### FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Forty-Five Hundred Dollar Verdict for Malicious Prosecution

IN FAVOR OF THE PLAINTIFF

Other Business Transacted by the United States Court-Bonding the Stock Yards for Improvements -Successful Concert-Notes.

IFROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.! The jury in the case of Amdurska vs Poska, which has been on trial in the United States court since Monday, returned a verdict last night of \$4,500 in favor of the plaintiff. The action was to recover damages for malicious prosecution. In 1883 Amdurska, who was a peddler, bought a team from Poska, giving in part payment two notes secured by chattel mortgage. At that time both parties were residents of Lincoln. Amdurska and his partner, Topoliski, found business in Nebraska dull, and went into Colorado. The first note was paid at Boulder, and then, having a good offer for their team, sold it. There was some hitch in the payment of the second note, but Poska never prosecuted until the spring of 1885, when Andurska, then doing business in Cheyenne, was hustled off to jail by Governor Dawes' great pet Detective A. L. Pound on a ge of selling mortgaged property. courts there refused to hold him, and Pound brought him to Lincoln on a requisition. Amdurska laid in jail two weeks and was finally discharged. was shown in the present trial that Poska's main desire was to extort money

on their verdict, which some were in favor of making \$10,000, the amount sued for. The note in controversy was only \$68, but Poska demanded \$200 in settlement. Manning, Cushing & Co. vs Daniel B. Furry et al. Claimants given leave to intervene as defendants and file petition in ten days, with bond of \$500 conditioned to pay costs, etc. Answer to claimants petition to be filed in twentyfive days and reply in thirty-five, and case continued.

him rather than to prosecute him,

and the jury consulted only ten minutes

Wesley Redhead et al vs Wm. A. Smith. Garnished directed to pay unpaid por-tion of juegment, or surrender to marshal property of defendants in his hands sufficient to pay same.

Moses Evans vs Anna Stettnisch. Motion for rehearing allowed, plaintiff to pay costs made since filing motion to Patrick McGerr vs James J. Brown. Motion for new trial overruled. Judg-

ment absolute ordered. Oliver F. Teal vs Andrew Griner. De murrer to petition sustained and plaintiff given leave to amend within ten days.

BONDING THE STOCK YARDS.

Secretary Gillespie of the Nebraska
Stock Yards company reports that T. W.
Harvey, the big lumber dealer in Chicago, has selected a site in West Lincoln for an extensive wholesale yard, and that Mr. Buckstaff, of this city, is engaged in a similar work. The company have contracted to build two packing houses, one to be run by Kaufiman, Burnside & Co., and the other by W. H. Silberham, both Chicago packers. The houses will have a capacity of 2,000 head daily in the summer and 4,000 in the winter. The esti-mated cost is \$50,000, which the stock-holders have authorized the directors to raise by bonding the stock yards property. Just now the officers are looking after a supply of ice for next summer's use. One house of 1,500 tons has been secured, and a large gang of men are at work fill-

The estimate of expenses for Lancaster county in 1885, as made by the commissioners, was \$129,420. The actual cost of running the county was \$143,355, leavdeficit, to be met this year, of nearly \$14,000.

The first concert of the Lincoln Oratorio society occurred at the lunke Tuesday evening when the Messiah was given, the home vocalists having the assistance of Miss Jennie Dutton of Chicago, Miss Ray and Mr. Leib of Kansas City, and the celebrated Musical Union orchestra of Omaha. As a financial enterprise the oratorio was the biggest kind of a success, nearly \$800 being realized for the benefit of Lincoln's worthy poor. As an artistic production it was something artistic production it was something more than a success, and the society will be well justified in making further effort in the same direction, never forgetting to call in the trained musicians who compose the Musical Union orchestra, and whose superb work was so highly appreciated and enjoyed Tuesday evening.

Bertie Brown, a colored girl, 13 years old, was sent to the reform school yester-day on complaint of her father, who told Judge Parker that Bertie was a consummate liar and thief, and as the traits were not hereditary in the family he was a lit-tle troubled about her. Sheriff Melick, acting under orders from Judge Pound, forced an entrance

into Day's jewelry store Tuesday night and took possession of the stock. The sheriff is to "hold the fort," until the courts reach a decision in the case. One of the horses drawing an R street

ear slipped yesterday morning, and was run over and badly mangled. The new German Lutheran church on H between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, will be dedicated Sunday. The services will be conducted by Rev. Brack-hage of Malcolm, and Koenig of Seward.

Recording Secretary Stratton, of Assembly 3774, K. of L., is missing, and his accounts are \$37 short. A woman is said to figure in the case.
Gus. Saunders was found guilty of con-

tempt Tuesday by Judge Parker in having replevined the gambling tools seized in Sheedy's place some days ago. The court held that gambling tools are not lawful property, and hence not sub-ject to replevin. Saunders was ordered to return the goods to the officers, and stand committed until he has done so. Jeff Glass, the Apollo-like landlord of

the Windsor, has returned from his visit to Oskaloosa, looking as fresh and youth-ful as an unplucked daisy.

