THE WAR REACHES LINCOLN.

Beginning of the Fight at the Capital By the Elkhorn Line.

GREAT BENEFITS ANTICIPATED.

Programme of the Coming South Platte Episcopal Church Convention-Report of the State Oil Inspector Brevities.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.] The freight war reached Lincoln Saturday evening over the Elkhorn line, that road opening the fight in this city with a reduction made corresponding to the reduced rates to Omaha plus the local rate from Omaha to Lincoln. Yesterday the offices of all the roads were closed, but it was understood that with the opening for business Monday morning the Burlington road would meet the cut of the Elkhorn and any cut that they might make in the future as rapidly as made. This is the first instance in warfare in rates that Lincoln has been recognized as on the same business basis for competing business as Missouri river points, and, as a consequence, whatever there is of benefit to the city through the war, as inaugurated, will fall at its feet for the first time. The reductions, as made, nearly cut in the middle former rates as quoted and a rush of business will result today, as many shippers have been holding back for a few days anticipating a cut in rates and prepared to reap the benefit. The reduction, as made by the Elkhorn, is largely on the five classes of freight, the carload reductions being much less than the other. A good many Lincoln people anticipate that if the war continues for any length of time the rates will eventually come to the city in amount the same as as at Missouri river points and that the city will gain such rates through the war that they have failed to receive through arbitra-EPISCOPALIANS IN COUNCIL.

The Episcopal churches of the South Platte district in the state will hold their annual convention in this city on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. the convention being the guests of the members of Trinity parish during the session. The programme of work for

the two days is as follows:
Wcdnesday, 9 a. m.—Celebration of
holy communion and prayer. 10 a. m.
—Paper, "How to Use the Biblef" by
Rev. M. F. Carey, of Nebraska City;
discussion led by Rev. J. W. Gilman, of discussion led by Rev. J. W. Gilman, of Hastings. 11 a. m.—Paper, "How to Create a Spirit in Favor of Foreign and Domestic Missions," by Canon Patterson, of Omaha; discussed by Rev. Francis More, of Neligh, and Rev. W. O. Pearson, of Omaha. 2 p. m.—"Our Responsibility as Churchmen in the Use of Wealth in the Extension of California. Wealth in the Extension of God's Kingdom," by Dr. Farnam, of Beatrice; discussed by Rev. W. H. Sparling, of Schuyler, and H. J. Walsh, of Lincoln. 3 p. m.—Paper, "The Christian Priest-hood," Rev. R. W. Olliver, D.D., of Kearney. 3:30 p. m.—Paper, "The At-titude of the Church to Amusement," by Rev. R H. F. Gardiner, of York; discussion by Rev. S. F. Meyers, of Creighton, Rev. Robert Scott, Beatrice, Rev. E. H. Gaynor, Blair. 7:30 p. m.—Evening prayer service. 8:00 p. m.—"The St. Andrew's Brotherhood and the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions as a Diocesan Organization," by Rev. Charles H. Gardiner, of Omaha; discussion by Rev. E. R. Richardson, of

Crete, and A. C. Powell, of Omaha. Thursday, 9 a. m.—Celebration of the holy communion and morning prayer. 10 a. m.—Paper, "The Attitude of the Church to the Labor Problem," by Rev. Robert Doherty, Omaha; discussion Rev. Victor M. Law, of Cedar Rapids, and Rev. A. A. Morrison, of Ashland. 3 p. m.—Paper, "The Relation of Rec-tor and People in the Organization and Work of the Parish," by Rev. Louis Zahner, of Omaha; discussion by Rev. A. E. Wells, of Central City. 8 p. m.-Paper, "How to Popularize the Church in Harmony With Her Teachings," by Rev. John Hewett, of Fremont; discussion by Rev. John Williams, of Omaha, Rev. H. B. Burgess, of Plattsmouth, and Rev. R. C. Talbott, of Brownville. Ad-

journment. INSPECTION OF OIL. The monthly report of the state oil in-spector for January shows a large increase in business and a net increase in earnings for the state. The inspection has been bespecially large in Omaha and Lincoln and the tank line here is at the present time heavily stocked with oils. The total number of barrels of oil inspected and approved in the state for January is 12,185; gasoline inspected and rejected, 1,243 barrels; total barrels of all kinds, 14,228; cash receipts for inspection, \$1,422.28; expenses of inspection, saln-ries, etc., \$857.78; net earnings of office during the month, \$564.50

