KENNARD THE KING SCHEMER

The Veteran Lobbyist Setting the Pegs for His Greatest Effort.

JOB TO BLEED THE TAX PAYERS.

Peter Schwenk's Railroad Protest-The West Point Creamery Property-Policemen Claim the Reward-Capital Notes.

I FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BURBAN!

The ex-Hon, Thomas Kennard has made quite a reputation for himself throughout Nebraska as a promoter of smooth schemes for his own benefit, and visitors to the state capital during a legislative session are never surprised to see the old man bob up as an earnest advocate of measures in which an appropriation for Kennard is always entwined. Hitherto he has been very quiet in off years, lying dormant as it were, and saving his energies for the meeting of the lawmakers. His defeats at the last session, however, nettled the pride of the old veteran, and, ignoring the fact that it is his usual hibernating season, the veteran has been busy this winter on a scheme to which he hopes to be able to point as the greatest effort of his life. This, it is alleged, is nothing less than a raid on the taxpayers of Lincoln, through the city council, for \$25,000. Kennard, it must be understood, is now the owner of a large tract of low land in the northwestern part of the city, near the stock yards and brick yards. This land during the spring floods is usually submerged to the depth of three feet, and for residence purposes, in its present condition, is nearly worthless. Nobody knows this better than Kennard, and yet he is having some lifty or more tenant houses moved there. If a dyke was built around this tract it would keep the troublesome waters off, and the houses would rent readily at a fair interest on the investment. But such a dyke would cost \$25,000, and Mr. Kennard doesn't propose to spend any such sum on his own account. It will be easier and cheaper to induce the brick and stock yard companies to join with him in a petition to the council to have such a work of public improve-ment inaugurated, lobby an ordinance through, and then work the polls for a popular endorsement of the proposition. It might be hard work for Kennard to do this alone, and he is sharp enough to appreciate it, but with the powerful cor-porations mentioned to back him, the pressure would be irresistible. And thus the "pins are set up" for what the veteran hopes to be a ten strike. But the Bre has an eye on the job, and it will not go through without a protest.

through without a protest.

CRAWLING OUT OF A HOLE.

The letter of Mr. Fitch, of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway, to the state railroad commission, just made public, is an imposing exhibition of gall, Last summer Peter Schwenk and other citizens of Norfolk complained to the commission that the road mentioned was discriminating in fraight charges against discriminating in freight charges against Norfolk in favor of Fremont, and in con-sequence it was impossible for Norfolk merchants to hold their trade. An inves-tigation was had and the truth of the charges proven, and a correspondence on the subject was opened with the com-pany. As late as December Mr. Linsley pany. As late as December Mr. Linsley wrote to the commission denying the facts and alleging that even if true the discrimination complained of was not in violation of the statute. The commission held that it was, and a day in January was set for hearing the case. The snow blockade prevented the railway officials from reaching here, and on their request the hearing was poston their request the hearing was postponed to February 2. Not appearing on the latter date the matter was again brought to their attention, and in response came the letter from Mr. Fitch as iven below. A comparison of the date communication will show not only a sur prising amount of cheek in the latter, but also a decided contempt for the investi-

also a decided contempt for the investi-gating body.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Feb. 5, 1886.

To the Honorable Board of Railroad Com-missioners,—Gentlemen:—Replying to your faces of the 4th inst., relative to the com-plaint of Peter Schwenk of Norfolk. The rate in question were withdrawn July 27, 1885, and have not been in formal properties. rate in question were withdrawn July 27, 1885, and have not been in force since. They were not made with any intention of violating any of the provisions of the statutes gov erning such cases, and it has been and will continue to be the purpose of this company to comply with the law in all respects,

W. F. Firch, General Manager,

THE WEST POINT PROPERTY.

