

CALLING VAINLY FOR CARS

Grain Men Anxious to Ship Their Cereals But Cannot Get Transportation.

THE ELEVATORS OVERFLOWING

Many Meetings Booked For This Month at the State Capital—The Woman's Suffrage Convention—The National League.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

Never before in the history of the state has there been such a dearth of cars on the different lines of road with which to transport the cereals of the west to the parts of the east as at the present time.

A prominent grain man, who is interested in elevators all along the line of the Burlington in Nebraska, makes the above statement, and in company with other prominent shippers voices the fact with statements that in themselves bear the weight of truth.

Five hundred miles of new road built in the state the past summer requires much additional rolling stock, and the stock has not yet been accelerated to meet the demands of the new work.

There is not an elevator along the line of the road that is not crowded to overflowing, and the cry goes out for cars and come come back in response.

Along the line of the Atchison and Nebraska branch crabs have been boarded up to make temporary room for corn, and men who ask for fifty cars in which to ship are answered with at best but one or two at a station.

One grain man ascribes the scarcity of cars to the fact that much grain, especially barley, that is shipped in cars to Chicago is never unloaded, but bought by sample and continued in shipment to all points in the east, making long and tedious journeys before their return to the parent road.

Again the B. & M. is sending cars west after train load of supplies for new lines constantly to the front, and they lay for days without unloading at the sidings along the way.

One grain firm states that they could load 500 cars a day if they could get them, but they get nothing.

On the Missouri Pacific this same scarcity of cars is reported, and every station along that line is filled with grain awaiting shipment.

The trouble that causes the scarcity of cars on that line is reported to be the fact that the great bulk of Nebraska corn shipped over the Missouri Pacific goes to Texas and points in that state, making a long journey before it returns.

It is reported that the cars which are shipped to points in Texas, they have no elevators, and the long tedious process of unloading from the cars as sold makes of every car an elevator for a period on Texas siding.

The complaint is that the cars are now deep, and soon they will be found and sonorous, so much so that it would pay the companies to make extra effort to solve the problem.

A MONTH OF MEETINGS

January is a month of meetings at the state capital. The supreme and United States court meet the present month in Lincoln, so also meet the board of agriculture, which in itself never fails to draw, next to a session of the legislature, a big crowd of agriculturists, who live mostly in town and few in the country district are not present.

Lively a week's session as any society in the state. The horticultural winter meeting is also a feature of the annual meeting of the state board, and the society promises one of the finest pathological displays ever witnessed in the state.

The state historical society meets one week from Tuesday, the 11th to the 15th, in the chapel of the university. The state bar association meets on Thursday of the present week at the United States court room, and last, but not least, the woman suffragists hold their annual convention in this city on the 6th, 7th and 8th.

The program of the woman suffragists announces that the first session of the convention will be held on Thursday evening at which time addresses will be delivered by Mrs. B. Colby, the president, and by Mrs. Elizabeth L. Saxon. Friday's programme includes a mother's address by Mrs. Saxon, the different annual reports will be read and submitted to the convention will address the convention on the topic "Social Science," and Mrs. Jennie T. Holmes, president of the state W. C. T. U., will address the meeting.

The Friday evening session will feature the climax of the convention as the programme announces an address by the veteran worker Susan B. Anthony on that occasion, and the Saturday's session is given over to a general business meeting. The announcement states that each auxiliary society in the state is entitled to three representatives, and in addition an invitation is extended to all friends of woman suffrage over the state to be present.

The railroads will give reduced rates of fare to this convention and the ladies of Lincoln will entertain all friends and delegates.

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

has a programme announced that will no doubt make the annual session of that society one of much interest. Two days will be devoted to the session, and reports will be received, and officers for the ensuing year be elected.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska City, will give an address, the topic of which will not yet be named. H. H. Wilson will read a paper entitled "The Relation of History to the Study and Practice of Law." Lieutenant Dudley will present a paper on "The Early Military History of Nebraska," and Hadley D. Johnson will present a paper on "The Early History of Nebraska."