LEAGUE ENTERTAINMENT. To-night the ladies of the Lincoln branch of the Irish National league in America will give a musical social at temple hall that will be well worth attending, Mrs. Weber has been secured for two numbers on the programme, one of which is announced as "Kathleen Mayourneen." Mrs. Manatt, Miss Flanagan, Miss McVanu and Miss Eckart are among the other ladies who contribute to the programme, while Prof. Weber, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Coyle, Mr. Barnaby, Mr. Lawier, Prof Gibe-ault and John P. Sutton are among the gentlemen contributing to the pro-

CITY BRIEFS. The decision in the injunction case before Judge Dundy in the stock yards company vs. Silberhorn case has not yet settled the difficulties and Saturday evening an attachment was issued against Silberhorn's West Lincoln property for \$1,995. That will be heard in

local courts in a few days.

The Presbyterians have secured an elegant pipe organ for their church and on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings two organ recital entertainments will be given at the church, conducted by Clarence Eddy, of Chicago, assisted by Miss Butler, a prominent soprano of that

The schedules of existing lumber rates that are attached to the complaint of the lumber dealers of Lincoln against the B. & M. railroad show that the Omaha and Lincoln rate to points west and south of Lincoln are identical. As the latter place is nearer these points, the dealers base the charge of discrimination on the fact that the rates are alike from both cities.

A new time table went into effect on the B. & M. yesterday that opens the Black Hills line to Alliance, in Box Butte county, and makes that point at present the terminus of the line. A new time card also went into effect on the Union Pacific branch through this city yesterday that gives now two passenger trains daily to and from Omaha and that also increases the service on the Stromsburg branch.

department with pseudo-tonics, alco-holic or the reverse, beef extracts, nerve foods, narcotics, sedatives and poisons in disguise. "Tired Nature's sweet restorer. balmy sleep," is the providential recu-perant of weak nerves, and this glo-rious franchise being usually the conse-quences of sound digestion and increased vigor, the great stomachic which insures both, is productive also of re-pose at the required time. Not unre-freshed awakens the individual who uses it, but vigorous, clear headed and tranquil. Use the Bitters also in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney troubles, constipation and billiousness.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Brains on the Farm. Chicago Inter-Ocean: The successful farmer, east and west, is the one who devotes himself most diligently to the business of agriculture. He should not delegate his work to others, nor fancy that toil of mind or body for which he pays, can efficiently take the place of that which he himself might perform. The man who attempts to live by any other profession or business finds that the first condition of success lies in his full understanding of his work and his complete devotion to it. The lawyer, the physician the magnetant the manual the physician, the merchant, the manufacturer, the artisan, the chemist, all devote themselves solely to the vocations that they have chosen, all pursue the lines of labor before them faithfully, studiously, with unflagging in-dustry; and in direct proportion to the dustry; and in direct proportion to the industry and singleness of purpose of each does he excel in the work he undertakes, or achieve the object that he has set before his life to attain. The same rule holds of the farmer. His thoughts and his interests should all center about his farm, his stock and his crops. His farm should be his first interest and occupation; all other matters in which he ention; all other matters in which he engages should subordinate themselves completely to that.

By this we do not mean that a farmer should become a dumb slave to his work. We do not mean that he should make of himself a mere draught horse, toiling early and late under the self-in-flicted goad of avarice or stupidity, even as his ox and horse labor for him. do not mean that he should toil, as farmers we have known have done, unremittingly, unceasingly, allowing themselves neither physical nor mental recreation, in their eager desire to ac-cumulate wealth, until the health of both mind and body had become impaired and their one desire was thwarted by the very persistence of their efforts to obtain it.

