

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL WAR

General Manager Callaway of the Union Pacific Relates Its Cause and Effect.

WE CAN STAND IT IF THEY CAN.

The Santa Fe's Exorbitant Demand in Regard to Freight Will Never be Submitted to—Other Railroad News.

From a Union Pacific Standpoint.

The war on California passenger business grows more bitter as time passes and the prospects are that it will reach the extreme of free rides before it ends.

The second cut made Monday brings the first class (unlimited) rate down to \$50 with a rebate of \$20 and makes first class (limited) as cheap as emigrant, \$25.

"You can write the Union Pacific down as always in favor of peace and a conservative course," said General Manager Callaway when interviewed yesterday regarding the present transcontinental troubles.

"When we cannot agree with our competitors as to what is fair and equitable, we are always willing to leave it to any disinterested arbitrator; and in my judgment the man who won't agree to arbitrate a dispute as a last resort, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred is in the wrong."

"I have no sympathy," continued Mr. Callaway "with those who think by fighting they can obtain something they cannot get by fair dealing, and in my experience east of Chicago, I have never known a fight of this kind to produce beneficial results to any of the participants."

The trans-continental traffic presents some of the most difficult of the so-called railroad problems, and the differences to be solved at the New York meeting were numerous.

"After a two days session they failed to agree, and the only resort seemed to be arbitration, to which all parties assented but the representative of the Santa Fe. The president was then right back to the same dead lock as the managers had reached."

Continuing, Mr. Callaway said he did not know what the outcome would be, but when the Pacific Mail people were released from their contract they undoubtedly would make the business unprofitable for all others interested.

The rail lines could not live as against the water routes, and one of the dangers was that the Central Pacific interest would make such rates from the Pacific slope in connection with the water routes that the traffic of the more westerly states and territories would be distributed from the Pacific, and the eastern railroads and jobbers would lose more or less of this trade.

Mr. Callaway said the relations of the association to the Pacific Mail had been greatly misunderstood and misrepresented. The term "subsidy" was a misnomer. The Pacific Mail were in reality parties of the contract and were guaranteed their proportion of the earnings \$85,000 a month.

"Unless I am very much mistaken," said Mr. Callaway, "the result of the stinging trouble caused by the action of the Santa Fe will be that Pacific Coast business as far west as Chicago will be drawn to the Atlantic tide and centered around by the Pacific mail. What is left won't make any of the railroads very fat. The outlook is anything but encouraging for the transcontinental railroads. But if the Santa Fe can stand it, we will have to."

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The second train load of oranges shipped this season via the California fast freight line arrived yesterday over the Union Pacific, having made the run from Ogden in forty hours, an average rate of twenty-five miles an hour and beating the passenger schedule by six hours.

The business fruit transportation is being seized upon this year by the Union Pacific in a fashion which must make its southern competitors sick. Heretofore the year had advanced well along into the spring and summer months before the Union Pacific realized any fruit consignments to handle and the Santa Fe and Texas road had monopolies of the trade.

It is whispered in legal circles that an interesting libel litigation is likely to grow out of the divorce case of Thomas vs. Thomas which was a day or so ago decided in the supreme court.

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TRAVELERS' TRIBULATIONS.

A Series of Mishaps Which Befell Mr. Likke and Wife.

S. Likke, a well-known citizen of Omaha, started for Copenhagen, Denmark, on Sunday, in company with his wife, expecting to be gone about three months.

Mr. Likke had made arrangements to take the early morning train Sunday, and engaged Peter Hendrickson to convey himself and wife to the depot, and Charles Westergaard, the expressman, to carry their baggage.

Both men were on hand Sunday morning with their conveyances, and the baggage was loaded into the express wagon. So far everything went smoothly, but as Mrs. Likke stepped into the buggy she lost her balance and pitched head first into the mud.

The man all rushed to her assistance and picked her up. Although besmeared from head to foot she was found to be uninjured, and after a little cleaning the party proceeded on its journey. Arrived at the depot, Mrs. Likke was placed in one of the coaches for all Mrs. Likke entered the baggage room to have her trunk checked.

Just as he handed the baggage man his tickets however, he heard a frightful scream from the train and rushing out on the depot platform saw his wife's head sticking out of the car window while a shower of broken glass revealed the fact that she had crashed through the pane without raising the sash.

The cause of this hasty action was the escape of a pet dog which had been placed in Mrs. Likke's care. The dog had run away, and the lady, not noticing that the car window was closed, had attempted to call to her husband with the above result. Owing to a thick hood which she wore she received no serious cuts.