The society extends a cordial invitation to the public to be present at the meetings, and a new impetus will be given to this really valuable state organization, which perfectly the facts and history of Nebraska since its earliest days.

ORGANIZATION ON WORK

The Lincoln branch of the Irish National League in America reorganized yesterday, and a large and enthusiastic gathering of Irish-American citizens resident in Lincoln were present at Fitzgerald hall for the reorganization. John Fitzgerald called the meeting to order and some fifty came forward, and deposited their membership fees. The election of officers under the reorganization was then taken up and the following elected: President, Hon. Patrick Egan; first vice president, A. J. Sawyer; second vice president, Charles McGee; recording secretary, H. J. Cosgrove; financial secretary, James H. O'Neill; treasurer, E. P. Cagney. In addition to paying membership fees a large number of those in attendance subscribed to the anti-eviction fund, and speeches were made by John P. Sutton, secretary of the national league, A. J. Sawyer, H. J. Cosgrove and others. It is understood that the president of the reorganized league will call a public meeting within the next week or ten days to take active public action in the city of Lincoln for the anti-eviction fund.

ABOUT THE CITY.

Three thieves who went into the overcoat business from the outside of the store, instead of transacting business over the counters, were prisoners in jail over Sunday, and they are promised a hearing to-day. The weather was cold enough for great-coats, but stealing them from before a store is not in accordance with the state.

Several drunken individuals who would

IN THE LAND OF BOHEMIA.

A Glimpse of the Country and its People.

PRAGUE AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Oriental Aspects of the City—The Best Beer Made in Europe.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia, is less known to Americans, writes Albert Sutcliffe in the San Francisco Chronicle, than any European city of the same importance.

Of Bohemia all Americans have heard. They all know Bohemian glass, at least by its imitations, and most have heard or have drunk beer of Pilsen or Budweis, or beverages that bore the name of these cities. As Protestants they have had occasion to know of John Huss, Jerome of Prague, George de Podiebrad and Ziska, names associated with the most troubled times of religious history, and as citizens they are aware of the Bohemian colonies that are to be found in nearly all the large American cities.

Bohemian immigrants usually make good citizens. Some of those in Chicago have been an exception to the rule, but those in San Francisco are quiet, industrious and law-abiding. Bohemians are skillful at their ordinary trades. They are good mechanics and good musicians. In the latter capacity they are doing good work in all the best orchestras of the United States.

The country whence these people come the average American knows almost as little as of the unexplored regions of Africa.

THE PEOPLE.

The Bohemians belong to the great Slav race, and are therefore closely allied to the Russians, with whom they sympathize more deeply than any other branch of the same people now living in Europe. In proof of this it may be said that some of the journals of Prague have persistently supported the policy of Russia in reference to Bulgaria. It is not known when the Bohemians came to America, but it was probably before the commencement of the Christian era.

They are best known in history as a brave and independent people, governed by hereditary kings, and elected them when they saw fit. The position of the country is somewhat isolated. It lies in a sort of basin formed by the upper Elbe and its tributary, the Moldau. The basin is surrounded on all sides by mountain ranges. Moravia, usually considered a part of it, lies further up the Elbe, and is equally separated from the valley of the Danube by a lofty watershed. To the east is Russian Poland. Being so placed in reference to other nations, the maintenance of the independence of the country for some hundred years, when the means of communication were so different from what they are at present, was not difficult. The first troubles of Bohemia came from the Catholic church and from the Hapsburgs. It is not known when the first king, Rudolph, was elected, but it was probably before the crown hereditary in the house of Austria. It is one of the crimes of the Hapsburgs which English writers, Mr. Gladstone among others, have loved to decant. But this does not prevent England's coming to Austria with its hand in its hand and begging for an alliance against its old enemy, Russia. Bohemia, perhaps, so much an alliance that England seeks as it is the embolism of the two empires, in which case she would withdraw to one side and allow the combatants to fight it out as best they could. Thus Russia would be a little longer delayed in its inevitable progress toward the Indian ocean.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Bohemia was one of the first countries in Europe that embraced the reformed doctrines. This ended in the martyrdom of Huss and the desolation of the country by domestic feud and foreign wars. This was done before the thirty years' war, which began with the over act of Prague, namely, the throwing of the imperial commissioners from the windows of the palace by the Count of Wrtzberg. It followed at once, and what that war was to Germany—a war made for the pleasure of the Hapsburgs—every one knows who has read, at all the history of the period. The Protestant movement, commanded by Maurice, elector of Saxony, was defeated at the battle of White Mountain, which left Bohemia at the mercy of Ferdinand II. He summarily ejected all the preachers, schoolmasters, professors, and gave up all the churches to monks imported from all parts of Europe. All who were not Catholics were forbidden to exercise any trade or handicraft whatsoever. The severest penalties were imposed on all who retained the Protestant form of worship. The Protestants driven from the hospitals. Protestant burghers were expelled. The poor were compelled to become Catholics en masse. The remotest villages were visited by missionaries and monks, and the force to embrace Catholicism. Those who refused were tortured, racked and mutilated. Women and children were outraged by a brutal soldiery. Many were driven to the mountains, where they perished, and 30,000 of the best citizens of the country emigrated, as did the Huguenots of France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. It has been said that the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. This rule, if it can be called a rule, seems to have failed in this instance. Protestantism was thoroughly exterminated, and the number of Protestant churches now to be found in Bohemia can almost be counted on the fingers of the two hands.