No, the life of slavish toil that many farmers lead is not only unwise, but wholly unnecessary. A fair degree of effort, intelligently directed, will always secure to him, if the conditions of soil and surroundings are at all favorable, more than a living competence. A farmer has it in his power to secure more of ease and comfort, during the time when he is amassing his fortune, than the member of any other occupation. He is more independent than any other man, as entirely independent as any man can be in civilized society. The enjoyment to be derived from pure air, fresh fruits and flowers, and all the beautiful things in nature, that other men seek at cost of expenditure of time and money, may be a part of his every-day life. The conditions of real pleasure and comfort are his in a far greater degree than is granted to most of men of other vocations; the question is, how fully he will avail himself of these conditions to make his daily happinoss.

Generally speaking, the more intelligent a farmer is, the more contented and successful he is. The man who most thoroughly understands, not only the nature of the soil he tills, the character and value of all plants and other things directly connected with agri-culture, but other departments of knowledge as well, and especially the nature and needs of men. will, other things being equal, prove the most suc-cessful farmer. We never yet knew an ignorant man who was a good farmer throughout. The most truly success-ful workers in agriculture read and pender and understand. With minds active und devoted to their business they are ever ready to search for information, wherever it is to be found, in books or papers, and to profit by its practical use. And the farther they search into the realms of science, the more thoroughly do they see that the mine of useful knowledge revealed by the proper study of agriculture and the relative physicial sciences is well-nigh inexhaustible. "Book farming" is often spoken of with great contempt But this contempt is wholly undeserved Books on farming contain the experience gained by many practical farmers for many years. He who reads and profits by the lessons which these men learned saves himself not only the time spent in learning these things by the slow process of experience, but time, labor and money often lost through the mistakes of ignorance. Every man, then, who puts his hand to the plow should be, in every wise and reasonable sense, a book farmer.

An Underground Milk House. H. Stewart, in the Country Gentle-man, describes a convenient milk-house: An underground milk-house should made twelve feet deep in dry, well-drained ground, or on a hillside of suitable character. The lower part should be nine feet deep and walled with brick or stone. One twelve feet square will be ample for a dairy of twenty cows or less. Beams are laid in the walls for the floor of the upper cellar. A trap door and an open stairway is made in this floor at one side, and a square opening in the center, covered with glass, to admit some light. This opening is protected with a safe railing. The shelves are ranged around three sides, the other side being occupied by the stairway and

a table or bench. The wall is kept white by an occasional whitewashing or calcimining, and this keeps the cellar sweet. If the air becomes damp at any time a peck of fresh lime may be placed in it and as it will absorb seven pounds of water and still be dry, it will be found very useful in maintaining the requisite moderate moisture of the air. Experience will suggest any desirable improvement up-on this plan, which has been found to work excellently and to keep a very regular temperature during the hottest weather. It is necessary to be cautious in ventilating such a cellar in the day time when it should be kept closed, and if left open at any time it should be on a

clear, breezy night. Dehorning Cattle.

Portland Oregonian: Some years ago benevolent-minded people de-nounced the dehorning of cattle as a cruel practice, only worthy of barbar-ians. Lately the stock journals of the "A Hole in the Ground" is booked for country have asserted the contrary, the opera house Wednesday evening and cite proof that the operation of cut-

reace on Earth

Awaits that countless army of martyrs, whose ranks are constantly recruited from the victims of nervousness and nervous diseases. The price of the boon is a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the finest and most genial of tonic nervines, pursued with reasonable persistence. Easier, pleasanter and safer this than to swash the victualling department with pseudo-tonics, alcoof cattle can be put in the same inclosure and the vicious ones have no way to impose on the quiet ones. That is the chief reason for so doing, and that is enough of itself to justify dehorning. It would seem that cattle without horus were to be the rule hereafter.

Dehorning Cattle in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 25.—The programmes for the Farmers' Institute for the Fifth congressional district, to be held at Woodstock, February 28 and 39, are just issued. In addition to the usual subjects assigned for discussion at these meetings, Henry H. Haaf, of Athenson known as "the dehomor." is to kinson, known as "the dehorner," is to deliver an address entitled, "Shall We Dehorn Our Cattle, and Why?" This is an indication of the spread of the dehorning craze among the farmers. San-mon farmers are becoming interested in it, and only a few days ago 1.35 cat-tle were dehorned on the farm of Dr. Converse, near this city.

