

RAILROAD RATES REDUCED.

The District Convention Made to the Grain Dealers of Nebraska.

Railway Changes and Notes from the World on Wheels.

The conference held in this city a few weeks ago by the combined grain dealers of the North and South Platte county has resulted in the concession of the Union Pacific and B. & M. companies to their wishes.

Tuesday, upon the authority of the officials in the east, the following circular was issued:

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, OMAHA, NEB., Dec. 1, 1884.

Notice is hereby given of a reduction of five cents per 100 pounds, from the present rates, upon all kinds of grain from all stations on the Union Pacific system in Nebraska to St. Louis, Chicago and Toledo, to take effect the 31st inst.

This reduction not only refers to the cities mentioned but also to other grain points to which shipments are made.

Subjoined is a list of stations along the line of the U. P. road, to which is appended the rate now maintained for the shipment of bran, corn and oats.

The rate for the shipment of bran and oats may be found by adding three cents, and that of wheat four, cornmeal, flaxseed and potatoes five cents to the established rate for the shipment of bran, corn and oats.

For instance the rate on bran, corn and oats from Papillion to either Chicago, St. Louis or Toledo is 39 cents per 100 pounds; for the same distance, the rate on rye or barley is 33 cents; and for flour wheat, corn, meal, or potatoes, 35 cents.

To ascertain the reduced rates, subtract from those given in the following five cents.

The following is the list and before the reduction:

Gilmore; Papillion, Millard, Elkhorn, Waterloo, Valley, Mercer, Fremont, 30; Ames, 31; North Bend, 32; Rogers, Schuyler, Benson, Columbus, 33; Dunbar, 34; Silver Creek, Clark, 35; Central City, Chapman, Lockwood, Grand Island, Alda, Wood River, Sheldon, Gibbon, Buda, Kearney, Stephenson, Elm Creek, Overton, Jessamine, Plum Creek, 38; Liberty, 40; St. Paul, 43; Elba, 44; Scotia, North Lupton, 48; Clear Creek, Mead, Wahoo, Weston, 50; Valparaiso, 56; Raymond, Lincoln, Janesville, Hamilton, Cortland, 57; Mitchell, 58; Beatrice, Holmerville, Blue Springs, Ottawa Agency, Oketo, 59; Brainerd, David City, Rainey, 33; Shelby, 34; Osceola, Stromsburg, 35; Leat Creek, 33; Genoa, 35; Fullerton, 36; St. Edwards, Albion, 38; Platte Center, Humphreys, 33; Madison, 35; Munson, 36; Norfolk, 38.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

E. E. Lane, resident engineer, has changed his headquarters to the room formerly occupied by the paymaster, who has removed to the former headquarters of the telegraph department.

The force of workmen who for the past week have been engaged in extending the wires to the telegraphic office have almost completed their work, and hereafter the office of the telegraphic department will be found on the first floor, on Farnam, two doors east of Ninth street.

CORN AND COTTON.

Cheap Grain Scarce and Mosquitos and Vermin Cheap.

A Few Facts from the "Crescent City" Concerning the World's Fair.

Mr. Will Baker, who was formerly employed at Drexel & Maul's undertaking establishment, and who left for New Orleans a few weeks ago, writes an interesting letter to his former employer concerning the coming Cotton Exposition, in which Nebraska will make a fine exhibition and be well represented.

Mr. Baker gives an idea of the expense of a trip to the Crescent City by saying that "good rooms are worth something, and it will almost paralyze folks from the north and east when they get here. Rooms rent all the way from \$15 to \$75 per month. Meals at private prices you want, but at least 40 cents for breakfast and 50 cents for dinner, you don't get very much."

The Exposition buildings are none of them finished, but think they will be by December 16th, the opening day, and will be very nice when completed.