The dog, which was the cause of the accident, was found running around the depot platform, and several men gave chase. The animal was captured by Mr. Westergaard, the brute, instead of expressing its gratitude, firmly fastened its teeth in the hand of its captor.

During the excitement which followed the train started, and with difficulty Mr. Likke and the dog were hastened on board. Just as it started from sight the baggage man rushed out with Mr. Likke's tickets and checks, but it was too late, and they were accordingly sent over the river on the next dummy, where Mr. Likke awaited them. After the second dummy had left, Theodore Lindo, a friend of Mr. Likke's, while walking through the depot waiting room, discovered a portion of the latter's baggage lying on one of the benches. Knowing that it was necessary that Mr. Likke should have the articles, Mr. Lindo picked them up and walked across the river on the ice, arriving in time to present them to their owner.

This is the last report received from the travelers, and if other mishaps have occurred the news has not yet reached this city.

THE FAMILY MARKET BASKET.

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

VEGETABLES. New cauliflower is one of the delicacies at present obtainable, though scarce, selling at from 20 to 25 cents per head.

Onions are selling at 20 cents a peck. Turnips are worth 20 cents a peck. Rutabagas 3 cents a pound. Cabbage is bringing 19 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.

Carrots are worth 25 cents a peck. Oyster plant sells 4 bunches for a quarter. Parsley is sold at 5 cents a bunch.

Pumpkins 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 four heads for a quarter.

FRUITS. New California oranges from 40 to 50 cents a dozen. Bananas are worth from 35 to 50 cents a dozen. Raisins can be had for from 10 to 25 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 Ford dates 20 cents a pound. Hickory nuts are worth 50 cents a peck; shell barks and hazel nuts are selling for 75 cents.

The Lenten season, which will soon be upon us, said a prominent fish dealer to-day to a reporter, "will not make much difference with our trade. Of course strict religionists are careful not to eat meats during Lent, and are forced to some other kind of a diet. But the majority of poor people cannot afford to fall back upon fish, which is, of course, a costly diet, and the consequence is that our trade though slightly increased during Lent, is not materially so."

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

Oysters, of standard quality, are selling at 40 cents a qt. The select bring 60 cents at. 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; rump and upper part of round steak at 12. Roasting ribs, firm and juicy, can be bought from 10 to 12 cents. Veal is extremely scarce and comes high, from 20 to 25 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 12 cents; mutton chops 12 to 15 cents. Ham is worth 12 cents in bulk, 20 cents sliced. Pork, 10 to 12 cents. Sausage, 10 to 12 cents. Venison, rich and juicy, can be purchased for 20 cents.

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.

BUTTER AND EGGS. Butter, from 25 to 35 cents a pound. The latter price is for the best creamery. West Point butter, of the finer brand, sells for 40c. Eggs have a standard price of 30 cents a dozen.

Wanted to exchange for stock of Hardware and General Merchandise, 500 acres of fine Elway county (Nebr.) land; five lots in Genoa (Nebr.); good store building (best corner); good dwelling (best location) in Essex (Iowa); also eighty acres one-half mile from town of Essex (Iowa), seeded in blue grass. For further particulars, address John Linderholm, Central City, Nebraska.

A. U. Hancock, attorney, Papillon, Neb.

"AND ALL WENT MERRY."

The Charity Ball Last Night and Its Great Social and Financial Success.

ITS SPLENDOR NEVER EXCEEDED

The Imperial Edict—A Much Abused Wife—Police and Court News—Interesting Minor Mentions.

The Charity Ball.

The blazonry of banners and floral festoons, the streaming light of a hundred chandeliers, the soft crash of measured music, the rustle and perfume of silken raiment, the intoxicating maze of the dance, the banquet feast, the rolling wheels of arrival and departure—these and more of pleasant thoughts, confusedly combined, are the memories of Omaha's second annual charity ball.

Until another twelve-month shall roll around and bring a recurrence of this occasion which is now firmly founded as a yearly event, the exposition building will hardly contain the splendor and beauty nor witness the refined enjoyment of the past night. Society was out en masse last night and society is therefore weary to-day.

It is safe to say that society rose this morning fairly at the reasonable hour, and many a fragrant sigh greeted the stern summons to those practical pursuits which society has when off social duty. But poverty met the morning with more gracious spirit, no doubt, in the anticipation of the spoils which a distribution of some several thousand unearned dollars will afford. And over all broods charity, gentle-hearted, free-handed—the greatest of the virtues.