The sale of seven-eighths of the West Point Butter and Cheese association's property to Messrs. Clark, Brink and Dusenbury, representing the Middletown (N. Y.) National bank, was confirmed by Judge Dundy Saturday. The price bid by these gentlemen at the sale on the 4th inst. was \$56,000. Thursday last, however, as mentioned in the Bee, S. R. Johnson of Omaha. made an offer in Johnson of Omaha, made an offer court of \$67,000 for the entire property. Saturday Mr. Ransom, acting as attorney for the bank syndicate, increased their bid to \$58,500, being seven-eighths of the amount offered by Mr. Johnson. This was satisfactory to all parties and the sale was confirmed, Mr. Ransom paying in the money on the spot by a sight draft on his client in New York. The remaining eighth, consisting mostly of scattered property, can be taken by (Mr. Johnson or any one willing to increase his bid of Since the establishment has been in the hands of the receiver it has been eld at a loss of nearly \$150 a day, he interested parties are very thankful that it has at last been sold to men with nerve and means enough to operate it

FIGHTING FOR A REWARD. When Boyce, the burglar captured by Officers Kelly and Keyser in the basement of Baird Bros. hardware store last month, was turned over to Sheriff Melick, the latter, on going over his list of "men wanted," identified Boyce as a chap for whose arrest the Wisconsin authorities offered \$200, on a charge of breaking jail at La Crosse. A correspondence with the Wisconsin officials followed, and Frithe Wisconsin officials followed, and Friday a sheriff armed with a requisition and other necessary papers arrived. He inspected Boyce closely, said he was the man wanted, paid Sheriff Melick the \$200, and departed with the prisoner in tow. Saturday Keliy end Keyser put in a claim for the reward on the ground that they are the men who captured Boyce, and the ones really entitled to the money. Mr. Kelly, of the firm of Harwood, Ames & Kelly, has been retained to press their case.

BRIEF MENTION.

The members of Capital lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., have invited a number of their friends to meet with them Thursday evening and celebrate the eighteenth anniversary of the birth of the lodge.

Getting tired of paying rent for the store occupied by him on Tenth street, Louie Meyer marched into Nelson C. Brock's office Saturday and exchanged \$14,000 for a deed to the premises.

\$14,000 for a deed to the premises.
United States court will be convened again Thursday morning, when the liti-gation over the Smith stock will be opened in dead carnest. A Miss Imskey, who stopped at the Commercial Friday night, blew out the

gas in her room and was in a fair way of giving the coroner a job whon res-cued by a vigilant porter. It is almost ueedless to add that she hails from St.

The pews in the Congregational church I the day.

have been leased for the current year at an aggregate rental of \$0,500. The mighty problem, "Should Women Votey' was decided in the negative, 43 to 10, at the Palladian society's debate Friday evening, and the capital city girls

are crushed again.

Anna Tripp will have an opportunity of explaining to Judge Parker Wednesday morning why she persists in running a house of prostitution in violation of the ordinances and contrary to the morals of

the city of Lincoln. A letter from Frank Parkington, of the Fitzgerald hose team, says the boys are snugly quartered at Bay St. Louis (Miss.),

there they are in active training.

Every county treasurer in the state except Duke Simpson of Otoe has paid over to Treasurer Willard the collections for last year. Mr. Simpson was in town Friday, and at the request of his county commissioners was given until Tuesday to settle his accounts. The money in his keeping is supposed to be about \$27,000. The prisoners in the city jail having re-fused to work on the streets, Mayor Burr has had them put on a bread and water diet, and ordered the jailor not to count on their sentences the time they are in-

SOMEYHING BEHIND IT.

A Gambling Raid That May Lead to

Startling Revelations. St. Louis, Feb. 21.—Ever since the public gambling houses of this city were closed, about two years ago, by the police authorities, several of the gamblers have been running houses across the river in East St. Louis, and it is alleged they have been protected by the East St. Louis police on the payment of a large monthly bonus. This becoming obnoxious to the better class of citizens, and no hope of relief from the East St. Louis police being entertained, the aid of the county authorities was invoked, and last night Sheriff Robiquet, with several deputies, aided by Thomas Turlong, chief of the Missouri Pacific Secret Service and several of his detectives, raided the three principal houses, captured the proprietors and employes and took them to Belleville, the county seat, and placed them under bonds. It is now alleged this action was investigated by Chief Turlong, and that aside from the purpose of breaking up the gambling dens or disclosing and proving the alleged corrupt relations between the East St. Louis police authorities and the gamblers, it has some mysterious connection with the murder about three months ago of Hon. John B. Bowman, ex-mayor of East St. Louis, and a prominent and wealthy lawyer of that city. No explanation of the matter can be obtained, but it is said some startling revelations are likely to be made in prosecuting these cases. payment of a large monthly bonus,

