mould, and the wood cut in the spring contains from five to eight times as much of these components as that cut in the winter.

In the United States some 150,000 miles of railroad track are now laid and this rests on 396,000,000 ties, the product of 3,960,000 acres, an area larger than the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island. Thirty years are required to grow trees of suitable size, and the average life of a tie is seven years; therefore 16,971,420 acres of growing forest are needed to supply the annual demands of the roads that now exist. This forest area is larger than New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. And, inasmuch as the miles of railroad are growing every year, this calculation shows in an impressive way the demands which our forests will be called upon to meet for this one ten alone.

Corea has been said to be a land of arge hats, but this does not tell everything. One would hardly expect the following dimensions from this statement alone: At Pihyung-Yank, a large and historical town near the west coast, the hats worn by the poor women are baskets 3 1-2 feet long, 2 1-2 feet wide, and 2 1-2 feet deep, which conceal their faces as effectually as the white cloak worn by women of a better class over their heads. The new war hat of the same shape, but somewhat smaller. It however, requires the use of both hands to keep it in place.

Hungarian Sneezers.

A Hungarian with a bad cold must have a lively time of it, being blessed and returning thanks for the same, if the following account correctly represents a custom prevalent everywhere in Hungary:

Hungarians have always had a curious custom of saying, "God bless you!" to a person who sneezes. One night, a Hungarian family in New York, four men, two women, and a four-year-old child, were sitting at supper, when the child began to sneeze. Immediately all the knives and forks were held in mid-air, all eyes were turned towards the sneezer, and all tongues poured forth a torrent of blessings.

The child sneezed five times, and five times did her companions implore the Almighty to bless her. Then she said earnestly to each one,— "I thank you, mother; I thank you, aunt; I thank you, Louis; I thank you, George; I thank you, Paul; I thank you, Stefano."

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A Good Dish for a Two-Year Baby.

When properly made, milk-toast is a most satisfactory supper for babies over two years old. Pure away the crust from slices of stale, light, sweet bread, and with a cake cutter or sharp edged tumbler cut each of these into a round, cookie-shaped piece.

[The taste better to baby—and to bigger children in this form than in the rectangular slice. I know one baby twenty years of age, who when appetite flags, begs for "round cream toast such as mamma used to make for us when we were wee bits o' things."]

Spread the rounds on a platter; set them on the oven a few minutes until they begin to roughen all over. Then toast them quickly over a clear fire, and scrape off every burnt crumb to bring the surface to a uniform shade of yellow brown. Dip each piece, as it is taken from the toaster, for a hasty second into boiling water (salted), butter lightly and pile them in a bowl. Cover out of sight with scalded milk, also salted, fit on a close top to the bowl, and set in a pan of boiling water in a pretty brisk oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. The process will yield a dish so unlike the insipid stuff accepted and eaten under the name of "dip" or "milk," or "soft toast" as to justify to beholders and eater the expenditure of thought and pains required for its production. Babies soon discriminate between "messes" and dainty, delicate food, none the less delicious because the ingredients are simple and inexpensive.

If you can instead of the scalding milk use half cream, half milk, the toast is still more nutritious and palatable.—Marion Harland in Babyhood.

SOME POLITICAL GOSSIP.

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THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.

WHEAT—No. 2	67 1/2	67 3/4
BARLEY—No. 2	41 1/2	41 3/4
RYE—No. 2	44	45
COIN—No. 2 mixed	28	28 1/2
OATS—No. 2	18	19
BUTTER—Fancy creamery	22	23
BUTTER—Choice dairy	12	13
BUTTER—Best country	12 1/2	13
EGGS—Fresh	12	13
CHICKENS—Per doz.	2 00	2 25
HAMS—Choice	7 50	8 00
BAXANAS—Choice	2 75	3 00
ORANGES—Mesa	5 00	6 40
ONIONS—Per bbl.	4 00	4 75
POTATOES—New	30	30
GREEN APPLES—Per bbl.	3 00	3 25
SEEDS—Timothy	2 30	2 21
SEEDS—Blue Grass	1 35	1 43
HAY—Baled, per ton	6 50	7 00
HAY—In bulk	6 00	7 00
HOGS—Mixed packing	3 50	4 35
BEEVES—Butchers' stock	2 50	2 75

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	95	96
WHEAT—Ungraded red	78	79
COIN—No. 2	49	49 1/2
OATS—No. 2	28	28 1/2
PORK	11 25	11 50
LARD	6 45	6 45

CHICAGO.

FLOUR—Choice white	4 50	5 25
FLOUR—Spring extra	3 50	4 25
WHEAT—Per bushel	84	84 1/2
COIN—Per bushel	42 1/2	42 1/2
OATS—Per bushel	25 1/2	26
BUTTER—Fancy creamery	22	23
BUTTER—Choice dairy	12	13
BUTTER—Best country	12 1/2	13
EGGS—Fresh	12	13
CHICKENS—Per doz.	2 00	2 25
HAMS—Choice	7 50	8 00
BAXANAS—Choice	2 75	3 00
ORANGES—Mesa	5 00	6 40
ONIONS—Per bbl.	4 00	4 75
POTATOES—New	30	30
GREEN APPLES—Per bbl.	3 00	3 25
SEEDS—Timothy	2 30	2 21
SEEDS—Blue Grass	1 35	1 43
HAY—Baled, per ton	6 50	7 00
HAY—In bulk	6 00	7 00
HOGS—Mixed packing	3 50	4 35
BEEVES—Butchers' stock	2 50	2 75

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	92 1/2	92 3/4
WHEAT—Ungraded red	75	76
COIN—No. 2	49	49 1/2
OATS—No. 2	28	28 1/2
PORK	11 25	11 50
LARD	6 45	6 45

KANSAS CITY.

WHEAT—Per bushel	75 1/2	76
COIN—Per bushel	32 1/2	33
OATS—Per bushel	21 1/2	22
CATTLE—Exports	4 50	5 20
HOGS—Mixed packing	3 25	4 05
SHEEP—Common to good	1 80	3 00

BETTER PRICES.

Minneapolis dispatch: Receipts of the new wheat crop are very light. Receipts during the first three weeks of September, 1884, were 1,770,000 bushels, while for the same time this year they are only 1,327,000—a decrease of 443,000 bushels. The total receipts in September, 1884, were 8,000,000 in round numbers, but the receipts this month will fall short nearly or quite 1,000,000 bushels. Farmers are everywhere holding for better prices. Although the weather during the last week has been very favorable threshing has progressed slowly. Reports from nearly 300 points in the northwest say the farmers will hold their wheat as long as they can, and will not sell on the present basis of prices. It is generally expected that the movement of spring wheat will be heaviest about the middle of October, as a great many farmers have obligations maturing about that time and will be compelled to sell them. The millers have shown considerable anxiety lately about getting supplies, and have advanced prices at country points about six cents during the last

A CENTURY PLANT—The burial of a centenarian.

The net debt of the United States has now gone below \$1,500,000,000 for the first time since the war. Twenty years ago it was \$2,700,000,000.