Geo. H. Savago, Omaha: M. McLaughlin, West Point; C. C. McNish, Wisner; A. W. Webb, Weeping Water; S. Dixon, W. P. Mumaugh, and F. V. Fowler, Omaha; J. M. Davidson, York; Albert Joyce, Syracuse; E. L. Buchanan, North Loup; H. S. Moody, Omaha.

Army Orders.

Colonel Alexander McD. McCook, Sixth infantry, has been relieved from duty as member of the general court-martial appointed to meet February 10 at Fort Bridger, Wyo., and Colonel Henry A. Morrow, Twenty-first infantry, has been detailed in his place.

Captain William C. Shannon, assistant surgeon, has been relieved from duty in

the Department of the Platte to take effect on the 7th instant

Private Oued McCreary, company K.
First infantry, who surrendered himself
at Denver Col., December 14, and is now
in confinement at Fort D. A. Russell,
Wyo., charged with having deserted the
service of the United States, at Fort
Verde, Ariz., June 4, has been ordered
released from continuous and restored. released from confinement and restored to duty without trial

Union machine sews back wards or for

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Neville's Ruling in the Mechan ics' Lien Case The following is the text of Judge

Trinity Church:

Colpetzer vs. Vestrymen and Wardens of

"The plaintiffs in this action seek to fore-The plaintiffs in this action seek to fore-close what they claim to be a material-man's lien upon the church property of defendant. The plaintiffs claim to have furnished the al-leged quantities of lumber to defondants by virtue of a contract with one Walbaum & Co. who were parties that had contracted to creet for defendant the church building in ques-

the supposition that Sec. 2 of the chapter of our statutes allowing liens to sub-contrac-tors and material men who have furnished labor and material to the original contractor who should erect the building, are entitled

The plaintiffs filed their alleged lien under

who should erect the building, are entitled to a lien.

Upon issue joined a jury was called to pass upon the facts and a verdict in favor of plaintiffs upon special findings.

The case is now before me upon questions of law raised by defendants in the final hearing of the case by the court.

The fact is that before the enactment of the law of 1881, the original contract to erect the church in question was made between the church corporation and Walbaum & Co., and the lumber and other material for which pay is here claimed, was furnished to the original contractors. Walbaum & Co., by virtue of that original contract.

original contract.
The act of 1881, which took effect in June

It has been settled by state and federal de-cisions that a state may so legislate as to change the remedy merely upon a contract; that is, effect the remedy pertaining to con-tracts, but not the vested rights of that con-tract, and in all this class of cases the de-fense is that the remedy is effected and not the right, so that it is necessary to draw the line of demarkation between the right and the remedy, if that line exists in a particular

case.

The state and federal decisions are equally harmonious in saying that the remedy and right may be so blended that when the rem-edy only is attempted to be effected the absolufe vested right is impaired and the legisla-tion is prohibited the same as if the right only was effected.

Can it be said that a contract under the old

lien law, which gave no lien to materialmen other than the original contractor is effected as to its remedy only by the subsequent act which attempts to create an additional lien to an additional party not contracted with?
Would not the principal be the same if the church had made a contract with parties un-der existing laws, would not be a mortgage upon their property and a subsequent act should make all such contracts a valid mort-gage? Would it be contended that such confracts became mortgages by virtue of the

racets became mortgages by virtue of the subsequent law?

This attempted lien stands upon the same footing as a mortgage so far as the rights of the church is concerned.

If the legislature can by this act give additional liens other than existed under the old law as to contracts made prior to the new law, then the legislature can convertany contract made prior to the new law into a lien or incumbrance upon any of the property of the contracting parties. To give to the states such a power would strike down the foundation of law and all human right. tion of law and all human right.

The contract with the Trinity church people having been made prior to the enactment of the law of 1881, the liens of materialmen provided for under that law can only be exercised under contracts made subsequent to

the law and therefore do not apply to the contract made by these people.

Non Obstante veredicto judgment for defendants dismissing bill at cost of plaintiffs.

The usual weekly meeting for young men occurs this evening at 8 o'clock. Bring your friends with you. Applications for memberhip are being made daily. Several have already been received this week. Those wishing to join the association should hand in their

names before the monthly meeting, to be held next Monday evening. Secretary Joplin has entered upon a systematic canvass of the city for the building fund and will devote his whole time to this for the next three months. Meanwhite Mr. Samuel C. Tuthill, who has been elected assistant secretary will

have charge of the office.