The Coke Trouble Settled.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 21.—A. Connellsville dispatch says: Notices have been posted up at all the works to resume Monday at an advance of 10 per cent. This is what the strike was for. The former wages were 27 cents per wagon for mining, and 55 cents per oven for drawing coke. The wages will be 30 and 60 cents. The strike lasted five weeks, and the total loss to operators and workmen is over half a million dollars. The English-speaking men will all return to work, but the Hungarians say they will not until all their countrymen are liberated from jail. Trouble is expected from them as the operators will is expected from them, as the operators will evict them at once if they do not resume

Lacks Confirmation. Houston, Texas, Feb. 21.-The report that

Vice President Huntington, of the Southern Pacific railroad, had ordered immediate arrangements made with the striking brakemen is not corroborated. General Freight Agent Gibbs said no such information had reached him up to last evening. Freight traffic remains suspended and the blockade is beginning to be felt in this city.

Exposing a Barning Disgrace. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—The Record to morrow will publish a six column article on the soldiers' orphans schools of Pennsylvania, which alleges not only official discrimination, neglect and corruption, but also that a syndicate is profiting at the rate of \$50,000 a year in the management of the schools. Of \$350,000 appropriated annually by the state to pay for feeding, clothing and educating these wards of the state, it is cal-culated that nearly \$90,000 is absorbed in exressive profits.

A Packing House Squeal. Chicago, Feb. 20.- Special Telegram. Armour, the boss packer of this city, says today that the increase in freight for transportation of dressed beef will be contested in the courts on the ground of unjust discrimination and conspiracy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 .- Kennard Philp, aged 40, an Englishman by birth, and at one time charged with forging the famous Morey letter in 1880, died this morning at his residence in Brooklyn.

Weather For Today. Missouri Valley.—Fair, warmer weath er; winds generally southerly.

Marshal Cummings is recovering from nis recent serious illness and is considered out of danger. Special Policeman James of the Law

and Order league sports a new star, especially made for him. A large store key was picked up on the

street by an officer, and is now at police neadquarters awaiting an owner. The regular routine business of drunks suspicious characters and vagrants occu-pied his honor Judge Stenberg vat-

irday morning. A report was received in Union Pacific eadquarters Saturday that Peter Allen, a Mormon miner at Rock Springs whi wedging out top coal wasstruck by a fall-ng mass of coal, and instantly killed. Rev. J. B. Preston, of Irvington, will

deliver his highly humorous lecture en-titled, "Peculiarities of Temperament," in the Third Congregational church Tuesday evening, February 23, for the benefit of the church. Admission 25 cents,

The masked ball given at Turner hall Saturday night for the benefit of the Swedish library fund was largely attended and consequently financially suc-cessful. A pleasant social time also re-sulted and the evening was delightfully spent by the merry maskers.

The running team of Thurston hose leave for New Orleans next Friday to attend the national firemen's tournament.
They will be accompanied by a delegation of Omaha citizens, including several
members of the council. Another masquerade will be given Thursday evening to provide funds for the trip.

The Wyoming Standard Cattle comings on their feeding farm at Ames, near Fremont. They comprise a feeding barn 200x680 feet, a hay barn, boarding house, office and other buildings, and are to be completed by July 1. Shaw & Field of this city secured the contract for their construction.

Peter Fleming, an individual who is minus both feet and all of his fingers, was arrested yesterday on Tenth street by Officer Burdish for disturbing the peace by intoxication. Fleming is a beggan, and while drunk became abusive to all who passed him on the street and at-tracted a large crowd. He claims to have been a soldier, and that his legs were taken off by a cannon ball.

Alderman Casey, of Peoria, Ill., is in Omaha for a few days investigating the city's fire alarm system and other public works. He is chairman of the police and fire committees of the board of aldermen of Peoria, where it is proposed to adop a fire alarm system similar to Omaha's He was taken in charge yesterday by Captain Corniek, Police Clerk Pentzel and Roundsman Mostyn, who conducted him about the city in his investigations. He also met the sheeny in the course of

A MILLION DOLLARS IN ASHES

Wilmington, N. C., Scourged By a Raging Tempest of Fire-

STARTS IN AN OCEAN STEAMER

Business Houses, Shipping and Railroad Property and Costly Residences Fall Before the Torrent of Flame.