WORK OF YANNAIS.

It would have been well if the persecution of the Hapsburgs had passed here. But it did not. At different times during the periods of religious disturbance attacks were made on the literature and language of the people. It was forbidden to use the Bohemian language officially, and books in the native tongue were everywhere searched for and so thoroughly destroyed that one could afterwards scarcely be found in the whole country, though the literature had already reached a considerable degree of development. It is sets like these that have made the name of Hapsburg synonymous with tyranny and caused the deterioration of a people at once honest, ingenious and valiant. The language has been of late years generally cultivated, and the government has not been friendly. Education is becoming more general, newspapers are increasing in number and ability, and the literature, through the agency of learned men, is beginning again to respect itself. But though the Bohemians now number several millions, and are one of the important factors of the Austrian nationality, they are not contented. They consider themselves overruled commercially by the Germans, of whom there are forty or fifty thousand among the quarter of a million inhabitants of Prague. They have historical reasons for disliking the Hungarians, who do not therefore like the name Austria-Hungary, nor are they pleased to see the Hungarians direct the foreign policy of the country. They like the Russians, yet if there were a war with Russia, Austria would expect the Bohemian contingent of the imperial army to fight its battles against its next of kin.

THE CITY.

Prague is an honorable representative of the Bohemian nation. It is superbly situated on both sides of the Moldau in the study of the service of astronomy. Not a view up and down the river. The two

parts of the city are connected by several

fine bridges, two of which are suspension. There is a marked difference between a bridge of stone and a bridge of iron, and the latter is a light and airy structure, striking on account of its length and design and usually stronger than it seems. A bridge in Europe, even across a stream of moderate width, is absolutely monumental. It is of solid stone, as massive as the pyramids, and when it is once in place is expected to endure forever. Those of stone at Prague are honorable specimens of the enduring style of bridge architecture. The suspension bridges, like those elsewhere, in Europe, are long thin lines, instead of the wire cables used in America, which must greatly increase their weight and require a corresponding increase of strength in the piers. One of these bridges, built in the year 1843, and which underwent some changes during the subsequent 200 years. But the most recent improvements are of antiquity. It is flanked by tall towers that are covered with a mosaic of gold and silver. It has sixteen arches and the piers are ornamented by thirty statues and groups of saints, conspicuous among which is the figure of the Virgin Mary, the resort of thousands of devout Bohemians, who gather on the bridge and bring garlands, candles and other offerings to the shrine. The bridge would go down into the swift river below with the weight of the worshippers.

A HEROIC CHARACTER.