Scranton, Pa., with a population of 50,000 has a Y. M. C. A. building and lot costing \$70,000. The Elmira, N. Y. association has an

offer from a non resident of \$10,000 towards a new association building. Mrs. Penfield, of Rockford, Ill., having contributed to the support of the local association for the past ten years shows her appreciation of the work by giving to the association for a new building a full lot

worth over \$4,000. Without an equal- Union sewing ma-

Personal Paragraphs. Gen. J. C. McBride, ex-postmaster of Lincoln, is in the city.

Charles C. Parmele, of Plattsmouth, registered at the Millard last evening. K. E. Valentine, son of ex-Congress-man Valentine of West Point, is at the

C. W. Hubbard, of the Sioux Falls Granite company, Sioux Falls, D. T., is at the Millard. Newton E. Barkalow, of Denver, of Barkalow Bros., is in the city, stopping

at the Millard. Miss Allie McBride arrived in the city

Miss Allie McBride arrived in the city yesterday to attend her sister, who is lying ill at the Cozzens.

F. L. Brown, Hastings; F. M. Gilmore, Fullerton; William Dillon and Mason Gregg, Lincoln, and H. D. Clement and wife, Fremont, are at the Paxton.

A. E. Marriott, recently of Chicago, succeeds Mr. Freeman as night clerk of the Millard hotel. Mr. Marriott is welcomed to the list of genial gentlemen of his craft in Omaha.

his craft in Omaha.

Mr. Reeves, a well known live stock commission dealer of Indianapolis, was in the city yesterday looking up the live stock business with a view of establishing

himself in the business here. John Grant, western superintendent of the Barber Asphalt company, is welcomed home after a winter's visit in Washington. He reports that congress is behaving itself and Trinidad still gems

the tropic seas. The carnival committee sent to Mr. Parkhurst, the civil engineer who lost his leg coasting on Dodge street some weeks ago, an elegant assortment of flowers. The course of the carnival ran by the Child's hospital and Mr. Parkhurst watched the festivities awhile from his

Railway Notes and Personals. Several carnival parties from this city and Council Bluffs are preparing to take

advantage of the cheap excursions to St. Paul during the next thirty days. John Keene, general western stock agent of the Milwaukee, has returned from attendance upon the stockmen's convention at Denver.

Twenty thousand pounds of salmon are sold in London every day, on the average, three-quarters of which come from Scotland and half the rest from Ireland.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Winding Up of the Discussion in the Senate Neville's important ruling in the case of on the Dakota Bill.

A VOTE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

Mr. Bland's Resolution Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury as to Why He Has Discriminated Against the Silver Dollar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The chair laid before the senate a letter from the attorney general, asking for an additional appropriation of \$50,000 for jurors for United States courts, and \$135,000 for witnesses. It was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Among the measures reported favorably from the committees, was a resolution by Mr. Frye, reported as he believed "with unanimity" from the committee on foreign relations, declaring it to be the opinion of the senate that congress ought not to provide for a joint commission of Great Britain and United States in relation to the fisheries. It

was placed on the calendar.

The chair then placed before the senate the resolution as submitted yesterday by Mr. Riddleberger, and the substitute for it submitted by Mr. Pugh, relating to the relations between the president and senate in regard to information and papers affecting government officers suprendent or analysis.

officers suspended or appointed.

Mr. Edmunds said that practically but four weeks of the session was left for business.

The resolution offered embraced no practical question, only a mooted question, and would be time enough to debate the questi which it became a practical question. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Riddleberger addressed the chair.
The chair said the question was not debatable.
Mr. Riddleberger criticised Mr. Edmunds'

motion in view of the fact that he (Edmunds) had first debated the matter and then moved to shut off debate. He asked that he e allowed to answer Mr. Edmunds, remarks.
Mr. Hale asked that Mr. Riddleberger

Mr. Hale asked that Mr. Riddleberger might have unanimous consent to make some remarks.

By unanimous consent Mr. Riddleberger was allowed to proceed. He did not object to the first three sections of Mr. Pugh s resolution. If these were not introduced as a substitute for his (Riddleberger's) resolution, he would accept them, but when it came to the remaining sections, he differed with Mr. Pugh. His (Riddleberger's) resolution merely involved two propositions, namely.

Pugh. His (Riddleberger's) resolution merely involved two propositions, namely, that we had no right to require from the president the reason for removals or suspensions of officers, but we had the right to demand of him any reasons or papers or proofs going to question appointments. As to the rest of Mr. Pugh's resolution as to "public policy," etc. Mr. Riddleberger saw no necessity for Mr. Pugh's professed ignorance of parliamentary laws, but inquired of the chair if the motion to lay on inquired of the chair if the motion to lay on the table was out of debate.
The Chair—It has that effect. Further than that the chair cannot express an opin-

ion.

Mr. Pugh—I should never have offered the resolution if the question had not been pre-sented by a leading republican.