A Destructive Southern Fire.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 21.-A destruclive fire occurred in the business portion of the city this afternoon. The loss will probably exceed a million dollars. The fire originated on the river steamer Bladen, cotton laden, which set fire to the wharf, and sheds of the Clyde line of steamers. A high wind was blowing at the time and the fire spread rapidly, sweeping away business houses on Water street for three blocks, and many valuable residences on Front and Second streets. Among the buildings destroyed were the First Methodist church, offices of the Atlantic Coast line, the freight depots of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta, and Wilmington & Weldon railroad companies,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 21.-The steamer Bladen, plying between this city and Fayetteville, caught fire this afternoon at 4 o'clock just before reaching her whart, and owing to the inflammable nature of her cargo, consisting of rosin, spirits, turpentine and cotton, she was immediately enveloped in flames. The pilot headed her to the nearest available wharf, and the passengers succeeded in escaping, some by boats from adjoining vessels, and others by jumping overboard, when they were quickly rescued. The steamer landed against the wharf of the New York & Wilmington Steamship company, and the fire was quickly communicated to the sheds and warehouses thereon. All the wharfs and sheds being saturated with rosin and turpentine, the spread of the fire was rapid, and despite the efforts of the firemen became a disastrous conflagration. The wind was blowing from the southwest, and soon the blocks on the water front were burning furiously. Over \$250,000 worth of goods were burned in one warehouse. Owing to the sparks wafted by the high wind numerous private dwellings caught fire and were burned to the ground, including those of Hon. Geo. Davis, Colonel E. R. Brink, Solomon Baer, and about thirty others. In addition a block of small tenants, occupied by colored people, was completely swept away. Although nearly a mile distant from the main fire the general offices of the Atlantic Coast line were destroyed with numerous valuable papers and records.

THE NATIONS OF AMERICA. Senator Frye's Bill Providing for an

International Congress. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Senator Fry proposes to invite delegates from the American nations to meet at Washington this fail. He will introduce the following bill in the senate on Tuesday:

Be it enacted, etc. That the president be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to invite, on behalf of the government and people of the United States, delegates from each republic of Central and South America, including Mexico and San Domingo, and the gouring of Brazil, to assemble in the city of empire of Brazil, to assemble in the city of empire of Brazil, to assemble in the city of Washington on the first day of October, 1886, to consider and decide upon such questions as shall act to the mutual interest and common welfare of the American people, so that each independent nation of this hemisphere shall be entitled to send as many delegates as each may for itself determine, but in the decisions of questions in the congress no delegation shall have more than one vote.

Sec. 2. That in forwarding this invitation to the constituted authorities of the several independent governments of the American hemisphere, the president of the United States shall set forth that said congress is called to consider—First, measures that shall tend to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the American nations, and to present united resistance against the en-croachments of European monarchial powers, and to preserve the integrity and present territorial constitutions of each against forcible dismemberment. Second, measures toward the formation of an American customs union, under which the trade of the American nations shall, so far as is practicable and profit-able, be confined to American waters, and thereshall be free interchange of the peculiar,

natural and manufactured products of each. Third, the establishment of direct, regular and frequent lines of steamship communication between the ports of the American continents, Fourth, the establishment of a uniform system of customs regulations in each independtem of customs regulations in each indepen ent American state to govern the exportation and importation of merchandise, a uniform method of classification and valuation of method of classification and valuation of such merchandise imports of each country, and a uniform system of invoices. Fifth, the adoption of a common system of weights and measures and uniform laws to protect persons and property, patent rights and trade marks of citizens of either country in the others. Sixth, the adoption of a common silver coin, which shall be issued by each government in such an amount as shall be proportionate to the population of each, the same to be legal tender on commercial transactions between the citizens of all American nations. Seventh, an agreement upon and recommen-Seventh, an agreement upon and recommen-dation for adoption to their respective gov-ernments of a definite plan for the arbitra-tion of all questions, disputes and differences

hat may now or hereafter exist between Sec. 3 That such delegates as may attend such congress shall be the guests of the gov-ernment of the United States, and shall be entertained from the time of their arrival in his country until the time of their departure of the duty they are appointed to perform, and that the sum of \$100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be disbursed under the direction of the secretary of state.