To Prevent Hog Cholera. Memphis Appeal: The only and most successful "preventive of hog cholera" is judicious feeding and even possibly clean apartments for bedding. This, with a diversity of feed, will produce results in the main satisfactory. The farmer that is able to have hogs is able to have a passonable space sown to rutato have a reasonable space sown to ruta-bagas, turnips, sugar-beets and the va-rious roots of such well known and reputable health-giving properties, and there's the alfalfa patch, the finest for-age plant for hogs in the south. It is to us what clover is to the stockmen in the north, and to the stock farmer it is simply indispensable. The pork-maker who gives proper attention to the production and usage of the plants mentioned, along with his corn, will have in the long run abundant reasons to laugh while others are engulfed in the per-plexing problem of "how to prevent hog

Hints and Suggestions. The cheapest and best way to get a good cow is to procure a calf from a irst-class dam and raise it. It is like buying tickets in a lottery—the major-ity are blanks, unless one may know what they are.

Although this is the winter season, in this latitude there is but a short time before spring work should begin, and all the work done now would be of great advantage when the hurry shall begin. The ground for spring wheat cannot be prepared too early, and it should not only be deeply plowed but harrowed until the seed bed shall be as fine as the

The best food for early hatched chicks s granulated oatmeal, which should be placed in little troughs, so that the chicks can get all they wish, and at any

It is somewhat curious that white wool is considered the most important product of the sheep, it is only a second-ary consideration in England, as the farmers in that country aim to produce the best mutton. As mutton brings as high a price here as it does there the breeding of sheep for mutton in pref-erence to wool should be profitable to American farmers also.

There are breeds of fowl that fatten more readily than others, the same as among animals, and must be fed cautiously or they will become too fat to lay. Among them may be mentioned the Brahmas, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. In feeding such fowls corn should not be made an exclusi-

Rye will begin to grow on the first approach of spring. It provides the first early pasturage. If kept moderately grazed, provided the land has been well manured at time of seeding, the crop will continue to afford green material as long as desired. No crop can compare with it for early pasturage.

The object in farming successfully is to more than secure a recompense for the labor bestowed, whether such labor be applied on a single acre or a large field. It should pay to farm any space that demands the labor bestowed upon it, but such labor should be applied intelligently.

Eggs at this season, if not subjected to a temperature lower than 40 ° above zero, will keep for two or three months without being packed in any substance. They may be placed on racks, but should be turned half over twice a week in order to prevent the yelks from adhering to the shells.

There is no period when a young ani-mal should be at a standstill in growth. It should be growing constantly from its birth to maturity, and any check in that respect would be a loss of time. The best animals are those that receive proper treatment when young.

Now is the time to spread the fine poultry manure on the strawberry plants. By the time the plaints shall begin to shoot out the new growth the manure will have been mashed into the soil by the rains. Poultry manure has been tried on strawberries with success.

In procuring trees in the spring it should not be overlooked that the younger ones will thrive better than those that are larger. The older a tree the greater liability to loss. Young trees root rapidly and begin to grow

early after transplanting. Prof. De Muth, of De Pauw University, says that food which fattens a cow for market will ruin her for milk, and hay fed between meals is worse than wasted, as it clogs the stomach and interferes with the indigestion of the regular ration.

Oratory in the Senate. Washington Correspondence St. Louis Globe Democrat: I asked Goneral Man-

derson, senator from Nebraska, the

other day if oratory was dying out in the senate. "The conditions are certainly unfavorable to it," he said, "that is if you mean noisy declamation that might move an ignorant, out-of-door crowd. If you mean correct speech and the ar-

tistic use of language to convey an im-

pression,, there is no place more favor-

It is a whimsical notion of mine that stammering promotes effective oratory. Two of the most impressive speakers l have ever known, even in pathetic ut-terances, have been stutterers of the worst kind. If the idea is worthy of attention and thought, the impediment draws attention to it and emphasizes it, like the cesural pause in the rhythm of poetey. I remember a brilliant, stuttering lawyer in Ohio who applied for a change of venue and obtained it. Everything that he said of a humorous nature always seemed a good cal fun-nier because of the obstruction of speech, and it seemed very ludicrous when he said triumphantly: 'May it p-p-puu-lease the Ke-ort, when I hrve f-f-f-ffiled these p-papers this Ke-ase will fly away on the we-we-we-ings of the of the morning."