Mr. Conger made a point of order, that if the question was not open to all to debate, he objected to further diacussion of the subject.

Mr. Pugh said that as a motion had been made to lay the resolution on the table, and as the motive and purpose of the motion are manifest, I have no objection to the motion

Mr. Riddleberger had no objection if there were no prefatory remarks.

The motion to lay on the table was then

A bill was passed for the benefit of the A bill was passed for the benent of the states of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, California, Kansas and Nevada, and the territories of Washington and Idaho. It provides that in case of loss of the original vouchers required by law for the settlement of claims by the states and territories named. the secretary of war may accept copies there-of, properly certified by the state of territorial

officers.

At 2 o'clock the Dakota bill was placed before the senate, and Mr. Logan took the floor. He differed materially, he said, with the senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) and the senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) in regard to the question under consideration. Fourteen states had been admitted under the force of coupling age, and also described. force of enabling acts, and eleven states without enabling acts. Congress, therefore, was free to adopt either course according to the circumstances which in each case might seem best adapted to the public good. What was the substantial objection to Dakota's was the substantal objection to Dakota's admission? By reading a paragraph from Mr. Butler's speech we might get a glimpse—at least, a shadow—of the real objection. The meaning of the objection was that if Dakota were admitted it would give three electoral votes to the republican strength at the next presidential election. He inquired of Mr. Butler whether that was not the rej.

Butler whether that was not the point.

If. Butler defined it, and said he had already declared that even if the political complexion of Dakota were democratic he would have felt obliged to oppose its admission under the present aspect of its applica-Mr. Logan said that when the republicans

Mr. Logan said that when the republicans wanted anything the idea of the senator from South Carolina was that it was wanted by a "clique." Mr. Logan's idea was that without regard to the politics of a territory it should be admitted when it nad the necessary population and other considerations. Mr. Logan regretted to be obliged, in the absence of Mr. Vest, to refer to some of that senator's remarks. He (Logan) wanted to know if any great harm was done the congress of the United States if a man happened to mention the fact that ex-union soldiers inhabited Dakota. Some extraordinary finerenees had been drawn from the reference by Mr. Harrison to ex-union soldiers in connection with the population of Dakota. Mr. Logan said his reference was more in sorrow than anyer but he could not more in sorrow than auger, but he could not forbear saying that it was not north of the line that bitterness was found or injustice inculcated. Il was not north of the line that line that bitterness was found or injustice inculcated. Il was not north of the line that it was sought to deprive people of their votes. The objections to Dakota were part of a great scheme to keep republican states out till democratic states could be brought in also. That was a repetition of the old priniple of "slave" and "free" states. Mr. ogan read from the Charleston News and Courier an article advocating the enactment of property qualifications for voting. There, he said, was a proposition to deprive the mass of the people of the right of suffrage. The senator from South Carolina laughs, said Mr. Logan. I don't see why you should not laugh, because that is the only way you are going to control that country after a while. The start of democracy had been in South Carolina.

Yes, said Mr. Butler, while the distinguished senator from Hilmois (Mr. Logan) was a leader of that party.

Not a leader, replied Mr. Logan, I was a follower and followed so far behind that I got left. [Great laughter and applause in the galleries.]

The attempt to keep out Dakota Mr. Logan

galleries.)
The attempt to keep out Dakota Mr. Logan characterized as part of a great scheme to keep out the states that send republicans to congress. He appealed to the justice and magnanimity of the senators to give ear to the voice of an energetic and enterprising people who were applying for admission to the United States.

the United States.

Mr. Morgan opposed the admission of Dakota under the present conditions. He thought the senate was asked to admit a new state merely for the purpose of admitting the office holders that had been sent here. The patriotism that had been so much referred to had in it a strong flaver of self-interest. Mr. Harrison then took the floor and gave notice that he would ask the senate to bring the bill to a vote to-morrow. The senate then adjourned.

House. Washington, Feb. 3.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from the postmaster general in response to the house resolution calling for information as to what changes should be made in the law regulating compensation to railroad companies for carrying mails. The postmaster general states that up to the present time he has been unable to form any clear opinion as to the changes to be made in the law. At a future day he states he will be able to place before the house all the information which the inquiries which have been instituted and are approaching completion, will afford. Referred.