of state. Sec. 4. That the president of the United States shall, before adjournment of the present congress, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint twenty-four delegates to said congress, selected equally from the two political parties, at least three of whom shall be learned in international law and the remainder men who are actively en-gaged in agriculture, manufacturing and the exportation and importation of merchandise, and said delegates appointed on the part of the United States shall serve without compensation other than their actual expenses.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

man Shoots Himself and Wife, PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—Shortly before 7 o'clock to-night people living in the vicinity of Mulberry alley and Twenty-second street were startled by the report of four shots in quick succession. This was followed by the screams of children, coming from the home of David Wilson. A crowd soon collected, and forcing their way into the house they were borrified to find Mr. and Mrs. Wilson

Discouraged Unemployed Work-

were horrified to find Mr. and Mrs. Wilson lying on the floor unconscious with bullet wounds in their heads. In the husband's hand a small revolver tightly clasped told the story. Medical aid was summoned, but before the physician reached the house Mrs. Wilson was dead. Wilson was insensible, and has not yet recovered consciousness. He will probably die. Poverty is believed to have been the cause of the tragedy. Wilson had been out of employment seventeen moaths, and as he had six children it is thought he became discouraged. The children say their father came home under the influence of liquor, and after supper ordered them to bed. Shortly afterwards they heard loud words and the pistol shots.

Awarded \$25,000 Damages

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 21.-In the United States district court yesterday, Samuel Kaiser of Fort Worth was awarded a verdict for \$25,000 against the firm of H. B. Claffin & Co. of New York. Kaiser sued for \$100,000 damages on the grounds that the firm had attached his stock and runned his business before his indebtedness to H. B. Claffin had

DEAN MILLSPAUGH'S FAREWELL.

His Last Sermon Delivered as Rector of Trinity Cathedral Yesterday Parting With the Old Parish.

Dean Millspaugh's last sermon at Trinity cathedral yesterday morning before his departure for his new field of work in Minneapolis, Minn., was listened to by an audience much larger than usual. The occasion brought peculiar sadness to the bearts of his listeners, as being the last time, in all probability, on which the dean would address them from the pulpit of the cathedral as rector of Trinity parish. Between pastor and people during the past nine years many bonds of affection have been formed and strengthened which separation cannot

weaken nor time sever.

The sermon of the dean was not a farewell discourse in any sense of the word, nor was the matter of parting in any way alluded to. The sermon was especially adapted to Septuagesima Sunday, the religious anniversary which makes the first falling of the shadows of Lent across the path of the Christian pilgrim. Taking his taxt from Hebrews 5, 8, "Yet learned He obedience by the things which He suffered," he spoke as follows: "We are just about entering upon one

of the church's important seasons, and one which is each year more and more regarded with increased devotion by Trinity parish. The custom of observing Lent is one which we can clearly trace back close up to the Apostolic times, and accompanied, too, with such exhortations and devout penitential exercises as we would bring before our congregation on this Septuagesima Sunday. The value of these observances, of course, is that they contribute a standing yearly witness to some great doctrine of the faith, founded for the most part on some fact in the personal history of our Our commemorations seem al ways to have one of two aspects—either they tend to exalt Christ as made to us a sacrifice of sin, or they hold Him up for the imitation of his church as a pattern of godly life. Lent, or the commemoration of the Saviour's forty days' fasting in the wilderness, falls obviously in the latter class, and the one broad lesson of Christian practice which we graft upon this incident is, that a life of godliness must be a severe life-that the cross is not only a badge of discipline, but the ordained means of the spiritual improvement. In support of this we point to what the apostle here declares of the divine master himself, that suffering was the very school in which he learned obefor as one can see from beginning to end the path trodden by Him was no easy path. Look along it and you will find everywhere marks of distress and toil and conflict, "of wounds received in the house of His friends," of wilderness struggles and garden weepings and moun-tain prayer and tired slumber on the sea. It seems that the Saviour's whole life was a rehearsal day by day of the sacred mystery of the passion, a bearing of His cross before the time. He learned obedience by the things that he suffered. Rather striking language when we think of the Saviour in his nature of God; not so, however, when we think of him as man. The apostic means that the Lord learned the apostle means that the Lord learned the practical difficulties of obedience as in no other way he ever could, by experience, by actual participation, by going down himself into the deep springs of the human spirit, seeing how a poor creature in distress would act and feel and desire when distress laid upon it, when fear overwhelmed it, when temptations threw in its way hard and bitter choices, when it seemed as if disobedience would relieve hunger, attract admiration, secure the hunger, attract admiration, secure the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, whilst righteousness had no earthly reward for its followers but obscurity.