"Exhibits are coming in every day, but rather slow. So far NEBRASKA IS FAR AHEAD. She is the only state that has decoration done on the day of her visit. Mr. Hotchkiss, of Lincoln, and myself are working on our display of corn. We have completed a pedestal twenty feet high and begun a panel fifteen by thirty feet, all to be covered with maize. This will take us about ten or twelve days. The work would take less time but for the fact that so many ladies come around and admire our work, and ourselves, also, and it would be not to stop and converse with them. They all admire our corn and mammoth pumpkins. We have one pumpkin that weighs 21 1/2 pounds."

ENTERED THE HOUSE, AND HAVING STOLEN THE MONEY, APPLIED THE TORCH TO CONSUME HIS CRIME.

KNOWN IN OMAHA.

Smith, the Polk County Wife Murderer, Once Before the City Courts.

It was learned from Attorney C. W. Kyle, of this city, who once lived in Osceola, that the man Smith, lately become notorious by his attempt to shoot his wife in the Polk county capital, figured once in the courts of this city. It will be remembered that a year ago last spring a couple of men from Osceola, in this state, were set upon one dark night, near the corner of Eleventh and Douglas streets, in this city, and one of them was robbed of a small sum of money and a gold watch and chain by a young negro.

While this case was being heard his companion drew an old rusty revolver from his pocket and shot one of the retreating robbers. The wounded negro was found three or four days after the robbery by Officer Matza over Hornberger's saloon. The policeman noticed a small colored boy carrying warm meals to some one up stairs and following him one day found the robber concealed beneath a pile of lumber. He was taken to jail and found upon examination there to have received a severe flesh wound in the hip. He was afterward indicted, tried and convicted of robbery and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years.

It was shown in proof that the one who did the shooting being Smith of Osceola had paid a visit to the notorious pecker head of Kansas City Liz, and were followed by the two colored men until they came to a convenient spot when they were robbed as before stated.

DEMORALIZED GARDNER.

A Chicago Faro-Dealer who is Arrested Three Times in One Week.

On last Tuesday afternoon a man named Gardner, giving out that he was from Chicago, and that his business was faro-dealing, arrived in this city. He had been in Omaha scarcely twenty-four hours when he was arrested by Officer Knight for picking the pockets of a clerk in the postoffice. After being incarcerated in the county jail for four days he was released after a trial, but was admonished by Judge Bencke to seek honorable employment. He failed to do so, and on the following Monday he was arrested for being drunk and disorderly. He was fined \$5.00 and costs by Judge Bencke, and was released upon his payment.

Last evening he, with a partner who passes under the alias of Dallas, and whose real name is O'Connor, was arrested on a warrant for larceny. It appears, as near as could be learned, that the two men had entered a store on Belmont street kept by a man named Munroe, and had succeeded in tapping his till for \$75. The police think they have a sure case against them.

REMINISCENCE OF THE LAST DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

From the New York World.

Politicians gathered in force in the Second district court, Newark, Friday, to hear the developments in the suit of Mathias C. Eaton to recover \$132.05 from William H. Shurts, an intimate friend of the plaintiff. Eaton and Shurts are members of the Jeffersonian club, of Newark, and Eaton says he is a relative of ex-United States Senator Eaton, of Connecticut. Several months ago he began to boom his relative for the nomination for president on the democratic ticket, and when the national convention was held in Chicago he and Shurts and Orange H. Stevens went to Chicago in grand style to develop the Eaton boom. They extended the trip to the Yellowstone and other regions, and Eaton claims that he expended \$1,000 on the trip, and that Shurts never offered to pay a cent. Therefore he has sued him for a share of the expenses.

Eaton, who was the first witness, said that Shurts asked permission to go with him to Chicago, and they met in Washington where Stevens joined them and accompanied them to the convention. Eaton said he paid all the expenses, loaned Shurts money and paid bills for him on his saying he would have a draft cashed. Eaton put in an itemized bill against Shurts and then Julius C. Fitzgerald, counsel for Shurts, asked what he meant by the charge. "Bob Ingersoll, \$22," Eaton said that he purchased \$1 ticket to Ingersoll's lecture, but that Shurts was so tight that he had to exchange them for \$2 tickets, and that he also bought Shurts a silk cap for \$1.