Mr. Bland, from the committee on coinage, Mr. Bland, from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, desired to report back the resolution offered by him Monday last, calling on the secretary of the treasury for certain information relative to silver circulation. The resolution quoted at length from the address made by President Coe of the American Bankers association, which de-

clares that the secretary of the treasury had acted in concert with the New York Clearing House association to maintain a gold standard until congress could convene. The resolution was then tead as follows:

Whereas, Near the close of the second session of the Forty-Eighth congress to-wit: On the 26th day of February, 1885, this house refused by a decided vote to consider the theu pending proposition looking to the suspension of the colnage of silver dollars, therefore be it

be it

Resolved by this bouse. That the secretary of the treasury be and he is hereby requested to inform this house whether or not any such agreement or arrangement was effected by the management of the treasury department with the clearing house committee in New York, or with any other association or person as alleged in the address of Mr. Coe, and if so, by what authority of law such airangement was made and carried out, and further, to inform this house what amount of silver dollars were in the treasury on the fourth day of March last unrepresented by outstanding certificates, and what amount of silver certificates were in circulation, what onistanding certuicates, and what amount of silver certificates were in circulation, what amount of such dollars are now in the treas-ury unrepresented by onistanding certifi-cates, and what amount of such certificates are in circulation; also, what amount of sil-ver dollars were in the treasury on the fourth day of March last that could have been apday of March last that could have been ap-plied in the payment of the interest bearing debt and other dues of the government, and what amount of such dollars now held in the treasury could be so applied; also, what amount of silver certificates are held in the treasury that could be reissued; also, what amount of interest bearing debt is now what the call and will the save relies be subject to call, and will the same policy be pursued in the payment of the silver coin and other public dues in the future as in the past. Mr. Morrison would not object to the reso-Intion, but thought it went too far in asking what was to be the policy of the treasury de-

Mr. Bland replied that the past policy of the administration was to know, and it was proper that congress should know whether it was to be pursued or not.

Mr. Randall inquired if there was any way of getting in a motion to strike out the clause in regard to the future policy of the administration. The policy of the administration could be judged by its acts.

The speaker replied that he would exam-

ine the resolution to see whether the clauses were divisable.
Mr. He witt asked if it would be in order

Mr. He witt asked if it would be in order to recommit with instructions.

The Speaker—That's in order.

Mr. Hewitt—Then I move to recommit the resolution with an instruction to the committee to strike out that portion which asks the secretary of the treasury to define the policy of the administration.

The motion to recommit was lost—yeas 88, noes 163, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Morrison, from the committee on ways and means, reported a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury to report to the house the total amount applied to the sinking fund between June 30, 1884, and July 1, 1885, and under what dates and in what several amounts the same was applied. amounts the same was applied. The following committee reports were sub-

By Mr. Cobb of Indiana, from the commit-tee on public lands—To forfeit the Atlantic & Pacific land grant. Placed on the house

& Pacific land grant. Placed on the house calendar.

By Mr. Springer, from the committee on territories—To annex a portion of the territory of Idaho to Washington territory. Placed on the house calendar.

By Mr. James, from the committee on labor—To prohibit any officer of the government from hiring or contracting out the labor of prisoners. Placed on the house calendar. In the morning hour the house resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. Crisp in the chair, consideration of the bill to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels.

Pending action, the committee rose, and the house again resolved itself into commit-tee of the whole, Mr. Hammond in the chair. the house again resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Hammond in the chair.

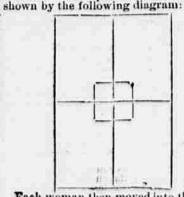
On the bill relating to the taxation of fractional parts of a gallon of distilled spirits. Mr. Mills offered an amendment, providing that all taxes imposed by this act shall be pald in standard silver coin, and using this amendment as his text, he addressed the committee on the entire silver question. It silver was stricken down, he said, then the value of all the products of labor would decrease just one half. Whenever prices were falling money would go out of circulation.

There was no such course in existence as contraction of the volume of circulation. When this contraction was brought about then would come sorrow to the bosoms of the people, tears to their cheeks, and hunger, want and starvation. That was what the advocates of scarce money were urging coning men. In conclusion Mr. Mills said this scourge which is sought to be visited on the people of the United States comes from cold marble and phlegmatic avariee, which seeks to impale the whole country on a bed of suffering in order to gratify its lust for gold. In this impale the whole country on a bed of suffering in order to gratify its lust for gold. In this hour, fraught with peril to the whole country, labor appeals to the unpurchased representatives of the American people. Let us stand up and call the battle on, and never leave the field until the people's money shall be restored to its full value. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Butterworth briefly discussed the provisions of the pending bill, and approved it as being discussed the provisions of the committee arose and the house adjourned. mpale the whole country on a bed of suffering

Union machine has automatic tensions. The Union sews backwards or forwards.

A woman unmarried and 21 years old, has the right to take up land, and in Dakota many have availed themselves of this privilege by acquiring pre-emption or tree claims. Betrothed couples from the east sometimes take up adjoining claims and then marry and settle down on 480 acres. One of the conditions of the law, however, is that any one taking up a claim shall live on it for six months. A significant commentary on the inge-nuity of girl pioneers may, according to the Milwaukee Sentinel, be found in the novel scheme which four of them, who wanted to take up claims, adopted to meet this requirement. Taking up a section of 640 acres they built a cabin on it containing four corner rooms, the center of the house being just over the point



Each woman then moved into the room located on her 166 acres and yet enjoyed the society of her companions. They all provided themselves with revolvers, but as a rule women on the prairies are as safe as those who live in large cities.

