APPEAL TO IRELAND'S ALLIES

President Egan's Views on the Present Parliamentary Crisis.

SATISFIED WITH THE CABINET.

Hearing in the Burr Disbarment Case—Woolworth's Argument for the Accused—Court and Other Capital Notes.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

President Egan of the Irish National League expresses himself as much pleased with the make-up of the new British cabinet. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, he says, is a pronounced home-ruler, and a man of strong courage and sound opinion. The office is by far the most important in the cabinet to Irishmen, but unfortunately it has mainly in the past been filled by men who have allowed themselves, unconsciously perhaps, to become the tools of the members of the permanent government. Morley, Mr. Eagan thinks, is a man who will rule, instead of being ruled. H. C. H. Childers, home secretary, is another liberal minded man of force and ability. For the first time in the history of England, that is in its modern history, two Catholics have been called to high places, the Marquis of Ripon as first lord of the admiralty, and Charles Russell as attorney general. About the only appointment in which the queen's hand can be seen is that of Earl Roseberry as secretary for foreign affairs, an office in which Her Majesty takes more interest, and comes nearer ruling, than all the other branches of the government combined. It was Gladstone's desire at first to put Earl Granville in that place, but the queen made such a vigorous protest that the "grand old man" concluded to pacify her by making Granville secretary for the colonies.

John P. Sutton, of Quebec; the successor of Roger Walsh, as secretary of the league, is making his office with Mr. Egan. Yesterday the BEE man found Mr. Sutton busy mailing to friends of the cause copies of the following circular:

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE—Offices of President and Secretary—LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 5, 1886.—To Officers and Members of Branches: The executive of the league is now in correspondence with Mr. Parnell, with the object of arranging a date for holding a national convention, and as soon as his views can be ascertained, and a date named, we will at once communicate with you; meantime, we earnestly request that you will renew and increase your exertions in furthering the holy cause in which we are engaged.

We are now face to face with the most critical situation that has yet arisen in the affairs of Ireland. A very few months may see the restoration of our native parliament, or may witness our country once more under the lash of coercion regime. We must be ready to render practical assistance to our brothers in Ireland in whatever contingency may arise. No Irishman worthy of the name should, or will, hold back at such a time. We urgently call upon all branches of the league to be up and doing, and we beg all friends of the cause, wherever there are no branches, to organize and report to the secretary of the league. On the promptness of your action will depend in a great measure the outcome of the present crisis.

From the cable reports we read that a leading organ of English political opinion in London says: "The falling off in American donations to the league funds will bring Mr. Parnell to the point of conforming his demands to what Englishmen may justly grant." What will be your answer to this impudent prophecy? We doubt not but that it will be prompt and effective.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK EGAN, President.
CHARLES O'REILLY, Treasurer.
JOHN P. SUTTON, Secretary.

ATTORNEY BURR'S CASE.

Soon after the release of Simmerman, the Minden murderer, on habeas corpus proceedings last fall, Attorney General Leese made application to the state supreme court for the disbarment of L. C. Burr, Simmerman's attorney, for contempt and official misconduct. The court appointed Messrs. Cowin of Omaha, Hayward of Nebraska City, Harwood of Lincoln, Ragan of Hastings, and Ewing of Central City, a committee to ascertain the facts, and report on February 9. Last evening the committee met at the Commercial hotel, Messrs. Cowin, Hayward and Ewing being present. Attorney General Leese declined to attend, but submitted a brief, setting forth his charges against Burr, and citing numerous authorities in support of disbarment. By stipulation the case was laid before the committee on the law pleadings, Commissioner Saville's testimony, and the application for the writ of habeas corpus. Hon. J. M. Woolworth of Omaha appeared for Burr, making a very forcible and eloquent argument. Mr. Woolworth contended that his client was not guilty of contempt because Simmerman's case had been removed to the federal courts on a writ of error, and that, though the prisoner was in the custody of the sheriff, the latter was acting as agent of the United States, and that the state court had no jurisdiction. Referring to the charge of misconduct, Mr. Woolworth said that the statutes expressly provided that in case where the life and liberty of a client was concerned his attorney must be left free to act as his judgment may dictate, untrammelled by fear or favor. Mr. Burr, he was willing to admit, had acted unwisely, but it was merely an error of judgment and not an intentional wrong. The whole proceedings were conducted openly in the presence of a number of citizens, and there was no collusion between Burr and Saville, as the latter had sworn he never met or heard of Burr before he appeared and demanded the writ. The whole argument was ingenious and made a strong impression on the committee, who will report their opinion to the state court about Wednesday next.

TRACING LOST REAL ESTATE.