"We actually stopped over in Philadelphia long enough to give Stevens a chance to get a puff in the papers," Shurts said when sworn. "Mr. Eaton asked me and Charles S. Snyder to go to Chicago. He said he had engaged six rooms at Lehigh hotel for his party. I telegraphed to Washington and he replied with, 'Come on; I will take care of you. Stevens joined us in Washington. On the way to Chicago I offered pay for my ticket, but Mr. Eaton would not accept the money. He would not let me pay any bills. At the close of the convention he urged us to go further west."

Mr. Stevens got from his railroad friends, Mr. Eaton was to pay hotel expenses, and I agreed to pay for the audities." We visited St. Paul, Bismarck and other places, and had a high old time. I paid for two tickets to Bob Ingersoll's lecture in Bismarck, and as to the silk cap, Mr. Eaton insisted that I should accept it as a present. The buckboard was paid for by another Mr. Eaton, who took us to his ranch. I understood that Mr. Eaton employed Mr. Stevens to boom Senator Eaton in the papers for the nomination."

Judge Henry postponed the case until Wednesday next.

THE HAIR OF THE WRONG MAN.

One of the many amusing stories in which "Prince" John Van Buren figures as a hero, turns on a dull foist of his misquoting him. "Prince," says the Tribune, once accepted an invitation to address a large gathering of Sunday school children, and in the course of his remarks undertook to entertain them with the story of Jacob and Esau. Midway in the narrative he was aware that his coat tails were being vigorously pulled, and half turning his head to find out the cause of his disturbance he saw a young man in the rear. "For goodness sake, John, cut it short and sit down; you're getting the hair of the wrong man."

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR HAMBURGERS SOUP.

Here is a case in point. John King has just taken out charters for three railroads to be built through the rich and comparatively undeveloped coal lands of

EXTENDING THE TIME.

The County Officials Given a Further Chance to Locate the Court House.

The District Court to Meet in Masonic Hall.

Council Holds Correspondence.

A special meeting of the board of health was held last evening to consult with the county officials in regard to the order of the board of health to vacate the court house. The mayor and Aldermen Geale, Keating and Mynster were present, also Mr. A. C. Graham, county supervisor; County Auditor Kirkland; Treasurer Bennett, County Clerk Street, Sheriff Guittar and others. Mr. Graham expressed the opinion that the order to vacate was a little too sudden. The county board would meet Monday. The officials had arranged to hold court in the Masonic hall, and they were all around there. He considered that the time needed for moving, the county officials should have until the 25th to vacate. Mr. Bennett, as treasurer, said that if compelled to vacate his office, he would go out personally, but did not feel justified in moving out the books and records without order of the county board. Sheriff Guittar said it would be impossible to find places within 100 miles to keep the twenty-eight prisoners, and the expense of moving would be great, as court meets on the 8th, and many of them would be tried then. By the 20th of the month he would have most of the prisoners away. Mr. Kirkland thought that by holding court in the Masonic hall, the other business could go along for a little while, and the building could be propped up.

Ald. Mynster moved that permission be given to use the jail and the offices until the 25th, provided the building was propped and braced. Carried.

LABOR AND LABORERS.

Matters of Interest to Employers and Employed.

Philadelphia Record.

Labor leaders and organizers are placed in a delicate position when they are called upon to counsel or advise their fellow workmen for or against a strike. This was illustrated the other evening in the case of the carpet-weavers' strike. The argument of the workmen is: "Present wages do not pay expenses; lower wages will not increase the business, but will help other employers to reduce likewise." Employers arguments are: "Other employers reduce, so must we; work is scarce, labor plenty; labor must come down; if we reduce the cost of production we extend our trade." The leaders know that employers have cause, or at least excuse, to reduce wages, and they also know they take advantage of the opportunity to make the greatest reduction possible—sometimes by unduly magnifying the necessity for it. To counsel against a strike when the workmen are in favor of it is to lose "caste" and standing, to suffer imputations of being a boss' man, of having no sympathy for labor. It is a fact that the most disastrous strikes were secretly opposed by the leaders in them, who saw the error but had not the moral courage to proclaim their views, but were content to let the public opinion of being demagogue.