The noiseless Union sewing machine. Light running Union sewingmachine

A Berlin woman attempted to kill her-self by drinking five ounces of kerosene. She became unconscious, but was fully restored to health in three or four days. Union Sewing Mac inc, 206 N. 16th St.

Card of Thanks. We hereby wish to express our heart-felt thanks to Dr. Ebener, Messrs. Julius Schroeder and his son, and to Messrs. Witman and Hembke and other friends at Millard for their kind and prompt as-

Self-threading-Union sewing machine

tunate son Heary, when meeting with the accident on Jan. 24th. JOHN H. F. LEHMANN AND WIFE. The U. P. band will give their third an-nual masquerade ball February 10th, at Light Guards and Metrepolitan hall.

sistance and attention shown our unfor

Raymond & Campbell are prepared to furnish and drive piling in any quantity for foundations. Quick time a specialty. Office room 8, Barker block, 15th, near

A Chat About Stenographers and Type-Writers.

"We women are fast getting the better of you men," said a bright, chatty girl to a San Francisco Chronicle reporter. "We are superceding you everywhere as stenographers, telegraph and telephone operators, copyists and type-writers.
"There is quite an army of girls employed in the insurance, law and and telegraph offices and the wholesale houses of Their number is constantly incity. Their number is constantly in-creasing, too. We work cheaper than the men; that's the reason why we are working ourselves into the men's places. We can afford to do it, too. You see almost all the girls live at home. They don't play billiards, smoke cigars nor drink cocktails—things that most of the men do. Then, you know when a girl goes out to the theater or anywhere else she usually has an es-cort who foots the bill. She is not expected to go into a saloon and treat to the drinks or two-bits eigars when she meets old friends. She just gives a hug and kiss, which is conventional and don't cost a cent. Besides, you see most of the steno graphers and type-writers have short them a good deal of leisure at home, and this time they utilize in mend-ing their dresses and trimming their bonnets and doing all sorts of things to make themselves presentable without being extravagant. self trim all my hats and make my own underclothes, though they are so cheap now that there's but little saving in buy ing the raw material instead of the ready made garments. No salaried young man, nor any other kind that I know of, does anything of this sort. It's such a big sav-ing, too. Just for these reasons a girl makes really as much on a salary of \$50 a month as a man does on \$75, and the chances are largely that she will save more. This is about equalized, though, in one way, for employers as a rule will only give a giri \$50 for what they would give a man \$75 for doing, the hasty, mean things. But, anyhow, they give the girls the work and save the difference. "Some houses, however, pay their girls

surance companies pay good salaries, and Wells, Fargo & Co. and the railroad companies are quite liberal. But the girls that get high salaries have to be very good short-hand writers and expert operators on the type-writer, and are obliged to work real hard. I know one girl employed in a wholesale liquor house who gets \$100 a month, but she has to work just as hard as she can from 9 till 5 o'clock. She is quick and intelli-gent, and does her work just as well as iny man could. I get \$75 a month, I work an hour less every day. I have to work like a good fellow, though, while I'm at it. But we and a few others are exceptional cases. Most of the female stenographers and type-writers get from \$40 to \$60 a mouth. You see many of them are incompetent to do rapid work, and the houses that employ them are just as well suited, for, while they need the services of a stenographer, a poor one will answer the purpose just as well as a good one. But wherever there is lots of work to be done quickly the pay is always good. Women are meaner than men about some thing in the matter of getting work. Many of them will go and the stenographers might form a protective union. But a woman does not care the snap ot her tinger for the rights of labor, or for anything else, when she wants a place. Now don't you go and tell who told you this, for if you do all the stenographers will be pulling my hair out. The telegraph and telephone girls get the poorest pay of anybody in the city. Some of them only get \$20 a month, poor things! Employers treat their female employes very nicely except in the matter of wages, and the male employes take the cue from those above them. It would not do, you know, for employers to take women of doubtful character into the confidence of their business affairs, for you are aware that stenographers get to know a great deal about the business of their houses. The more modest and lady-like a girl is the better chance she has to keep her place. Employers will not tolerate too much familiarity between their male and female employes, and any scandal about a girl is almost sure to cause her discharge Now, I guess I've told you about enough to set all the girls talking for a week.

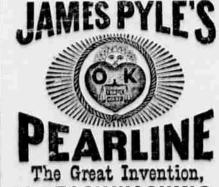
Union Sewing Machine, 206 N. 16th St I have the agency at Omaha for the sale of large blocks of lands in Keith and sale of large blocks of lands in Kelfn and Cheyenne counties, Nebraska, and in Wyoming. Also of lots in Schuyler, Kimball, Paxton, Big Springs, Sidney, Potter, Denver Junction (Colorado) Alder (Hall Co) and other points. W. H. Green, Over 1st Nat'l Bank.