Joseph Oakes is the plaintiff in a rather peculiar action just commenced in the district court under the title of Joseph Oakes vs R. S. Blumenthal, Jesse Blumenthal and the Missouri Pacific railway. In October last, Blumenthal, then the owner of certain real estate in this city, was sued by Oakes, who recovered a judgment for the amount claimed. An execution was issued and returned by the sheriff endorsed "no property." Now Oakes comes into court and alleges that Blumenthal transferred the realty, without consideration, to another party, who transferred it back to Blumenthal's wife. Later it was condemned by the Missouri Pacific for right of way and appraised at $2,600, no part of which has yet been paid. Oakes claims that this is $600 more than the defendants are allowed by the exemption law, and wants judgment for that amount and as much more as the court will give him.

Austin Riley has become plaintiff in error in an action against David Wise & Co. to reverse the proceedings in Justice Cochrane's court by which Wise obtained a judgment for $194.

BRIEF MENTION.

Thursday afternoon Chris Kennedy, an elderly farmer living seven miles south of Lincoln, fell a victim to the blandishments of an Eleventh street siren who sails under the name of Mrs. Stivers. Kennedy accompanied the woman to her room, where her alleged husband came in and found them in flagrante delicto. Kennedy was arrested on a charge of adultery and bound over, after a rather unsavory examination, to answer at the district court. Kennedy owns a large farm, and the opinion prevails that the Stivers laid a plan to entrap the old man and blackmail him, they thinking that he would offer to pay well rather than go to jail.

Mrs. Kate Conkley was convicted in Judge Parker's court Thursday of obstructing the windows of her saloon, and fined $25 and costs.

Michael Miller, an aged resident, died Thursday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Julia Miller, 1127 U street.

The Pleasant Hour club gave one of their recherche parties at Temple hall last evening.

John C. Bonnell has given up his position in the B. & M. headquarters, sold his property here, and gone to Chicago to live. The move was a very quiet one, and no reasons are assigned for it.

Nat Brown started for Omaha yesterday with his horses Van Duke and Rowdy, having decided to become a resident of the metropolis. Van Duke will be kept at Joe Withrow's barn on Harney street. He is a handsome Hambletonian, four times inbred to the old hero of Chester, being by Rys Duke by Hambletonian; dam Indian Maid by Saturn, a grandson of Hambletonian. Rys Duke's dam was Peggy by Iron Duke, and he by Hambletonian. Rowdy is a clever young trotter, and Brown intends to fit him for campaigning this year.

Israel P. Livingstrom has filed with Clerk Sizer his intentions of becoming a citizen of the United States.

The Bohannon case has been placed on the docket of the United States supreme court for hearing at the March term. It will came up on motion of Attorney General Leese to dismiss proceedings.

It is at last definitely settled that the Fitzgerald Hose company will send a team of twenty-four men to the New Orleans tournament. Mr. John Fitzgerald is to furnish transportation both ways, and other citizens of Lincoln, under the gentle pressure brought to bear by Ed Sizer, have subscribed $500, which will pay all necessary expenses. The boys have been in training in their hall on Tenth street all winter, and are in excellent condition.

STATE ARRIVALS.

J. H. Showalter, Fremont; J. M. Woolworth, Omaha; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Woods, Miss Nellie Post, York; J. C. and M. Morrisey, Plattsmouth; U. S. Harding Nebraska City; C. S. Alling, Seward; F. M. Orton, Syracuse; Gus States, Valparaiso; J. H. Caister, Omaha.

The Grand Jury.

The grand jury was yesterday considering the case of Frank Keene, the young man arrested by the Law and Order League for selling tickets. The cases of Donald Allen and John L. Gideon, the B. & M. ticket forgers, came up for consideration, also.

Two witnesses in the Cummings case have been examined. Detective Emery, testified as to the manner in which he had divided his rewards with the marshal, and Jailor Joe Miller in regard to the release of Beveridge.

The case of the Swede, Peterson, who was doing a wholesale business in stealing horses and cattle, will come up for consideration to-day. A number of witnesses in the case from Florence have been subpoenaed.

Agent James, of the Law and Order League said yesterday that he should endeavor to have the grand jury indict Morrisey, the expressman charged with cruelty to his wife, for murder in the second degree.

A Small Attachment.

Josephine Burr began an attachment suit in the district court yesterday against Schlesinger Bros., who conduct a flour and feed store on Thirteenth street. The amount of the lady's claim was $150, for rent. The papers were placed in the hands of Sheriff Coburn, who served them yesterday afternoon, attaching the scales of the firm and some other property.

Missing Bonds.

Bonds to the amount of $500 of school district No. 7 were forwarded to the state treasurer from Omaha January 6, for security. Yesterday it was learned from Superintendent Bruner that these bonds had never been heard from. The treasurer has failed to acknowledge their receipt, and it is a question whether or not they ever reached him. An investigation of the affair will be made at once.

Six Persons Made Happy.

