THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT

A Workman Who Reflects Reviews the Situation.

PEOPLE WHOM IT WILL BENEFIT.

It Rests With the Workingman to Provide for Himself Steady Employment and Sufficient Leisure—Labor Notes.

Hands That Toil.

Con Lynch thus expresses himself on the eight-hour question:

At the present time there is no question of more importance to the interests of workingmen, whether organized or unorganized, than that which is attracting the attention of all bodies of organized labor in America, namely, the eight-hour movement. It is important to the working people from the fact that, if organized, labor is successful in reducing the hours of labor to eight per day, it will remove from the "army of unemployed" at least 20 per cent of those who are now suffering from enforced idleness. It is important to the wage-workers engaged in every branch of industry, the common laborer and skilled mechanic alike, that the hours of toil should be reduced from ten to eight per day, for the same causes that lead to the present enforced idleness of many of those who are out of employment and unable to obtain it, are still at work, and will in the future, as in the past, continue to constantly cause a gradual increase in the number of unemployed wage-earners, while, at the same time, they will continue to cause a gradual decrease of the employed wage earning portion of the population of the country unless labor devises some method whereby the causes that exist for so much idleness on the part of the bread winners, can be overcome. This can partially be done by a reduction in the present number of working hours. But in order to understand the necessity for a reduction of the hours of labor, from ten to eight, it is necessary to inquire into the cause that has led to this necessity.

Labor saving machinery has, by the skill and genius of the American workman, been brought to such a high degree of perfection, that human labor is rapidly giving way to machine labor in all branches of industry. Wherever human labor is employed, there, too, may the labor-saving machine be found. Its strength and rapidity enables it to perform in a day the work of many human hands. Thus it reduces the cost of production, and consequently throws out of employment the workman, because he is unable to perform the same amount of labor in the same given time and at the same cost as the machine. Thus it, instead of being a blessing to the workman by relieving him of the burdens of exhaustive physical toil, has, on the contrary, increased his misery by often depriving him of the opportunity of selling his labor. And, while the labor-saving machine has undoubtedly reduced the cost of production, yet to the average wage-earner it has made no material change in the price of consumption, for what benefits can the wage-earner derive from the reduction in the cost of production by labor-saving machinery if that same labor saving machine causes him to be thrown out of employment, or suffer a reduction in wages caused by a surplus of idle labor which has been displaced by some labor saving device, placing him in such a position that from reduced wages it requires if not all at least the greater portion of his earnings to maintain himself and those dependent upon him, leaving him no margin or saving.

Another evil which the wage-worker is forced to suffer is the introduction of child labor in manufacturing establishments to run the machine at child wages, which oftentimes necessarily forces the father to compete in the labor market against his own child, which, at the time, should be at school. While this is but another effect of labor-saving machinery upon labor, it is a dangerous one from the fact that it has a tendency to spread illiteracy among the children of the manufacturing localities by forcing them to enter a factory at an age when they should be entering the school house.

Foreign immigration, too, plays an important part in the American labor market, constantly adding to the already over flowing surplus of idle labor. And, if under the present ten-hour system the working population of the country is unable to find employment, what will be the condition of affairs five years hence, with a steady stream of foreign labor pouring in. To say the least, it will be a dangerous state of affairs, for those people meeting with disappointment and distress are likely to feel that they owe nothing to our government and furnish germs for another French revolution on American soil. It is the duty of the American people to furnish the opportunity for all those who may seek our shores for the purpose of bettering their condition to do so, or at once withdraw the invitation to the oppressed and poor of all lands to seek our shores, where they can enjoy "the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and at once and forever close our forts against immigrants.

The natural increase of population by birth also adds its quota to the army of American labor and room must be made for it as it enters the labor market.

Labor-saving machinery, foreign immigration and the natural increase of population, constantly reducing the cost of production to the minimum, and monopolies, combines and trusts increasing the cost of consumption to the maximum, forms the mill stones that are constantly grinding American labor, the working man, from his situation in life, being both producer and consumer.

But the same genius that has invented and the same intellectual skill that has constructed all this wonderful machinery is able to remove those evils complained of by labor. And that genius and intellect is the American workman himself. He is now about to claim and utilize for his own benefit a part of the results of his genius and labor. And this he proposes to do by reducing his hours of toil. While engaged in the production of machinery, he had no time to turn the products of his labor to his own benefit. But now, after his task has been partially completed, he proposes to pause long enough to use what he has already produced as a stepping stone to a higher plane of civilization by devoting two hours of his presesent workday to study and recreation.