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

A Midnight Idyll-Drummers License Fees.

AN OLD TIMER'S GOOD ADVICE.

What Drummers Earn-Big and Small Salaries A Romance of the Blizzard-Omaha's Sunday Guests-Samples.

A Midnight Idyll.
'Twas midnight's darkest hour, and through dashing rain whirled on in blinding One lonely traveler staggered on his way, But careless of the weather timed his lay, "I wont go home till morning."

The grim policeman stalked along his beat And on his way the traveler chanced to meet, "How now!" he said, "How came you in this plight! And singing songs! Indeed, you're very right;
You won't go home till morning."

Drmmer's License Fees. Merchant Traveler: A bill, it is said, will soon be introduced in congress to reimburse nercantile houses which have since 1870 paid commercial travelers' license fees to the District of Columbia. This action is being taken under the United States supreme court decision rendered some time ago, declaring the collection of such fees unconstitutional.

An Old Timer's Advice.

commercial traveler who has for many cears been an honor to the fraternity and who is now a trusted representative of one of Omaha's largest establishment, makes the following suggestions for young men just starting on the road:

While a certain amount of cheek is necessary in all kinds of business, it comprises only a very small portion of the essential requirements of a first-class salesman. Boldness, unless accompanied by a great deal of prudence, is not commendable, and should be avoided on general principles. Be pleasant and affable with customers—strive to advance the interest of your employer by taking advantage of every opportunity preing advantage of every opportunity pre-sented; remember that his and your interests are identical. Speak well of competition; rather dwell upon comparisons than decry the poor qualities of another's goods. If a competitor has made a sale ahead of you, do not try to make the party feel badly by telling him he paid too much for the article, and you could have sold it very much lower. and you could have sold it very much lower. Make your sales from the basis of quality and not from price alone. Study human nature and enable yourself to become familiar with the different phases and types of mankind. You cannot approach all customers alike. What would please one would insult another. For this reason no definite code of rules can be laid down. Be strictly honest in all your dealings, so that your interrity may all your dealings, so that your integrity may never be questioned. Be cheerful and not boastful. Keep an accurate expense account. boastful. Keep an accurate expense account. Write your mother once a week. Her prayers and love are always with you, and you ought to give her at least this token of remembrance one day in seven. Be generous and at the same time economical. Don't play poker; it deprives you of too much sleep, the loss of which degrades your mental faculties, deadens your sensibilities and stupelies your comprehension. Don't drink stupefies your comprehension. Don't drink whiskey. Don't don a silk hat with a vanity that you are some better for being a drum-mer, unless you have the exquisite refine-ment and culture to maintain its dignity. It belongs rather to the clergy and professional people, and it is a question whether it is ap-propriate in this western country for any other. Don't attempt a "mash" on every dining-room girl along the route. You'll get left if you do. They are servants as well as ourselves and are entitled to respect in their vocation. Defend virtue and abhore vice. Look with iff favor on the person who is con-Look with iff favor on the person who is constantly boasting of his conquests and delights in stigmatizing the good name of respectable ladies. Don't stuff your orders. Don't travel on the Union Pacific railroad in daylight unless you walk, and that would be taking undue advantage of your competitor. Don't expect a train on time on that road; you will be disappointed if you do. Don't smoke in B. & M. depots. Don't pass the blind woman on the corner without donating a nickle to help her along; she is "organizing" a mickle to help her along; she is "organizing" dance song, for that is copyrighted by Gar routte. Read the BEE and be familiar with all the news and current events of the day which will materially aid you to talk intelli

will make a useful man for your employer and an honorable member of our fraternity. What Drummers Earn. Anniston Hot-Blast: "Do traveling men as a rule, make big money!" I asked knight of the sample-case the other night a he was preparing to camp out for two or three hours in the Georgia Pacific sleeper en route westward. "Some deand some don't," was the reply. "It depends solely on the man's ability, push, and business tact. There is a man traveling in the south in the interest of an immense tobacco house who makes \$15,000 a year. He pays his own expenses—say \$3,000—which leaves him \$12,000 a year net. Then there's another man who sells snuff only, and makes Atlanta his headquarters. He gets a regular salary of \$6,000 a year am a percentage on all sales over and above a percentage on fill sales over and above a certain figure. But there are lots of the boys 'hitting the grit' on \$40 to \$600 a month and expenses. Some of 'em carry big sample-cases and earn their money. I know one man who carries notions, and takes out four sample cases every trip. He gets \$60 a month and expenses. I would not pack and unpack the samples every day for the money, let alone trying to sell the goods. What do I get! 'Bout \$100 a month and expenses. It get! Bout \$100 a month and expenses. costs me 86 a day on an average to travel, not including what I 'blow in' for poker and drink—these items come into the expense account under the head of back hire, excess