Justice Anderson had a fat day yesterday in the wedding business. Six persons presented themselves in his office and were united in the happy bonds. The successful candidates were John J. Gillam and Lizzie Schnacke, Jorgen M. Vithen and Amalia P. M. J. Bursch, and William Schultz and Emma Ruhe.

Brevities.

The new saloon adjoining the opera house, in which ex-Sheriff Miller and Andy Moynahan are interested, was formally opened at noon yesterday.

Judge Neville of the district court was engaged yesterday in trying the case of Lewis Thomas vs. Geo. W. Forbes, a suit brought to recover $1,000 on an alleged illegal land transaction.

Marriage licenses were issued in the county court yesterday to Joseph Lang, aged 22, and Mary Wachtler, aged 20, and Ozro M. Pettey, aged 26, and Mrs. Lillie M. Ettleman, aged 20, all of Omaha.

"Senator" Mackey, the genial deputy clerk of the district court, is airing himself proudly these days with a pipe which he declares to be the latest, and "quite English, you know."

Coroner Drexel has received, as an unclaimed return, the letter which he had written to Mrs. Dora Myers, Hamburg, Germany, informing her of the death of her husband, John Myers. The man froze to death on the night of December 4, near the road-house, on the Florence road.

Major General Carnahan, of Indianapolis, Ind., arrived in the city last night to confer with the brethren of the uniformed rank of Knight of Pythias of this city. This gentleman is the grand head of all the uniformed knights (K. of P.) of the world.

John Jenkins, the newly appointed boiler inspector of the city, formally resigned his position in the mechanical draughting department of the Union Pacific yesterday, and received from his fellow employes a handsome gold watch charm inscribed with their testimonials of regard and esteem.

THIS UNRIVALLED SOUTHERN REMEDY IS WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN A SINGLE PARTICLE OF MERCURY OR ANY INJURIOUS MINERAL SUBSTANCE, BUT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

It Will Cure all Diseases Caused by Derangement of the Liver, Kidney and Stomach.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

At any time you feel your system needs cleansing, toning, regulating without violent purging, or stimulating without intoxicating take

Simmons Liver Regulator

PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

The Hard Fought Senate Fight Over Dakota's Admission Ended.

THE BILL PASSED YESTERDAY.

Voorhees the Only Democratic Senator Who Casts an Affirmative Vote on the Proposition—The Business of the House.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Among the petitions presented and appropriately referred were a number by Messrs. Hoar, Frye, Cullom, Conger, Dawes and Allison, from various assemblies of the Knights of Labor, praying congress to open the Oklahoma lands to settlement and to establish a territorial government over them.

On motion of Mr. Sewell the senate passed the bill heretofore introduced by amending the sections of the revised statutes relating to annual appropriations for the militia.

Mr. Blair, from the committee on education and labor, reported favorably Mr. Frye's bill to provide for appointment by the president of a commission of five persons to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic. It provides that the members of the commission shall be selected solely with reference to personal fitness and capacity for all honest, impartial and thorough investigation. It stipulates that all of them shall not be advocates of prohibitory legislation or of total abstinance, and they shall serve without salary. Their duties shall be to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, the social evil, public health and the general welfare of the people; to inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for preventing intemperance in the several states, and to report the results of their investigations to the president, to be by him presented to congress. It appropriates $10,000 for investigation expenses.

On Mr. Harrison's motion, the morning's business was laid aside and the Dakota bill taken up, on which Mr. Butler took the floor and said the senator from Indiana had either evaded or forgotten many facts bearing on the Dakota question. Mr. Butler charged that the opposition to Dakota had first come, not from the democratic side of the senate, but from the republican side, and quoted some remarks of Mr. Hale in a former congress to sustain his position.

Mr. McMillan believed Mr. Hale stood alone.

Mr. Butler did not care how that was. The senators from Illinois and Indiana said he had referred to the vote polled by South Carolina and other southern states, and compared these votes with the vote of Dakota. Mr. Butler had to assume that was done for the purpose of giving a sectional turn to the debate and arraying popular prejudice against the southern people. The southern states, Mr. Butler continued, had been under fire for a good many years. They survived heavier artillery than that turned against them now and would survive this. Whatever might be said against South Carolina, and no doubt she had made mistakes in the past and would make mistakes in the future, never, until the political friends of the senators had camped upon the fair bosom of that state had her officials been tainted with blemish or corruption. It had never happened until then that her officials had been compelled to fly from her borders to escape states prison, and while the degrading, disgraceful and humiliating spoliation had been going on, not one word of protest had come from the honorable senators on the other side who now arraigned South Carolina.

Mr. Logan said his attention had been directed to the vote of South Carolina because the senators from South Carolina (Butler) and Missouri (Vest) had complained that Dakota in 1884 had polled 55,000 votes, while on the adoption of the proposed constitution only 31,000 votes had been polled. He (Logan) had then called attention to the senator's own state (South Carolina) and showed that Dakota, with only a quarter of a million population, had polled 31,000 votes, while South Carolina, with a population of a million had only polled 91,000 votes, and he (Logan) had inquired whether, if explanation was required for Dakota, if explanation was not also required for South Carolina.