Neponomce is the patron of the Bohemians, the story of his martyrdom varies somewhat from the monstrous relation of those who were crucified head downward, beheaded, shot with arrows, thrown to wild beasts, or put to death by the sword. The story of the process that the late heathen applied to the early Christians. The wife of the emperor Wenceslas had done something very different which she revealed to Neponomce in the confessional. The emperor asked him what it was, but he said he had promised not to tell, and resolutely refused to answer. So he was thrown from the bridge into the river, a point which is still indicated, and as the stream happens there to be a little deeper than elsewhere, he was drowned. In due time his body came to the surface, and five days after his death he was buried in a church. In his statues and pictures these five stars are repeated till they become tiresome. Lights burn constantly before his image. Pilgrims come from Moravia, and the Bohemians may thank him for hereditary kings, and elected them when they saw fit. The position of the country is somewhat isolated. It lies in a sort of basin formed by the upper Elbe and its tributary, the Moldau. The basin is surrounded on all sides by mountain ranges. Moravia, usually considered a part of it, lies further up the Elbe, and is equally separated from the valley of the Danube by a lofty watershed. To the east is Russian Poland. Being so placed in reference to other nations, the maintenance of the independence of the country for some hundred years, when the means of communication were so different from what they are at present, was not difficult. The first troubles of Bohemia came from the Catholic church and from the Hapsburgs. It is not known when the first king, Rudolph, was elected, but it was probably before the crown hereditary in the house of Austria. It is one of the crimes of the Hapsburgs which English writers, Mr. Gladstone among others, have loved to decant. But this does not prevent England's coming to Austria with its hand in its hand and begging for an alliance against its old enemy, Russia. Bohemia, perhaps, so much an alliance that England seeks as it is the embolism of the two empires, in which case she would withdraw to one side and allow the combatants to fight it out as best they could. Thus Russia would be a little longer delayed in its inevitable progress toward the Indian ocean.

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of Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer,

who came here at the invitation of the Emperor Rudolph II, Prague, like other European capitals, has its academy of fine arts, and is well provided with charitable institutions. Its public monuments in the way of fountains and statues, though not as numerous as in sufficient number to shame the poverty in works of art in the metropolises of America.

UNEQUALLED BEER.

It is gratifying to be able to remark that at Prague you can have the best coffee and beer in Europe, the beer of Munich and the coffee of Vienna not excepted. The unkeepers pride themselves on their beer. When you make your appearance in the morning the hotel person in authority instead of the usual formula "Have you slept well?" asks you "How did you like your beer?" There is a world of significance in his question if he knows you have come from Berlin or Dresden. You certainly do find the beer better in Austria than in Germany and in Bavaria than in the north, not only at the first class hotels but at the hotels of the second grade, and in furnished rooms. The Prague coffee, it is not only of the real berry properly prepared and freshly made, but strong and served with real cream, either in American fashion or whipped as in Vienna. The beers are not made in Prague, but in places not far distant, and there are some delicate blonde kinds, such as refreshment and not inebriate, such as have no traces of the fact that you never see in America. After the torture of the streets the beer and the coffee are a real benison. In the ecstasy that follows the heat and weariness you are quite reconciled to the thought that Prague does not abound in museums and picture galleries, and that the Van Hykes, Holbeins and Rubenses that some over-curious people go to see in some of the palaces are by no means the best specimens of the work of these great artists. There is no great loss without some small gain.

THE ORIENT RECALLED.

A general view of Prague gives an impression decidedly oriental. Some of its church towers seem like the minarets of a mosque. Others have a Byzantine look. In no other city of Europe are massive buildings large enough to be called palaces more numerous. One of the old palaces near the station where you arrive in coming from Dresden has been converted into powder magazine. The old palace of the king of Bohemia, which is now a barracks. In the old portions of the city, on the right bank, there is still some of the strong aspect of the Orient, but innumerable are the softening it. New streets are being made that are filled with handsome shops. Broader thoroughfares are being set with trees, and there are some well-kept parks and public gardens. The public buildings, aside from the palaces, are not remarkable for beauty, though there are exceptions. The city hall, which in the German speaking countries of Europe is called the rathaus (city hall), is curious architecturally and remarkable for its astronomical clock, which excites the attention of every tourist. It is a full circle in the study of the service of astronomy. Not a view up and down the river. The two

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