gently on any and every subject and create a better impression upon your customers. By a strict adherance to these suggestions you

baggage, laundry, and so forth." A Romance.

Merchant Traveler: The recent blizzard was not without romantic features. Nestling close to the Cheyenne river, within the shades of the rugged bluffs of that treacherous stream, was once a rude log cabin in which dwelt what in western parlance was known as "a squaw man," one of the worst renegades and desperadoes that terrorize that section of the country. He was a French-Canadian, known as Robeaun and he married Canadian, known as Robeaun and he married a comely Indian woman. They had one child a rosy-cheeked, brown-eyed girl, known as Lillian. Old Robeaun was hanged by a band of vigilantes and his wife soon after died. The young girl became the protege of a family at Chamberlain and grew up a handsome and accomplished young woman. Just previous to the recent blizzard Lillian visited friends at Huron and on the day of the storm friends at Huron and on the day of the storm had gone a short distance in the country to see a friend.

see a friend.

Among the arrivals at Huron January 11, was Harry Ordebee, a traveler for a St. Louis wholesale house. The day of that dreadful day he found himself in the suburbs of Huron. The blizzard came upon him. After wandering about for half an hour, he was astonished to come across in a deep drift a woman. Assisting her from what most likely would have proved her temporary grave, the pair set out together to seek for shelter. After struggling through the snow for nearly an hour, they reached a farm for nearly an hour, they reached a farm house, where kindly care restored them. The woman was Lillian Robeaum. Last night's train to this city had aboard two happy young people and at the hotel squiet wedding took place. Lillian, the handsome daughter of the once notorious Robeaun, became the wife of Harry Oglebee.

Omaha's Sunday Visitors. There was the usual rush of traveling men to the hotels yesterday, and the Millard and Paxton, the principal headquarters of these gentlemen were filled to overflowing by

The arrivals at the Millard were; J. W. McKinney, New York; J. W. Snyder, Baltimore; W. Robinson, Boston; A. M. Grant, Troy, N. Y.; F. C. Wheeler, Boston; W. E. C. Windsor, Boston; E. S. Wheeler, Chicago; R. Goldbacher, Philadelphia; M. R. Kavenaugh, New York; E. J. Wile, New York; J. E. Hall, Boston; A. E. Anderson, Chicago; M. Benjamin, Chicago; C. H. Gilbert, Cieve-