The reduction of the hours of labor is of interest to more than workmen. It is of interest to all who desire that American institutions shall flourish, for after all it is upon the prosperity and contentment of the industrial masses that the progress and stability of a republican form of government mainly depends, and in order that the industrial masses may be prosperous it is necessary that they should be steadily employed.

A reduction in the hours of labor is also of interest to those who, by the nature of their business, are forced to depend on the patronage of the public. In proportion to the number of idle hands that will obtain steady employment will their business increase, because it will increase the purchasing power of 20 per cent of those who now, through lack of steady employment, are compelled to deprive themselves of many of the comforts of life and to be content with the bare necessities only. And what is true of the retail dealer is also true of the wholesale dealer and the manufacturer.

It is the purchasing power of the consumer that increases or decreases production. Thus the interests of those who deal in the necessaries of life are identical with the interests of the wage earners so far as steady employment on the part of the wage-earners is concerned. Steady employment for all those who seek it is also of interest to those who are engaged in moral reform, and who are constantly deploring what is termed an increase of crime. If idleness is productive of vice and crime in places where want is a stranger, what must be the result when enforced idleness enters where a bounteous supply is a total stranger? What condition must a man's mind be in who, out of employment and unable to obtain it, finds himself without shelter and with hunger gnawing at his stomach? Too often is he ready to embrace any opportunity to relieve his immediate wants, and once he starts down the road of petty crime, he finds it difficult to retrace his steps. Criminals in our penal institutions are put to work for the purpose of reforming them. If it is a good reform measure after a crime has been committed by a man who could not obtain work before he committed a crime, then it must be a better reform measure to put men to work before they commit crime. If it is unjust and inhuman, as our prison authorities and the friends of convict labor claim, to keep a man idle while a prisoner, what must it have been to have kept that same man idle while he was a free man, and willing to work if he could find work to do!

The reduction of the hours of labor is also of interest to those engaged in the noble work of charity, as it will afford a greater opportunity to many who now, through the lack of steady employment, are partially unable to properly support those dependent upon them, and are forced to receive aid from their more fortunate and charitably disposed neighbors, to earn their own bread.

Thus from a combination of many causes the intelligence of American labor has demonstrated that in order for the workman to add his share to the advancement of civilization and the prosperity of the republic he must provide for himself steady employment and sufficient leisure in which to cultivate and broaden his intellectual, moral and social faculties. This he believes can be partially accomplished by a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to eight per day. He is also desirous of reducing his hours of labor in such a manner as not to clash with the business interests of the country and this he believes can only be done by united and intelligent action, hence his desire for organization, for it must not be understood that American labor is striving to advance itself at the expense of legitimate business enterprise, by checking or retarding the returns derived from capital invested in productive industry or other business enterprizes, for labor is well aware that it is to its best interests to advance itself by engaging in as few pitched battles with capital as possible. It is also aware that business prudence, learned by experience, teaches capital that it is to its best interests not to provoke labor into declaring war in the form of strikes. Both capital and labor are beginning to recognize the fact reason is mightier than stubbornness in settling disputes between them, and that mutual concessions are more profitable and enduring than victories won by the strike and the lockout, the blacklist and the boycott

Therefore let us try and forget for once that we are employes or employers. Let us remember that we are American citizens who are desirous of furthering the best interests of our country; that, no matter what our station in life may be, it is our desire as Americans to achieve that which will bring prosperity, happiness and contentment to all by harmonizing the interests of all, and thus avoid a repetition of the great industrial upheavals that have occurred when labor sought to gain some needed reform.

Notes.

Omaha Typographical union, No. 190, will install the recently elected officers this afternoon. They are J. R. Lewis, president; E. E. Ryland, vice-president; M. T. Fleming, recording secretary; T. F. Boyle, reading clerk; W. M. Kimmel, financial and recording secretary; W. J. Scott, treasurer; Harvey Long, sergeant-at-arms; N. S. Mahan, Arthur Pickering, F. S. Horton, A. F. Wilson and G. M. Whitney, executive committee; W. C. Turner, James Dermody and William F. Schultz, finance committee. These are the standing officers. Edward Hartley and K. S. Fisher were elected delegates to the International Typographical union.