oppression, want, a life of suffering, and an end of shame. After dwelling at length on this point, "Those twenty-eight years spent at Nazareth-spent, so far as we know, without a miracle, without a conversion, seems on any other supposition save the discipline of obedience to be without ject. But Christ was learning all this learning practically in the deep experiences of our nature theholy sense of abase-ment, self-anihilation and con-tented forbearance from the stirring activities of his mission until his time should come. Oh! What a rebuke to us who are wont to complain of the world's unkindness in not finding out our merit and who think if we were only placed in we could do-to see the Holv Jesus al hese years buried and lost to the sight of men. But he was not buried, rather discipliinng his pure humanity for its highest exercise. Lo, in the wilderness there was learning. There were none there to hear his doctrine, none to admire his life. No addition was made to the proofs of his made to the proofs of his divine authority, yet there day after day and night after night he chastened his soul as a penitent, inflicted holy revenges on the flesh, teaching us surely that there is to be a religious partaking of food and that he affected a humanity purer than the incarnation.
"Now what is the lesson? The Saviour

did this to fulfill our righteousness. The cost was poverty, neglect, shame, faint-ings, fastings, the sharp sword of ingrati-tude, and the rending pang of death. This was his portion. In degree, it must be yours and mine, beloved. We cannot escape the discipline which was neces-sary to make the captain of our salvatien perfect. We shall never learn obedience unless we are willing to endure hardships prepared to forego much self-pleasure. Many think they can learn it without this -without daily crosses. Could they do so, they find to obey is not easy, to sub due pride, to restrain toward pride, to restrain tem repel the evil spirit temper repel hate and envy, to keep down the surmisings and suspicions of an uncharitable nature, to have under absolute control the power of the tongue, to have all the demands of our lower nature kept in sanctified subordination to the great purpose of our spiritual being, to make a conscience of our friendships and recreations, and fime and gains, to train the heart to love prayer—in one word, to follow Christ. Men may call this easy, but I tell you if it be the sufferings of Christ are an enigma past finding out. No, let the sufferings of our Lord frown into shame our cheap and effortless Christianity.

Vain all outward signs of grief, And vain the form of prayer, Unless the hearf implore renef, And penifence be there.

Blest three in one, to Thee we bow, Vouchsafe us in thy love, To gather from these fasts below,

"Then learn once more from our subject that afflictions are our great—leaders, the schoolmasters—charged—by our Heavenly Father with the instruction of his dear children. We learn in this school things which we never should have learned in any other—our very rudiments of one great science, the one of all others most important that we should. And if we know these things now, it is because the Lord has had a favor unto us. Nearer and nearer to Christ will you be willing to get every day, to his cross, to his like-ness, to his heart to his throne. We will have learned obedience by the things

Four Men Drowned.

HARRISBURG, Pa. Feb. 20.-This morning while four men and a boy were attempting to cross the Susquehanna river the boat can-sized and the four men were drowned. The boy succeeded in clinging to the boat, and was rescued about two miles below.

A PROTECTION TO LABOR

XX RENDERED XX

For the benefit of every man who toils daily for the benefit of capital, which employs him, it is reasoned by the majority of men that man is not paid any more than his service renders profit for those who employ him; and feel at all times that capital opposes less recompense for labor that it is worth in proportion, while capital; hoot at the idea of labor making any complaints with their demands for justice, and want to know why the labor question cannot be abolished. To the knowedge of man, labor never asks for a thing unjust or unreasonable. Let any man with mathematical knowledge look into what his services profit those who employ him, and in many cases it will be found from a thousand to fifteen hundred per cent. Now, labor only asks for living wager and smaller tariffs on what they consume. Those who have found the way say, thanks to one great protective, namely, in their clothing. Since the establishing of the Only Missit Clothing Parlors, 1119 Farnam st., where it is found the saving of from 75 to 100 per cent on each purchase, and wear the same as those who pay the exorbitant prices outside of the Parlors, the Savings Bank for man. The true statement of the above will be found quoted below, embracing all the present styles and fabrics.