land, Ohio; H. C. Stewart, Des Moises, Is.;
Goorge A. Olney, New York; H. M. Harton, New York; S. B. Battle, New York; W. F. Detrich, St. Louis; John Magee, New York; W. F. Detrich, St. Louis; John Magee, New York; W. H. Hunter, St. Louis; S. B. Hathaway, New York; W. H. Hunter, St. Louis; S. B. Hathaway, New York; A. Haines, Oswego; L. F. Rockwell, Chicago; L. S. Perry, Philadelphia; J. N. Hobbs, Spring-Reid; R. E. Pilcher, Louisville; M. Lamper, New York; B. F. Bridges, Chicago; B. H. Countingham, S. B. Olis; H. D. Dones, H. L. Olicher, S. L. Change, H. H. Chicago; H. A. Henna, Philadelphia; J. C. Heoper, Kansas City; Wm. Glaccum, New York; L. Herman, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Allen, New York; D. Lerena, S. H. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Allen, New York; Duncan Campbell, Chicago; H. A. Hanna, F. St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Allen, New York; Duncan Campbell, Chicago; H. A. Hanna, F. St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Allen, New York; D. Lordge, Kansas City; C. C.Clarke, Chicago; P. W. New, Chicago; E. A. Wright, Philadelphia, T. E. Whiting, New York; N. L. Francis, Chicago; T. W. Diggles, Chicago; F. C. Russell, New York; E. G. Souder, New York; Allen Metzged, New York; N. L. Francis, Chicago; T. W. Diggles, Chicago; F. M. Stephens, St. Louis; Charles Eastman, Chicago; T. W. Diggles, Chicago; F. M. Stephens, St. Louis; Charles Eastman, Chicago; T. W. Holden, Boston; E. L. Langworthy, Chicago; P. Bohine, New York; J. A. Chisholm, Baltimore, Md.; E. C. Cook, Chicago; P. Bohine, New York; M. S. Parak, Chicago; P. M. Stephens, St. Louis; Charles, Chicago; C. P. Limbert, Chicago; S. Einsteen, Chicago; R. M. Nye, Chicago; P. Bohine, New York; C. S. Plumed, New York; S. B. Keynolds, Chicago; H. S. Waggoner, Chicago; C. H. Summers, Chicago; C. P. Limbert, Chicago; C. P. Johnson, Chicago; C. P. Limbert, Chicago; C. P. Limbert, Chicago; C. P. Limbert, Chicago; J. A. S. Reed, Chicago; H. S. Wagner, Chicago; J. A. S. Reed, Chicago; J. Chicago; J. Chica

Samples. Commercial travelers will confer a favor by sending in on postal card or otherwise any item concerning themselves or friends in the fraternity.

Hotel proprietors and clerks throughout the state are requested to furnish the BEE with items concerning traveling salesmen who stop at their house. The wholesale merchants of Omaha and

other cities will find it to their advantage to furnish the BEE traveling column items concerning their traveling salesmen. Arrivals and departures, adventures, marriages, and any other items will receive proper attention if addressed to their column.

The BEE desires to secure a full and complete list of all traveling salesmen who repre-sent wholesale houses in Omaha. Firms will confer a favor if they will send in at once the names of men employed by them in this ca-pacity, together with their residence. Those who did not represent the house in 1887 should be designated. A prompt compliance with this request will be appreciated.

Catarrh originates in scrofulous taint. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. and thus permanently cures catarrh.

LIFE IN SIAM.

Slavery of the People-Unenviable

Position of the Ruler. Ex-Mayor Harrison of Chicago writes to the Chicago Mail: Siam has about 250,000 square miles of territory in the kingdom proper and its immediate dependencies. It is the most speculative and in Asia. Everything is possible to it, and a vast deal may come out of it. Its native name is "Thal," or something ike that. I am writing on the steamer Which we boarded an hour since for Sifigapore, but which, with true orientalism, will not get off for three or four hours after its adveitised time. I mention this to show why I have no means of finding whether I have the proper name or not. It means "free land," or "land of the free," and yet there is not a single free thing in it.

The king owns everything, and, in a a certain sense, everybody. He is lord of all he surveys, and yet is himself the veriest slave of the groveling superstitions and vile customs of his people; superstitions and customs which must be a source of intense disgust to so in-telligent a man as King Chulalanghorn evidently is, yet when he could not escape except at the risk of losing his

Absolute monarch, his will a law to every man in the realm, his proclama tions gainsaid by no one, yet he himself absolutely governed by the opinions of his nobles, even to the daily routine of his life. With tastes and aspirations natural to a man of high culture, and ambitions growing out of his royal position and his evident desire for his country's prosperity, he is utterly powerless to do the half he would for his people, because he is locked up in his palace and can see the people's needs only through the eyes of others, and can hear only the voice of flattary, or, what is yet worse, the voice of self-seeking and too often dishonest ambition.

With a kindly, gentle face, bespeak-ing a warm and generous heart, capable of deep affection, and showing his lov-ing disposition by his real grief for the untimely death of his queen, he is compelled to take many wives, the daughters of his noblemen, and now, at a little over thirty years of age, is the

father of some thirty odd children. When I left his presence after a kindly and free audience of a half hour and recalled the warm and manly grasp he gave my hand at parting, I could not help saying to myself: "Monarch! ab-solute master of nine millions of human beings, that man is the veriest slave in his whole dominions." I pity rather than envy him.