If you buy lumber anywhere without first getting Hoaglands prices you will

A Beautiful Store. The finest and most complete Art Store west of Chicago is Hospe's, 1513 Douglas.

Notice to Gentlemen Getting clothes made to order. After a trip to Europe for six months I have re-turned to Omaha to be re-established in the Merchant Tailoring business at 1414
Farnam St., up-stairs. I have received a
nice line of goods and can suit everybody
in patterns. Hoping to see my old customers and a good many new ones.
Yours truly, S. Morrenson,
Up-stairs. 1414 Farnam St. 1414 Farnam St. Up-stairs.

The state of Iowa now has a floating debt in the shape of outstanding warrants amounting to something over half



For EASY WASHING IN HARD OR SOFT. HOT OR COLD WATER and particularly adapted to Warm Climates No family, rich or poor, should be without it.

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Sold by all Grocers, but beware of vile imi

tations. PEARLENE is manufactures

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IN VALUABLE FARM LANDS, FARMING AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, FARM WA-CHINERY, CUTLERY, WATCHES AND PLATED WARE, SEWING MACHINES, FIRE ARMS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, BOOKS, ALBUMS AND OTHER AR-TICLES FOR FAMILY USE.

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The universal satisfaction which our cooperative premium system has given during the past six years, as evidenced by the steady and rapid increase of our subscription lists warrants the continuance of the method of mutual division of our advertising income between the publishers of the BEE and their patrons. Every subscriber has an interest in our advertising patronage which becomes more valuable and profitable in proportion to the increase in the number of subscribers. With over 25,000 names on our weekly books, our advertising columns command such high rates that we can readily procure almost every class of valuble article in exchange. Our premium list for this year is way ahead of all our former offers in every respect and we guarantee that every article named in the list will be impartially awarded and distributed among the subscribers to the Weekly Bee.

The following premiums will be distributed on

# SATURDAY, MARCH 13th, 1886. Positively No Postponement

These premiums will be distributed impartially by a committee selected by the subscribers present at the time the award is made.

All articles that can be sent by mail will be forwarded postpaid to the subscriber's address. Articles to be shipped by express or freight will be forwarded to their destination with freight payable by the party to whom the article is awarded.

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One 80 acre Farm in Beuna Vista county, Iowa \$1,000 00
One 80 acre Farm in Benton county, Kansas \$800 00
One 40 acre Farm in Knox county, Nebraska \$400 00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FARM

MACHINERY. One 32 inch J. I. Case Thresher and 12 Horse Power.
One New McCormick Steel Harvester and Binder.
One 6 hole Geared Mounted Sheller and Horse Power.
One 2 hole Trump Self Feeding Sheller and Power.
One 2 hole Cyclone Geared Sheller, complete with Power.
One Mishawaka Combined Corn Sheller and Grinder.
One 2 hole Canton Corn Sheller. One 2-hole Canton Corn Sheller One Keystone Pride Corn Sheller, Packer Patent One Reystone Fride Corn Sheller, Packer Fatent
One Peerless Hand Corn Sheller.
One Road Buggy, A. J. Simpson's make.
One Side Bar Buggy.
One No. 4 Elliptic Spring Buggy, Hiram W. Davis & Co. (Cincinnati, O.) make..
One5 Ton Chicago Double Beam Wagon Seale
One Bain Farm Wagon
One Moline Farm Wagon
One Moline Farm Wagon

One Moline Farm Wagon...
One No. 4 Chicago Grinding Mill.... One Moline Farm Wagon
One No. 4 Chicago Grinding Mill.
One No. 3
One No. 4 Foos Scientific Grinding Mill.
One "Clipper" Power Grinder.
One Buckeye Feed Mill.
One Combined Lister and Drill
One Trojan Mower.
One Flying Dutchman, Jr., Sulky Plow
One Flying Dutchman, Jr., Sulky Plow
One Buford Wheel Automatic Self-lift Sulky Plow
One Buford Wheel Automatic Self-lift Sulky Plow
One Weir Self-lift Sulky Plows, each \$50
One Weir Self-lift Sulky Plow
One No. 2 14 inch Keystone Disc Harrow with Seeder Attachments.
One Hoosier Force Feed Broadcast Seeder.
One 2-horse Evans Planter.
One Bradley's Combined Iron Beam Lister and Drill
Two Johnson & Field No. 2 Warehouse Fanning Mills, each \$50
Two Johnson & Field No. 2 Farm Fanning Mills, each \$50
Six S. Freeman & Sons Fanning Mills, each \$30
Six S. Freeman & Sons Fanning Mills, each \$30
One Bradley's Duplex Adjustable Arch Walking Cultivator with iron beam.
One New Western Spring Cultivator
One Canton Cultivator, balance frame
One Canton Cultivator, balance frame
One Weir Tongueless Cultivator One Canton Cultivator, balance frame
One Weir Tongueless Cultivator
One 2-horse Champion Hay Rake
One D 10 15-inch cut Steel Beam Plow.
Two sets Double Farm Harness, each \$30.
One Single Farm Harness.
One Underground Iron Force Pump
Two Frank Ward
"" cach \$12.
Two "" " \$8
Six 7-foot Farm Favorite Pumps, each \$7.20.
Two Grebe Hay Sweeps, each \$20.
Two Grebe Stalk Rakes, each \$18.
One 14-foot Iron Frame Seeder