Mr. Butler replied that the explanation was that at the last election in South Carolina the political friends and allies of the senator from Illinois were industriously neglected. They had not been instructed or even approached by that senator. He (Butler) believed all the people of South Carolina, white and colored, were satisfied with their state government.

Mr. Logan remarked that nothing had been said by him about the state government of South Carolina.

Mr. Butler then inquired if the senator from Illinois (Logan) would in turn vouchsafe an explanation of the votes of some of the states that he (Butler) would mention. He inquired how it was that only 62 per cent of the votes of Illinois had gone to the poles at the last election, even with the favorite son of Illinois and the "Plumed Knight" both on the ticket.

Mr. Logan said the point first made by the senator from South Carolina had been that explanation was required why the vote had fallen off in Dakota. He (Logan) had explained that fact by showing that the democratic committee of the territory had notified the democrats not to participate in the vote. But even on the view of the senator from North Carolina if the vote had fallen off in South Carolina, Illinois, and other states, why should it not fall off in Dakota?

Mr. Butler said this did not explain the falling off in Illinois. He also asked why the "old reliable," solid, public institute of Vermont, under the leadership of the senator from that state (Edmunds), who was wild with enthusiasm for the success of the republican ticket [great laughter] had polled only 62 per cent of its vote, and even then that the senator's own town had for the first time in its history gone democratic? Also, why had Rhode Island, equally enthusiastic for the republican party, polled only 42 per cent of her vote for that party? And further, why in Maine, the home of the "Plumed Knight," but 60 per cent of the vote was cast for that popular ticket?

Mr. Logan—Will the senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Butler—I shall be through in a moment. Perhaps these things can be explained.

Mr. Logan—I was going to do it.

Mr. Butler—I shall be glad to hear the explanation in a moment.

It was amusing, Mr. Butler said, for the senators who had not, and in the nature of things could not, have presidential aspirations, to watch the contests going on between some of the senators of the other side. He had no doubt Dakota's vote would be a luscious plum for ambitious statesmen who were infected with the presidential fever. He referred to "our genial friend from Iowa" (Allison), who, he said, had "only got to cross over and shake the bush," and "who would bear watching." Referring to one of the Dakota gentlemen who opposed admission, Mr. Butler said that while some other men were lolling in their tents, he had been marching to the tune of his country.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Butler alluded to the pensions paid to union soldiers, and said he (Butler) had voted to pay millions upon millions of such pensions to the comrades of the senator from Illinois, while his (Butler's) comrades neither expected nor received a cent, but paid their share of the taxes. He did not complain of this. The comrades of that senator had been the victors; Butler's comrades had been the vanquished, and were entitled to no pension. The comrades of the senator from Illinois were entitled to the thanks and honor of the government. But the people had no right to be eternally flaunting their performance in the face of the country in order to excite prejudice against others.

Mr. Logan said he had not attacked the state of South Carolina. He had thought he was complimenting that state when he had said that South Carolina had always been in the fore front of democratic leadership. Logan commented on the references of Mr. Butler to the "lolling in their tents" of officers, "while soldiers were on the march." That remark, he said, was not just to the gentlemen on this side of the chamber.

Mr. Butler disclaimed having intended its application to any senator.

Mr. Logan recognized equal merit in all where there had been faithful service. In conclusion Mr. Logan repeated that whatever pretence may be made as to the reason for excluding Dakota, however the senators may "higgle" over words, the real reason was that it would have a republican majority. Men may argue as they please with flimsy pretexts that this was not the real source of difficulty, but the American people had an abiding sense of justice. They know that all the elements for statehood existed in Dakota; that it had the necessary population, and all the conditions of industry, energy and civilization. Then why, he asked, should not this new state be placed in the cluster of the American union, that it may add its share to the light and glory of the republic.

Mr. Call opposed the committee's bill. The will of the whole people of Dakota, he said, had not been ascertained on the question of division or on the proposed constitution, and they should have an opportunity of voting on these questions before action by congress was necessary.

Mr. Edmunds inquired whether Messrs. Call, Butler and their associates would vote for the bill if an amendment were made to it providing for submission of the new constitution to the people for their approval before it should go into operation? Or would they vote for a bill which would be submitted to the people of the whole territory for them to say whether they wanted division or not?

Mr. Call saw no necessity for such urgent haste. This matter had to be decided with a view to the future as well as the present.

Mr. Butler—Will the senator from Vermont, before submitting this bill to the people, eliminate from it everything that has been done in the way of elections of senators, congressmen, etc.