This country is one of great fertility having a soil in many parts equal to the valley of the Nile. This year its product of rice is somewhere about 12,000,000 of pichols, each of, I think, one hundred and thirty odn pounds. It

cends to Singapoore about 16,000 head of cattle each year, and yet a vast portion of its territory, and very rich portion too, is in impenetrated jungle of the most valuable timber in the world—forests of teak, ebony and other hard woods—all of which the world wants, and yet the trees grow and die, and breed the deadly jungle fever, which even the natives can not breathe with impunity. Millions of acres of these forests are of great fertility, and would, if the timber were cut off, feed millions

ef people. □She has rich coal fields and very rich gold and tin mines, Some parts of her mountains abounds in precious stones; especially sapphires and rubbies. These rich mineral valuables are almost entirely lost, and the immense timber resources idle, because there is not a road in the kingdom. In the low lands near the coast, and running back a hun-dred or so miles, there are for the sole means of transportation, the river and little canals. These irrigate the rice fields, and are navigated by small rowboats. The land is cultivated very poorly, the small one-handled plow drawn by the buffalo and ox doing the work.

It is said her people are all slaves. But it is not the slavery we generally understand, but a species of slaaish feudalism. Prisoners of war and their cuildren for all time are absolute slaves. Of these there are a large number. But the remainder are bonded to some mas-ter. A parent sells his child, or a man sells himself, or rather mortgages himself. He borrows a sum of money at a very heavy rate of interest-15 per cent being the legal rate, but a higher rate permissible—and pays the interest through life. The debt also binds his children. Every one in this way first belongs to

ome nobleman, being marked by a tattoo generally on the wrist to indicate his master. He owes to the nobleman fifteen days week each year. In addition to this is the mortgager or sale to some other master, perhaps less than a nobleman.

Polygamy is universal, and one sees at the theatre a man in the dress circle of men, while his wife or wives and slaves (female) are in the women's circle. All classes chew the betel nut, and at the theatre each family has the betel pot and spittoon. The latter is carried by a slave, who hands it to the ladies when they wish to spit.

The betel nut is a stringent and some-

what intoxicant. It is chewed in connection with a paste made of lime, tobacco and pepper leaf. It not only blackens the teeth but cracks the lips and so injures the gums that the teeth are caused to protrude and look snaggy. The king, princes, and common peo-ple are alike slaves to the nasty habit, and half of the women have their mouths injured if not absolutely distorted by it. Otherwise the women are decidedly

comely, having fine forms and good gaits. Women and men dress so nearly alike that I could hardly distinguish one from the other for several days, for

all wear short hair.

The dress is a cloth called "panoong." about two feet wide, wrapped around the waist, with one corner drawn between the legs and caught in a girdle at the waist. This makes a sort of flow-ing trouser, falling to the knees. A gentleman wears a closely buttoned coat (sacque) buttened to the neck, with long stockings and low shoes. The common man dispenses with the coat, stockings and shoes. The woman generally allows the "panoong" to hang like a petticoat and wraps about her breast a girdle, leaving the upper part of the bosom and shoulders entirely bare, and none wear shoes. Many of the work-ing women dispense with the girdle entirely. The great mass of people, even in the city, go bare legged and bare footed. This is universal in the

country.

The women appear to be industrious, and perform much more than half the work. The men are lazy, and, with the exception of fishing, appear willing to eave the women to earn the bread. All are inveterate gamblers, and one rarely sees a gambling-house, of which there are a great many, otherwise than full. They are entirely open to the street, canal, or river, and at night are distinguished by their many lights.

I was told the king would gladly lessen

the number of these gambling places, but could not dispense with the revenue they bring in. The inveterate habit for gambling is the cause of a large part of the people's slavery. They sell their children and themselve to get funds for its gratification.

The wily Chinese monopolize the gam-

bling houses, as, indeed, they do nearly all the avenues of wealth and nearly all kinds of business which require industry and skill. Bangkok has over 80,000 of these people, many of whom have ac-quired large fortunes and hold promi-nent positions. They are the business men and the cooks for the Europeans who live here, and to my surprise the waiters in the prince's dining-room wore pigtails. I do not wonder so many foreigners throughout the east prophesy that they are the coming race of the



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