The union is now in a flourishing condition, numbering about three hundred members.

Carpenters' and Joiners' union No. 58 will hold a public meeting in Gate City hall Tuesday evening, May 14, in the interest of their contemplated co-operative grocery store. The necessary capital has nearly all been subscribed by parties interested in co-operation. Shares are $5.50 each, and each subscriber can only purchase two shares at most, and must be the head of a family, thus making each share-holder a customer of the enterprise.

The Central Labor union has determined to call an eight-hour mass meeting for Sunday afternoon, May 26. Committees have been appointed and are now at work making all necessary arrangements.

The locomotive firemen will hold a public meeting in the interest of labor, more particularly unorganized labor, at their hall, on the corner of Fourteenth and Dodge streets, Wednesday evening, May 1.

The pick and shovel laborers of Omaha, hold a mass meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Graen's hall, on Farnam street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. The purpose of the meeting is to agitate the necessity of better organization than now exists among this class of workmen. Since the failure of the waterwork's strike, many of the men have keenly felt the necessity of organization and are beginning to realize that through lack of proper organization they are liable to further reductions, not alone from the waterworks company, but from all employers engaged in the same kind of work, hence their desire to organize for mutual protection.

The work of forming the new carpenters' union progresses finely. The members have applied for a charter and as soon as it arrives they will elect permanent officers. It is more than probable that the present temporary officers will be made permanent. They are J. A. Giles, president; J. Dillenbeck, vice-president; C. E. Corm, recording secretary; J. Taft, corresponding secretary; John Hedges, treasurer; M. Jones, contractor, and T. Heming, warden.

All of these gentlemen since their temporary election have shown ability to perform the duties of their offices, and especially is this true of President Giles and Secretary Corm, both of whom have been very active in the work of perfecting the organization.

About 130 names have been enrolled on the books of membership and the union is in a flourishing condition.

The Plasterer's union reports everything serene. Present prices they find suitable and there is no danger of a strike.

The members of the Plasterer's union will to-day bury their former comrade John Herbert. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock from Heafy & Heafy's undertaking establishment.

Mortuary.

James E. Finney was born in Cleveland, O., October 26, 1841, and died at his late residence on Tenth and Pacific streets, Omaha, Neb., April 25, 1889, aged forty-seven years, five months and twenty-nine days, of pneumonia, complicated with rheumatism. When the subject of this notice was four years of age his father died. He has, therefore, experienced his share of the hardships of life. In July, 1863, he was united in marriage with Lavina J. Coloy. Their home was for some time in Beaver Dam, Wis., later in Milwaukee. During their residence in the latter place he was employed as a traveling salesman for Rosenheim, Levis & Co., of St. Louis. In August, 1884, they moved to Lincoln, Neb., and two years later to Omaha. For the last three years he has been in the employment of I. Oberfelder & Co., on Eleventh and Douglas streets. Mr. Finney was a man of excellent moral worth. He was converted and united with the M. E. church while living in Milwaukee. His last illness was long and exceedingly painful. Although his friends knew that he was dangerously ill, his death was a great shock to them. He left a wife, five sons and one daughter and many friends to mourn the loss of a devoted husband, a loving father and a true friend. A large number of friends were present at the obsequies, which were conducted by C. N. Dawson, pastor of the Tenth street M. E. church, at the late residence, at 10 a. m., of the 27th, after which the remains were interred in West Lawn cemetery.

Park Commissioners.

"The impression that the judges of the district court," remarked Judge Wakeley yesterday afternoon, "can appoint the park commissioners whenever the judges see fit is erroneous. The legislature has designated the second Tuesday in May for the appointment of the commissioners. Consequently the appointments will not be made until that day."

The judges are receiving communications asking why they don't hustle themselves on the appointments. A large number of applications are in.

Licensed to Wed.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday in the county court:

Name and Residence.	Age
Louis England, Council Bluffs	28
Carrie Peterson, Omaha	25
Frank M. Freeman, Omaha	21
Gussie Spraklies, Omaha	18
Philleo S. Jones, Omaha	26
Sophia A. Bryant, Clinton, Ill.	23
Alfred Swanson, Plattsmouth	27
Christina Nelson, Plattsmouth	24

Will Not Move.

City Treasurer Rush will not remove his office at present to the new BEE building, as was first expected. He thinks his present apartments are adequate.