Mr. Edmunds—I will not. After all these years of effort and application by these people, the matter should be disposed of. Here was a constitution like the constitutions of other states in respect to the security of property, administration of justice, the equal levying of taxes and other things that go to make up the best of modern constitutions. I would not, therefore, say to these people that they must be again put off for two or three years. The people of a territory, Mr. Edmunds continued, had no right to remain territorial subjects forever. The United States paid a very large part of the territorial expenses, and should be relieved of that burden as soon as was consistent with general good. It was the misfortune of fate for the senators on the democratic side that the Dakotaians did not have political opinions with which those senators could agree, and that was what the matter was.

Mr. Beck denied the right of a territory to divide itself, that being a power lodged only in congress. The population of the new territory, he said, consisted to a considerable extent of foreigners—Scandinavians and others—who were not yet prepared for citizenship.

The debate then closed, and Mr. Butler's substitute was put to a vote and lost—yeas 22, noes 33.

The bill reported from the committee was then passed—yeas 32, noes 22. The only democrat voting in the affirmative was Mr. Voorhees.

The negative votes were all democratic.

[The bill divides the territory of Dakota on the 46th parallel latitude; provides for the admission of the southern portion as a state under the title of Dakota, and the organization of the northern portion into a separate territory under the name of Lincoln.]

Mr. Payne presented the credentials of the re-election of Senator Sherman, which were read and filed.

Mr. Blair moved that the senate take up the education bill heretofore introduced by him and reported favorably from the committee on education and labor.

Without action the senate adjourned till Monday next.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The speaker laid before the house a message from the president transmitting the response of the secretary of the interior to the house resolution calling for copies of any contract or lease between the Southern Pacific railway company and any land grant road, of the charter of the Southern Pacific, or any contract between the Pacific Steamship company and any land grant road. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Laird, a resolution was adopted making the Fitz John Porter bill the continuing special order from Thursday, the 11th inst., until Thursday, the 18th inst., including the night session on Tuesday evening.

The house then adjourned until Monday.

THE MARKET BASKET.

The Delicacies Now Obtainable in the Local Marts—Prices and Varieties.

FISH.

The most toothsome food at present in this line are the white fish and trout, selling for 15 cents a pound. Fresh codfish is to be purchased for 15 cents a pound, while halibut steaks and cels are worth 25 cents a pound. Flounders are worth 12½ cents a pound. Fresh mackerel brings 15 cents apiece. Smelts, are plenty and are selling for 12½ cents a pound. Skinned perch have arrived in season and sell at 12½ cents per pound. Herrings are also just in season and are worth 10 cents a pound. Striped bass are so scarce as to be unquoted. Pickerel are just arriving and sell at 10 cents per pound. Salt codfish tongues sell for 12 cents a pound.

Oysters, of standard quality and size, are selling at 40 cents a qt. The selects bring 60 cents a qt. Cans 20 to 40 cents,

MEAT, POULTRY AND GAME.

There have been no material changes in the line of meats.

The best cuts of sirloin sell for 15 cents; rumps and upper part of round steak at 12½. Roasting ribs, firm and juicy, can be bought from 10 to 12½ cents. Veal is extremely scarce and comes high, from 15 to 20 cents, according to the choiceness of the part. Sweet breads can be purchased at 25 cents a pair. Corn beef is selling at from 5 to 10 cents, according to cuts. Prime leg of mutton can be had for 12½ cents; mutton chops 12½ to 15 cents Ham is worth 12½ cents in bulk, 20 cents sliced. Pork, 10 to 12½ cents. Sausage, 10 to 12½ cents. Venison, rich and juicy, can be purchased for 20 cents. The tenderloins of steers killed for Christmas will be fine, and should be spoken for in advance.

Chickens are worth 15 cents a pound, turkeys and ducks 20 cents a pound.

Rabbits, dressed, are scarce, but can be purchased for 15 cents each.

VEGETABLES.

Onions are selling at 30 cents a peck. Turnips are worth 20 cents a peck. Rutabagas 3 cents a pound. Cabbage is bringing 10 to 15 cents a head. New California cabbage 5 cents a pound Potatoes, best varieties, are worth 65 to 75. Salt Lake potatoes are selling for 85 cents a bushel. Sweet potatoes, are 25 cents for four pounds.

Hubbard and Marblehead squashes are scarce and sell for 10 to 25 cents apiece.

Carrots are worth 25 cents a peck. Oyster plant sells 4 bunches for a quarter.

Parsley is sold at 5 cents a bunch. Parsnips at 25 cents a peck. Yankee pumpkins are very scarce and worth from 15 to 25 cents each; sweet pie pumpkins the same.

Celery sells at 60 cents a dozen. New hot-house radishes 60 cents a dozen. Lettuce 75 cents a dozen.

FRUITS.