One 14-foot Iron Frame Seeder ..... MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

One Emerson Grand Upright Piano.....

One Fine Parlor Organ..... One Parlor Organ..... LIVE STOCK, One Jersey Bull Caff, subject to register.

One Pair Poland China Pigs, subject to register. One Pair Poland China Pigs. One Jersey Red Sow..... HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC.

One Elegant Parlor Set Furniture...
One Elegant Chamber Set, furnished by Dewey & Stone, Omaha.
Twenty Elegant "Union" Parlor Sewing Machines, each 875... Twenty Elegant "Union" Parior Sewing Machines, each \$60.

Ten Sewing Machines, each \$60.

Six full sets Franklin Lightning Rods complete, each \$25.

One first-class Cook Stove.

One first-class Hard Coal Base Burner.

Twenty bolts Standard Muslin, each \$7.

One Suit of Clothes, furnished by Cahn Bros, of Omaha.

One Overcoat, furnished by Cahn Bros, of Omaha.

One Overcoat, furnished by Cahn Bros, of Omaha.

Tifteen packages Fresh Crackers and Cakes from McUlurg Cracker Co., each \$5.

Two Orders for Plants, each \$10.00.

SILVERWARE, ETC. Thirty Silver Hunting Case Watches, each \$25
Two Gold \$100
Twenty dozen Silver Plated Tea Spoons, each \$5
Twenty sets Table Tea Service
One set Knives and Forks

5000 sets Plated Spoons, etc. GUNS AND TOOLS.

Ten Real Twist, Patent Breech, Oiled Stock, Double-barrel Shotguns, each \$12...

Five Real English Twist, Fine, Extra Heavy, Breech, Bar Locks, Double-barrel Shotguns, each \$10...

One No. 2 Green River Drill...

One No. 5 "Screw Plate... \$120 00 BOOKS.

One Set Chambers' Encyclopædia, sheep binding.
One Set Chambers' Encyclopædia, cloth binding.
Ten Sets Dickens', Thackeray's and Scott's Works, each \$25.
One Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary.
One Set Brewer's Reference Library, 3 volumes.
One Set Prescott's History of Mexico, 3 volumes.
One Set Colonial Days, Etc., 3 volumes.
One "Home Topics"
One "Home Topics"
Thirty Farmer's Record and Account Books, each \$3
Five Fine Albums, each \$5
Two "Plush, each \$7
Two Fine Large Albums, Plush, each \$15
One " 

200 Poetical Works at 82.50..... This is neither a new nor experimental scheme, but will be our sixth successive annual promium distribution, the first having taken place in the winter of 1879-1880. While it may seem incredible that we can afford to furnish a metropolitan weekly for two dollars a year, give to every subscriber a premium worth at least one dollar, and to include among these premiums several hundred articles valued at from five dollars to one thousand dollars each, we are in condition to honestly carryon every promise or obtagation which we assume and still derive fair returns from the context.

every promise or obligation which we assume and still derive fair returns from the paper. Nearly all the large premiums were secured in exchange for advertising. The most costly articles we have traded for so as to involve only a comparatively small outlay in cash. For instance, our lands were bought of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company and they take out \$1,000 of the purchase price in advertising. The same is true of the Case threshing machine, for which we pay less than one-fourth of the retail price in eash and balance in advertising. Many other machines we have on the list are purchased without paying out any money. The minor premiums, such as books, albums, cutlery, plated spoons, etc., are bought in very large quantities at wholesale prices and with liberal discounts. The margin between what we pay out for premiums, postage and incidental expenses is large tween what we pay out for premiums, postage and incidental expenses is large enough to leave us a fair subscription price for the paper. Our list contains the the names of thousands of subscribers who have patronized us for many years. They attest that we have kept faith with our patrons and enjoy their full confidence. We could not afford to do otherwise. The BEE is now in its lifteenth year, and its founder and editor during all these years is also the principal proprietor. He has a reputation at stake, and could not be a party to a disreputable or fraudulent scheme without being rained, and destroying his paper which now occupies the front rank

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