The Knights of Labor took their start in this city during the 1873-1878 panic. At every strike a knight was present, not known as such, who, after listening to the indignation and threats and exclamations of despair of his fellow workmen, quietly proposed to the most intelligent of the strikers secret organization and union with a then mysterious labor organization of undoubted strength, of unknown name and unknown membership. The charm of secrecy captured, and trade after trade were gathered awitely and silently into the secret fold until the city was sprinkled all over with assemblies. The same programme is now being carried out. At the late weavers' meeting some of the old war horses of unionism, with their suggestions of unity, set the knights on their heels. Ten years ago the weavers had the strongest assembly in the order—old No. 4. It would not be surprising to see the old love rekindled and a thousand re-knighted knights put on their metaphorical armor and rally once more to the bugle blast of their old knightly commanders, who are to day, as then, ready to serve the cause of labor, either as leader or platoon-leader.

Labor leaders here and elsewhere, though denounced as demagogues are not demagogues, and when in future years the history of the labor movement comes to be written by impartial hands they will stand out in brighter colors than they do to-day. They know the foolishness and fatality of most strikes and while not urging the wild enthusiasm which, quietly directed the wild enthusiasm with semi-Jesuitical shrewdness and wisdom into organization channels where the turbulence is quelled by discipline and where method takes the place of disorder and unwisdom is checked by executive bounds and cities and notional assemblies or by trade councils.

The striking industrial depression all over the country will be taken advantage of to strengthen and extend organization. Even now the organizers are casting out their lines in the troubled waters. The difficulties of recent years have been twofold: Lack of recognized, definite and practical purposes and aims, and secured prosperous conditions of labor. With ten of thousands the chief incentive to membership is assistance in strikes or sickness and advantages in securing employment over non-members. If these results are not satisfactory the first wild scatters the rope of sand which holds them to their organization. With others it is a matter of principle.

If there is one thing above another on which workmen are "couched," it is their right to drink as much as they please—beer, whisky, etc., of course, but one denies the right. But take any laboring community in this city or state, or outside, and invest the money wisely in good land which goes into gin sellers' tills, and that community would in a few years be able to lay off work six months in the year. Workingmen do not as a class understand the secret of fortune making or the appreciation of value in real property. Their labor is the remote cause, but instead of securing as much as possible of the land which their labor is constantly increasing in value, they let others possess and profit by the two, five, ten-fold advance which follows, and some day they die against each other for permission to occupy a little of it at an enormous cost.

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Brooklyn Eagle.

My son, when you go into politics, as I am grieved to see you have already done to the extent of ruining two suits of clothes with kerosene oil and the coat of your stomach with whisky—it would be much better to you to-day, socially, morally, physically and financially, had you drank the kerosene and poured the whisky over your clothes although your patriotic exhilaration would have suffered—but when you do go into real politics, when you triumph, triumph graciously, magnanimously, mercifully. You will observe that this advice is given you by a man who is lying on the flat of his back, while the haughty foe is holding a torchlight procession over his prostrate form. But it doesn't hurt me any, and I want to tell you why, and I want in that connection to give you one more line of advice. I died easy. And yet you see when the doctor comes to you, to "die easy," don't kick. Don't struggle after you are dead. It distorts the countenance, contracts the limbs, lends the features a hideous expression of agony and hate, and terrifies the mourners. When your time comes "die easy." Don't kick against manifest destiny. Remember it is hard to fight the fate of Now, when I read the returns on the 5th of November, I lay me down in calm though sorrowful resignation. I closed my eyes and folded my hands on my bosom and remained passive and quiet, and there wasn't a prettier republican "remains" in all this broad land than your late lamented subscriber. It took a great many thousand republicans ten or twelve days to attain my state of well-being, they came to it at last, and after a most time they lay me down in calm though sorrowful resignation. I closed my eyes and folded my hands on my bosom and remained passive and quiet, and there wasn't a prettier republican "remains" in all this broad land than your late lamented subscriber.

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