Florida oranges are worth 25 to 50 cents a dozen, according to size. New California oranges from 40 to 50 cents a dozen. Bananas are worth from 35 to 50 cents a dozen. Grapes of the Malaga variety sell for 30 cents a pound. Raisins can be had for from 10 to 35 cents a pound, dried currants 10 to 15 cents a pound. Candied citron is worth 50 cents a pound. Figs are worth from 20 to 25 cents a pound, cooking figs 20 cents a pound. Cranberries are selling for from 10 to 15 cents a quart. California pears are worth 15 cents a pound. Good Persian dates are worth 15 cents a pound, and Black Fard dates 20 cents a pound.

Apples, choice Michigan varieties, are worth $3.25 to $3.50 a barrel, New York states $3.00 a barrel. Missouri stock is worth from $2.50 to $3.00.

Hickory nuts are worth 50 cents a peck; shell barks and hazel nuts are selling for 75 cents.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Butter, dairy, is bringing from 25 to 30 cents a pound. The best creamery can be purchased at 35 cents a pound. Eggs sell for the standard price of 20 cents a dozen.

The Contract Let.

The contract for the construction of the B. & M. "short cut" to Ashland twenty-six miles, was let yesterday by the company to Mallory & Cushing. Work will be commenced on the line as soon as the season opens.

DEALING OUT SUPPLIES.

An Important Branch of the Union Pacific Management—Interesting Facts.

Four Million and a Half Dollars Expended for Supplies—The Stationary Department—The System, Etc.

"Everything from a needle to a locomotive," were the words with which Assistant Supply Agent Pratt, of the Union Pacific, replied to a reporter last night, who had made inquiry concerning the articles he kept in stock.

Very few people have any idea of the expense of maintaining a vast railroad system like that of the Union Pacific, or of the thousand and one details which have to be looked after.

To all such, a tour through the supply department depot of the road would prove highly interesting, instructive and profitable.

Mr. J. J. Burns is known as the general supply agent, while Mr. C. N. Pratt is his assistant, having direct charge of the distribution of the supplies. The buildings used by the distributing department, four in number, are located near the Union Pacific shops. In the smaller building the clerical force, consisting of about 60 men, are at work. The other buildings, known as A, B, and C, immediately north, contain the vast storage rooms in which the supplies are kept in stock.

In depot A are kept the immense supplies of stationery which are used by the general division and station offices of the road. On all sides of the room are capacious lockers or cupboards containing large quantities of every variety of stationery articles that one could think of—paper, inks, pens, pencils, rubbers, mucilage, pen racks, paper weights, envelopes, etc., etc., besides all the different blanks used on the road. This department is in the charge of W. R. McKenzie, stationery agent, who came here about a year ago, from service on the Kansas Pacific. He has completely reorganized the department, and has instituted a smoothly-working and economical system. The supplies of stationery are given out to the local officers, upon requisitions from the various heads of departments. The stations along the line are supplied with a sixty-days' stock, by means of special cars which are sent out over the road attached to the pay car, every two months. At the end of December last, the stock of stationery was found to be worth about $25,000, while the total disbursements in this direction for the year amounted to $240,000.

Immediately adjoining the stationery room, in Depot A, is a vast apartment where the general supplies are kept. "Here," said Mr. Pratt, who guided the BEE man on his tour of investigation, "you can find anything you want. There is hardly an article you could name that we don't keep in stock here—even to satin velvet or plush. Everything is kept in such a shape that we can fill an order at a moment's notice. Sewing machines? Yes, we are ready to supply them, though we don't keep them in stock as a general thing. You can have no idea of the queer orders we are called upon to fill once in a while—orders for articles which you would not dream were used in running a railway. We have to be ready to meet every emergency without delay, too."

In the other buildings, depots B. and C., are kept the heavy hardware, such as car wheels, axles, springs, all sorts of iron and steel trimmings, civil engineer's outfits, windmills, scales, glass, paints, etc. One large item of storage is the "waste" used in greasing the thousands of busy car wheels which transport the freight and passengers of the road. Over 18,000 pounds is kept in reserve here, and it does not take long to exhaust this quantity.

The total value of the stock in these three buildings is at least $350,000. This value, it may be said, is maintained all the year round, and sometimes, during an extra busy season it may run up to as high as $400,000 or more.

Besides the main supply depot in Omaha there are division depots or sub-stores in Denver, Grand Island, North Platte, Cheyenne, Laramie, Evanston, Pocatello, Eagle Rock, and Armstrong, Kansas. These depots are supplied from the main store-rooms in Omaha, with a stock of sixty days current material. In this way the distribution of supplies over the system is more easily accomplished than if here were but one main station.

No supplies are issued either locally or to the various divisions of the road, without a duly signed and certified requisition from the head of the department or division which makes the request.

In conclusion it might be interesting to note that last year the Union Pacific distributed from its store-house in Omaha supplies to the value of $4,500,000. This, according to the recently published report, was about one-fourth of the entire expense of running the road.