Beginning at 8 o'clock, the participants of the night's prospective pleasures began to arrive. Vigilant and lusty lunged policemen stood along the crossing its granite, firmly fastened its orders governing the method of approach to the building. The carriages drove up from the west by Fifteenth street and depositing their freight, moved out at once by Fourteenth and by the hour the greater number of the guests were standing on the ball room floor awaiting the evening's formal opening.

which for some reason was delayed a half hour. At last, fairly on the stroke of half after nine, the musicians of the Fourth Infantry band took their positions upon the stand and performed the overture, following that promptly with the grand march, Brossant's, inspiring "Amazon." The column formed at the east end and moved to the right westward and back, countermarching twice when the piece expired, and the entire assemblage stood on the floor.

The following gentlemen and ladies headed the march, in order: J. E. Boyd and wife, Julius Dandy and wife, A. Paxton and Miss Creary, John A. McShane and wife, E. L. Bierbower and wife, Thos. M. Orr and wife, Dr. Moor and wife, Major Wilson and daughter, Moritz Meyer and wife. The march was very well conducted, although it became certain that brass music is not effective in the large hall, as the crash and blare of drums and trumpets, which were heard and drown the melody to some extent.

The dance opened with the lancers of that special figure known as the "Saragoza," and the Musical Union orchestra took the platform. Several pleasing facts were developed in this first number, upon which some apprehension had existed. It was found that the floor was easy, that the orchestral music was clear and distinct in all parts of the building, and the voices of the two callers could be heard perfectly everywhere on the floor.

The programme was then pursued through the evening with only the intermission of overtures by the band which rendered some splendid selections from time to time. At 10 o'clock the banquet was opened and the guests repaired thither at such intervals as they chose until 1 o'clock. The spread was served at small tables arranged on the north gallery so as to accommodate 200 at a time. The chairs were filled several times and up to the last moment loiterers lingered at the board. The Military band, which was arranged on the north gallery, played a supper under contract, tickets being sold at an additional cost of \$1.

The ornamentation of the hall which the ball committee and the Knights of Labor had combined to furnish, was brilliant and tasty. They have been already described in connection with the Knights of Labor ball, and the only change made last night was the substitution of a set piece illuminating in gas the words "Charity," which hung over the music stand where the picture of Washington had been on the evening previous. The smaller accommodations were perfect, the dressing apartments, toilet and cloak rooms being most conveniently arranged, and chairs abounding in the alcoves behind the gallery colonnade. The gallery itself, on the east, south and west sides, was filled with spectators who feasted their eyes upon the gay and brilliant throng below until a late hour.

To the following gentlemen on committees who had charge of the details, the success of the evening is largely due: Executive and Reception Committee—Hon. James E. Boyd, Hon. G. Hartington, Gen. Jno. P. Hawking, U. S. A., Maj. J. W. Padlock, Herman Kountze, Esq., Frank Murphy, Esq., Hon. E. W. Whittier, J. W. Manganey—Frank Colpeter, A. I. Strang, A. H. Bishop, Jno. T. Clarke, J. S. Collins.

Flour Committee—D. W. Saxe, J. W. Foster, L. L. J. Price, Lt. E. St. J. Greble, W. M. Rogers, Wm. R. Morris, B. C. McClure, A. C. Winkley, J. E. Whittier, Jos. Garnisch, Jr., C. C. Chase, Chas. E. Beach.

THE IMPERIAL EDICT. Attempt to Discover Whether It Affects Omaha Coolies.

The rather startling tidings of the imperial edict for the return of Chinese of all subjects of the Flowery Kingdom now in America is contained in the press telegraph of yesterday. Without questioning the truth of the report, a reporter for the BEE started out to discover whether the edict had yet reached the local colony of coolies. A half dozen visits elicited more or less vague acknowledgements of the story, but nothing tangible seemed obtainable. At last, the chief of the Chinaman, with a tolerably servicable smattering of English, was found in a Tenth street washie shop.

"Ah, yah," replied the laundryman as soon as he understood the drift of the reporter's question. "King say Chinay boy come home. Belly good. Me go. Allee Chinay boy go. Too muchee Melikee fightee, no good. Sabe" and the Chinaman laughed in very ill-timed glee, as the reporter thought.

"When are you going?" was asked. "Oh, beto' long. Duimno now. Bimeby tell you."

"Have you got the official document?" and the reporter after some fifteen minutes explanation made the coolie understand that he wanted to see a copy of the imperial edict.

"Yah, yah," and producing a large piece of tea paper, red on one side and white on the other, with the red side covered with hieroglyphics, the Mongolian spread the ample before the reporter. A terrible attempt followed on the Chinaman's part to reveal the import of the writing, but to the reporter the exercise ran something like, "Hop hi, skip along, razzle dazze, whang ho," and at

though the Chinaman sweat and twisted himself into amazing shapes, that seemed the best which could be done.