OVERCOATS

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12 60	do	do	do		 . 28 0
15 40	do	do	do		
18 50	do	do	do		
23 65	do	do	do		 . 50 0

And many others of seasonable and stylish garments in spring, fall and winter weights. With the above will be found recent shipments in seasonable

STITTS

Embracing all styles of cuts and fabrics for the season

AT		3 27 2	2 1 2 2 20		FOR
\$ 8 70	That was ma	ade to order by a n	nerchant tailor	for	18 00
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11 80	do	do	do	******	25 00
12 60	do	do	do	*******	27 50
14 55	do	do	đo	*****************	30 00
16 85	do	do	do	*******	

And many others exquisite enough to satisfy the most fastidious. Last but not least will be found an unexcelled assortment of

PANTALOONS

At \$2.70, \$3.10, \$3.60, \$4, \$4.40, \$4.80, \$5.30, \$5.85, \$6.20, \$6.75, \$7.30, \$7.90, and \$8.50,

Which was made by a merchant tailor for double the price. Any style of cut and 378 different patterns are found on sale

AT THE ONLY MISFIT

Clothing Parlors

IIIO FARNAM STREET,

ODDS AND ENDS. A great many people who attended the exposition opening on Thursday night expressed a desire to know approximately the number of persons who passed through the doors. Many guesses were made as to the size of the gathering, ranging all the way from 2,000 to 4,000, or 5,000. A reporter yesterday approached Mr. Steve Mealio, and asked him point blank the number of people present. His reply was that he had taken up 6,000 tick-"The crowd may not have looked so large, but the six thousand people were there just the same, though perhaps not all at the same time." It is not to be understood from this that the receipts were \$6,000, for a very large number of com-plimentary tickets were issued. Still the net profits were large enough to assure a comfortable dividend on the first invest-

The snow has probably gone to return no more this season-at least in heavy quantity-and sleighing and coasting pleasures for this year are a thing of the past. The old inhab is authority for the statement that Omaha has never-since she was Omaha-enjoyed such a pro-tracted visit of the snow. The liverymeu all say that never have they made such profits from their sleighs and cutters as during the winter just drawing to a close. One of them remarked to a reporter the other day that, so far as money-making was concerned, he would rather that winter as that of 1885-6 would

last all the year around. The death of John B. Gough Thursday recalls to the public mind the career of that erratic but brilliant orator, and many are the stories told of his wonderful success in magnetizing his audiences. He was an enthusiast on the temperance question, but during his early days on the platform he was a slave to the tobacco habit and an inveterate smoker. Just before he was to address a children's meeting at a certain eastern town, he was presented by a friend with a half dozen fine cigars. Having no pocket to put them in he placed them in a skull cap which he wore, and took his seat on the platform. His address that day was especially brilliant, and besides warning the children against drink he urged them to beware of tobacco. In concluding, with his usual impetuosity, he exclaimed: "Now, children, three cheers for temperance!" Grasping his cap he gave it one wild swing, and then stopped. Cigars had fallen in every direction, and instead of the three cheers, the boys and girls burst out in uproarious laughter. entire effect of the meeting was lost, and Mr. Gough, humiliated, solemnly promised himself never to smoke another

But the promise was not wholly kept, and another ludicrous occurrence, which the writer of this witnessed, caused him to forever stop the use of the weed. Mr. Gough was traveling over the Eric road from Buffalo to New York and was suffering from an aching tooth. At a station where the train stopped "twenty minutes for refreshments" he adjusted and bought a cigar, in the hope that it would alleviate the pain. As he slowly walked up and down the depot platform, puffing the eigar complacently and reading a paper, a gentleman touched him on the shoulder and said: "Mr. Gough, here is a committee of ladies to see you." Quick as a flash he took the eigar from his mouth, and, holding the newspaper over it, placed his hand under his coat. He greeted the ladies in his usual grace-ful manner, but was careful not to turn his back to them. Soon from under his coat tails a smoke began to issue which indicated that something beside

leave and he was at last compelled, with confusion of countenance, to produce the eigar and the newspaper, the latter halfconsumed, and east them to the ground, He endeavored to explain matters to the ladies, but he was evidently crest-tallen and they left him without carrying out their original intention of asking him to deliver a lecture in the city. After they had gone Mr. Gough turned to the writer and said: "That is my last eigar, so help me God—toothache or no toothache." And he kept his pledge to his dying day.