Railway Notes and Personals.

General Manager Callaway, of the Union Pacific, left for New York yesterday afternoon.

The snow blockade on the Kansas Pacific has been raised.

Mechanical Superintendent Hackney, Car Service Agent B. R. Thompson, and Assistant Storekeeper Pratt, of the Union Pacific, left yesterday for the west.

Personal Paragraphs.

H. E. Hackman, of St. Louis, and C. F. Bannard, of Kansas City, are at the Millard.

E. C. Thesing, head book-keeper for C. S. Higgins, left last night on a trip of a couple of weeks to St. Paul, during which he will take in the ice palace festivities.

Leave of absence for one month has been granted Captain Horace Neide, Fourth infantry, stationed at Fort Omaha, with permission to apply for an extension of one month.

F. C. Fuller, one of the best known railway conductors in this region accompanied by his charming and talented wife, left yesterday on a vacation trip to Florida, from which state Mrs. Fuller first attracted literary notice by her correspondences.

Hand Grenades for Railroads.

The Union Pacific is preparing to equip every passenger car and freight caboose on the dwith hand grenades or fire extinguishers. This will require about 2,000 dozen grenades.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers were filed Feb. 4, with the county clerk, and reported for the BEE by Ames' Real Estate Agency.

James H. McShane and wife to Morris H. Sloman, part of lt 9, Capitol add, Omaha, w d—$15,817.70.

James M. Swetnam, single, to Hollis E. Hogle, undivided ¼ of n½ of sw¼ of ne¼ sec 4-15-13, Douglas county, q c—$1,000.

Albert S. Billings and wife to William J. Welshans, lt 11, blk 2, Boggs & Hill's Second add, Omaha, w d—$1,250.

Margaret Y. Hendrix and husband to Emma Sesemann, lt 3, Cortlandt Place add, Omaha, w d—$3,500.

Charles W. Lyman and wife to Lyman Scott McMonnell, lt 3, blk 3, Dwight & Lyman's add, Omaha, w d—$5.

John F. Helin and wife to Maggie Carey, lt 5, blk B, Lowe's First add, Omaha, w d—$275.

Mary J. Rose and husband to Dan C. Kingman, U. S. A., north ½ of lts 11 and 12, blk 1, subdivision of John I. Redick's add, Omaha, w d—$3,850.

City of Omaha to Ole Oleson, part of ne and se corner of lt 8, blk 184½, Omaha, w d—$321.48.

A Sweet Girl Nocturne.

I.

The pretty maiden, with the cheeks of pink,
At home at night doth stay;
The fascination of the roller rink
Has passed away.

II.

In leisure moments now she cultivates
The chaste chrysanthemum;
She traded off her pretty roller skates
For chewing gum.

III.

No more she skips out to the matinee
To show her fancy hose;
She helps her mother on a washing day
To iron clothes.

IV.

No more around the circumscribed ellipse
On a dude's arm she whirls;
She stays at home at night and sews, or rips,
Like all good girls.

V.

What caused the change in her? The gossips state:—
Such things make gossips glad—
Her beau took out another girl to skate
And she got mad.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Bordered stuffs are th be worn awain.

Striped cheviots come in new shades and colors.

Now is the time to buy and make up wash goods.

Curly cloths are correctly used for skating suits.

New hats and bonnets are as high as ever or higher.

Velvet surfaced waterproof garments are much worn.

The new cotton goods are as handsome as India silks.

Dinner gowns for married ladies are made of rich fabric.

Embroidered and plain velveteen are used in combination.

Puffs and pads around the armholes are things of the past.

Inch-wide stripes are to be the feature of little girls' frocks.

Just now straight feathers lead the ostrich plumes in popularity.

Brocade button boots correspond to the dress with which they are worn.

Embroidery decorates the new cotton thin goods in "all over" designs.

Short dresses for young persons are draped from the waist in diagonal folds.

Black cotton hosiery may now be had which will not fade nor blacken the skin.

Tartan ribbons of velvet are used to trim felt bonnets, worn with tailor-made costumes.

Fichus of crepe cross over the bust, one end is cut off where the other crosses it, the latter extending to the waist line.

Trains for evening dresses of plush or velvet are long and narrow, and are lined with satin. The edges are untrimmed.

Among the new colors for spring are eucalyptus and celery green. Straw color and maize are the new shades of yellow.

New spring woollens come with canvas-woven grounds, on which are stripes, bars, and figures of boucle, velvet, and plush.

Capes of Persian lamb's wool, with sling sleeves, which only reach to the waist line, are worn as opera mantles by young girls.

Velvet corselets are worn with satin dresses over tulle chemisettes, with gathered sleeves reaching to within a couple of inches of the elbow.

It is said that Japanese ladies are sending orders to London and Parisian dressmakers, so it is probable that the Japanese craze will soon be over.