It is probable that the Chinamen of the country have received orders or advices to move out of America, where their presence is so evidently distasteful, but whether it is from an imperial source or not, or whether it will be obeyed, remains yet to be seen.

AN ABUSED WIFE.

Mrs. Lederer and Her Petition for Divorce From a Brutal Husband.

If the truth be told in her petition for divorce filed yesterday in the district court Mrs. Theresia Lederer is a much-abused woman, for whom matrimony has had but few pleasures.

In 1864, Mrs. Lederer states in her petition, she was married in a little town in Austria to her present husband, Joseph Lederer. Since that time five children have been born of the marriage. Eleven years ago they came over to this country, and brought up in Omaha, where, with the exception of a year and a half spent in Kansas, they have since lived. During nearly all of these eleven years, it is alleged, Mr. L. has conducted himself toward his wife with extreme cruelty, beating her at times so severely that she was in danger of her life, and upon one occasion throwing her down stairs. Furthermore, the wife claims Lederer has done nothing for the support of the family for several years past, saying that it was easier to live off his wife's earnings.

The petition goes on to state that notwithstanding the fact that she has had a worthless husband and five children to support, Mrs. Lederer has managed to accumulate some little property, including about \$100 worth of household goods. This Mr. Lederer is threatening to take away from her, and to prevent this Mrs. L. asks that the court issue an order restraining him from so doing. In addition she prays for absolute divorce, and the custody of her five children, whom Lederer also threatens to take from her.

White Cedar Piling is better than oak for bridge or foundation work. It lasts longer in or out of the ground, and can be furnished and driven for one-third less cost by D. Soper & Co., 1020 Farnam street, Omaha.

An Incurable Girl.

Ela May is a little 13-year-old colored girl whose worse fault is that she will not stay at home. She prefers to make her living by begging and stealing rather than to depend upon her parents for her daily bread. She was captured by the police yesterday and is now in jail awaiting trial. One of the charges to be preferred against her is that of robbing a man of a gold watch and chain last summer.

Found Her Husband.

Mrs. Mary Tenney is once more happy, for she has found her spouse, whom she thought she had forever lost. She is the lady, it may be remembered, who came to Omaha last week to meet her husband by appointment, and failed to find him. He afterwards turned up, having been yesterday in coming. The couple returned yesterday to their home in Fremont.



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IT LEAKED OUT SOME WAY.

Although in vain it was intended to be kept a secret. But murder will out, and while this matter continued to work for the benefit of those who took a hand in it, some one took the pains to investigate, and found the true state of affairs and reported a full statement to several prominent clothing dealers of Omaha, who interested themselves in making a thorough investigation into the matter, and found the truth staring them in the face, that the Only Misfit Clothing Parlors, 1119 Farnam street, are selling goods under prices, and they are baffled to understand how it is done, as they say they are offering clothing as low as any eastern market prices. Yet the Parlors are selling merchant tailor made garments less in price by 35 per cent than they can sell their goods at by the investigation, they found

OVERCOATS

Table showing prices for overcoats. AT 9 70 That was made to order by a leading merchant tailor for 30 00. 10 8 do do do do 24 00. 12 00 do do do do 28 00. 15 40 do do do do 33 00. 18 50 do do do do 40 00. 23 65 do do do do 50 00.

These were found to consist of every conceivable style and cut and fabric that is intended for man. With the above was also found the most exquisite assortment an eye ever witnessed in the line of mens' SUIT'S

Table showing prices for suits. AT 8 70 That was made to order by a merchant tailor for 18 00. 10 40 do do do do 22 00. 11 80 do do do do 25 00. 12 60 do do do do 27 50. 14 55 do do do do 30 00. 16 85 do do do do 35 00.

The above embraces all the styles of the day in sack and frock coats, suitable for dress or business wear, including full dress suits and coats and vests, which will be found not surpassed anywhere on the globe. With these will be found more for the money than any one can think of getting in the way of a pair of PANTALOONS,

Table showing prices for pantaloons. AT 2 80 Will buy a pair pantaloons made to order by a Leading Merchant Tailor for 7 00. 3 20 do do do do 8 00. 3 80 do do do do 10 00. 4 10 do do do do 12 00. 6 20 do do do do 13 50.

The above prices compared with other prices is what dumbfounds all others in the clothing trade and causes them to speak unfavorable of the Parlors, as competition is found beyond the reach of those who would only be too anxious to get

THE ONLY MISFIT Clothing Parlors

1119 FARNAM STREET, OUT OF OMAHA.