Col. E. F. Smythe, the well known bar rister, was the victim last week a foul and cowardly assault. Adapted from his language the affairs is thus described. About 8 o'clock in the evening he started for his office to attend to a number of correspondences which needed dispatching before the active business of the week began. He ascended the stairs of the Redick block, in which building his office is situated, and walked rapidly down the dark corridor. Arriving at his own door he stooped to fit the key when without a word or sound of warning, h was struck in the face and driven to the floor. In an instant he regained his feet and knew from the noise about that he was dealing with more than one as sailant. There was no nonsense about his proceedings and being wholly un-armed he went at it with his bare and muscular hands. A perfect riot ensued there in the darkness, the colonel knock ing men right and left and receiving blow after blow himself, until the cow ards took fright and fled. The colone saw as they ran down the stairs and into three in number. He knows them all but prefers to let matters rest until he has recovered fair use of himself. He suffered considerably in the encounter His forehead was cut, his eye contused his pet arm which breaks for him abou three times a year since its original frac-ture in the army was badly hurt and he is extensively scratched up. His many friends congratulate him that his injuries are not more serious, and all advise him to bring the vengeance of the law upon the miserable wretches who so evidently

"Do you know," said a gentleman who has resided in Paris, explored Africa, journeyed in South America, sojourned in China, and had a glance, at least, of every clime on this terrestrial orb, "do you know," said he, talking to a reporter recently, in the rotunda of the Paxton hotel, "that a common error prevails as to the significance of 'Pigeon English.' Quite every one thinks that the broken English of the Chinaman, after the style of Bret Harte, with its suits of 'ee' to words, is Pigeon of Bret Harte, with its suffix of 'ee' to words, is Pigeon English. It isn't, however, as anyone who has sailed the antipodal seas has long ago discovered. Pigeon English is an actual tongue, cruae, to be sure, but of vast value in the commercial world. It is, in fact, a vernacular composed of Chinese, English and Portugese, and is spoken in all the seaboard cities of China and the Indies. Such a language was necessary in commerce, and a selection of words was made from the three tongues which predominate in the traffic of those parts. This is an interesting fact of which but few are aware. Print it and minister to public information.

Bully for the sawed-off reporter of a certain morning contemporary. Bravo to his spunk! Hit 'im agin, me b'y! When a few more snobs who are ill-advisedly put on the door at local enter tainments get a dose of hot type, they will begin to realize the consequences of an insult to the press Two to one, that a certain

the eigar was on fire. He stood it man-fully for a while, but the ladies did not porter for one of the papers of the city attempted to enter and report the Unity club affair Friday night and Starring the ticket collector, repelled him. The reticket collector, repelled him. The re-porter went home and wrote up Mr. S.— wrote him up in one of those direct, offhand fashions, which is neither satire nor insinuation, but is strong, able-bodied denunciation. The reporters have trouble enough with such creatures as the one in question, and a fellow-feeling on this score exists between the toiling hiredmen of the press, wherefore the spunky reporter is herein applauded.

A snob at the door is tough enough, to be sure, but the reporter who is doing this scribbling knows that a slugger is worse. Once upon a time he (the reporter) went to a dance,—no matter what dance. He had lost his invitation, but relied on getting in anyway. He sailed up the stairs two at a step, shouting the order, "Make way for the Press." A head was thrust out over the railing and a face which looked as though its owner expected to see the patrick was a step. pected to see the patrol wagon or the fire machines coming up the stairs, gazed at the reporter. The head was set on the broad shoulders of the huskiest individual in town, no doubt. The reporter tried to explain and failing, attempted to stalk in. The husky individual got mad, seized the scribe by the scruff of the neck and shook him until the nickles flew out of his pocket and the soles of his boots beat a tattoo on the floor and ceiling at the same time. Neither the dance nor morning but the epitaph writer at Drexel & Maul's prepared the biography of the reporter as it seemed it would be needed pretty soon.

The Week's Clearings. Boston, Feb. 21 .- The leading clearing louses of the United States report that the total gross bank exchanges for the week ending February 20 were \$957,391,492, an increase of 40.3 per cent compared with the corresponding week last year.

The newest Paris sport is snail racing, The race course is a smooth board, at the end of which is a lighted candle, toward which the snalls begin to creep when the room is darkened. There are ministure hurdles on the course and a river, and the famous racing snails are handicapped with pellets of clay.

A miser who has just died in Canterbury, England, is reported to have left an immense sum of money and a large num-ber of valuable paintings, including sev-eral Raphaels and Van Dycks. He had walled up many of the windows of his house, and only one door was available



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