Elamine velours is the name given the new canvas-woven velvet and boucle-striped, figured, and barred woollens that are to be worn in the spring.

White guimpes will be worn around the necks of colored dresses in the spring, with a dog collar of velvet or embroidery fastening them high around the throat.

The comfortable walking and house shoe for ladies no longer young is the "nun's" or "sister's shoe," of fine soft kid, laced over the instep and having low heels.

Evening bonnets to correspond with the costume have the crowns of the figured material and the brims of the plain fabric of which the dress is composed.

The newest jerseys are made in tailor style, with as many seams as any lined basque, and are finished along the edges with rows of stitching or else a binding of braid.

Bretelles, cuffs, and high dog collars of velvet, velvet straps, across full guimpes or blouse waistcoats, and velvet belts are to be used on fine frocks of fine wash fabrics in the spring.

For party dresses for little girls nothing is prettier than white cashmere, velling, or chudda cloth, with collars, cuffs, and borders of colored or white velvet, frise, or striped plush or Astrakhan.

Young girls were never so much considered as at the present season in all sorts of garments and styles of goods for dress wear, and some of the goods distinctively juvenile are exquisite in style.

The embroideries this season are exceedingly delicate and show admirable designs. Those for infants' layettes are of the most minute patterns. There are also wide embroideries of the same design.

Some of the new sateens have stripes of blue, mauve or pink alternating with white, with rosebuds strewn over them. These will be used for skirts, the overdress being of plain sateen corresponding to the colored stripe.

Alonzo Moore, of Cumberland, Pa., put on an old pair of summer trousers and found the right pocket unusually heavy. He put in his hand and drew out a brick shake three feet long. Ladies who are in the habit of going through their husbands' pockets whenever they get a chance should make a note of this.

"How does the blood reach the heart?" was one of the questions written out on an examination paper at Vassar college. And one of the tiyest of the fly girls wrote the answer: "Ice cream, oysters and champagne; box of bon bons; Sunday night calls; no gas; one chair." She evidently had met the "blood," and he was hers.

Two Kinds of Sleighing.

THE OFF KIND.

The old nag is played out,
I'm beginning to doubt
If he'll have enough strength to pull through.
The cutter's too wide,
And the girl at my side
Doesn't snuggle as she ought to do.

She insists I shall drive
With both hands—Man alive!
When I tried once to give her a kiss
"I'm astonished!" she said.
With a toss of her head.
And I stuttered: "Oh, p-p-pardon me, miss."

THE ORTHODOX KIND.

Behind a prancing team they go,
Their hearts with happiness aglow,
Although their ear-tips tingle;
The air is crisp and bright the day,
And blithely, merrily the sleigh
Bells jingle.

Along the winding road they skim,
The maiden sits quite close to him,
In fact could not sit snugger;
A girl of wit and sense is she—
She drives and leaves him both hands free
To hug her.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

To lead the german—Trot out the beer.

The latest cold snap—Breaking ice at midnight to put on a man's head.

Sullivan poses as Greek statuary, but his libations are still thoroughly American.

Mr. John Thunder is one of the Indian residents of Manitoba. He is probably fond of "Jersey lightning."

There is one class of people upon whom whisky seems to have little or no effect—those who let it alone.

When a man has to chalk his head and use a shoe-horn to get his hat on, it is time to think seriously of reform.

"I would like to have my husband bailed out," said the wife of a drunkard to a police judge. "All rigut," said his honor. "Send for a doctor and a stomach pump!"

Three editors are members of a brass band at Delta, Cal. An editor ought to be able to blow all he wants through his newspaper organ, but some of them prefer a "horn" now and then, we've been told.

Spirit hands lift up and spill every bucket of water brought into the house of a man in Henry county, Kentucky. Perhaps it is because they cannot understand what a Kentuckian wants with water.

The man who thaws himself out with a Tom-and-Jerry when the thermometer is hugging the zero notch is a better citizen than the prohibitionist who goes to bed cold and shoves his wife's feet out of the warm place.

It is reported that a congressman who had just prepared a great speech in favor of the 80-cent dollar gave one to the house caterer. He got a 15-cent whisky and a 10-cent cigar and wanted to kick the caterer who offered him 55 cents change.

George Lester, the minstrel manager, who has recently employed John L. Sullivan, fined that gentleman $888 for getting drunk. He says: "He kept sprefty sober until last week, when he was drunk four times. Just imagine Ajax drunk and trying to defy the lightning. I wouldn't have said this about him if he hadn t begun talking about me."

It looked like rain as Mr. Joblittle started out of the house, and he came back into the room where his wife was. "I thought you had gone down to meet the boys," she said quietly. "I started, my dear, but it looks like rain." "Ain't you going?" "Yes, but I guess I'd better take a waterproof along with me." "Perhaps you had, my love," she said ironically;