RENTS WILL BE CHEAPER.

Omaha Tenants Making Their Annual Hustle For Homes.

BETTER HOUSES BEING BUILT.

The Demand and Supply Alike Increasing—The Building Boom—The Clearance Record.

The First of May.

On Wednesday comes the 1st of May, with its attendant hustle among tenants for new houses for the coming year. The outlook for the tenant is more promising than it has been before in Omaha for years, and it may be accepted as a general fact that rents will be lower than they have been since Omaha's boom began. The croakers—and Omaha has its quota of them, unfortunately—would lead the uninitiated to believe that this fact is due to a decrease in the demand for houses. The very opposite is the case. The condition is due to the fact that the men of means in Omaha have had faith enough in the city's futures to line its streets, even in the outlying additions, with substantial and comfortable homes, and the cable and other street railway extensions have made these homes accessible to the city. The suburban points on the Belt line have grown wonderfully and yet the demand increases and, as a matter of fact, there are but few vacant houses in desirable localities. There are, it is true, a number of handsome flats, newly erected, in several parts of the city, noticeably on Twentieth street, that are, as yet, untenanted, but good detached houses of from six to ten rooms, where the transportation facilities are good, find ready seekers. The fact that such houses are being built by the hundreds is evidence sufficient that there is a demand for them. In March over four hundred building permits were issued, and up to date for the present month the superintendent has issued permits for the construction of 453 buildings, principally cottages and one and a-half and two-story dwellings. Flats are the first buildings to be vacated. The average Omaha man wants a house without other occupants than his own family even if he does have to go out some distance to secure it. Comfortable cottages within a half hour's ride from the postoffice can be secured at from $13 to $18 per month, while $20 to $25 will rent a good seven to ten room house. This is a reduction of perhaps 10 per cent over last year's rates and considerably more than that over the rate of 1886 and 1887 when hundreds of men had their furniture stored in the warehouses of the city waiting for houses to be built for them. House owners in those days had a monopoly and being human, made the most of it.

"I see that General Test predicts a population of 300,000 for Omaha in 1900," said a well known real estate broker, "and he isn't as far off as some people would have you think. Now to accommodate such a population with the present lay of the city would require uncomfortable crowding and people won't stand that. Let the city spread out so the poor people can have homes where they can find pure air, plenty of sunlight, and enjoy health. I have abiding faith in Omaha, and will continue to invest my money in desirable residence districts."

The Building Record.

The residence boom continues brisk, and the feature of it is that it is not marked by the bulging out in any one direction to the detriment of any other locality. The improvement is general. An exception, however, is noticed on the south side, where for years land-holders have waited for the advent of adequate street car facilities before building. With the promise of a speedy extention of the motor and street car lines over the viaducts the building boom is in this locality gives especial promise of briskness. The following is the record of building permits for the past week:

Monday	$.....
Tuesday	24,040
Wednesday	36,050
Thursday	7,000
Friday	7,640
Saturday	12,800
Total	$87,530

E. F. Seaver is building a $7,000 brick residence at the corner of Twenty-eighth and Jackson.

H. W. Cremer has a permit for a $10,000 brick flat to be erected at the corner of Fourteenth and Chicago. He will also build a four-story brick block at the corner of Twelfth and Harney.

E. J. Collins will add a $1,000 residence to the already large list of handsome homes in Kountze place.

Nathan Shelton will build a $4,000 residence at the corner of Twenty-sixth and Harney.

The basement of Delone's $50,000 hotel at the corner of Capitol avenue and Fourteenth street has been completed and work is being rapidly pushed on the superstructure.

Mrs. Kaufman has a permit for a $15,000 three-story flat at the corner of Twenty-eigeth and Jackson.

T. A. Creigs is a south-sider, and will build two 2-story residences at the corner of Twenty-fifth and Marcy, valued at $6,000.

E. Gurska will invest $8,000 in two 2-story dwellings on Burt and Thirty-third streets.

D. H. Wheeler, jr., will build a $5,000 home at the corner of Twenty-eight and Jackson.

J. B. Haynes will this week commence to build a cottage on Georgia avenue, near Leavenworth.

Following is the scale of prices for permits:

In case the estimated cost of any building, addition, alteration or structure shall not exceed the sum of $100, the fee therefor shall be 50 cents for such permit.

For over $100 and not exceeding $1,000 or a fractional part thereof, the fee shall be $1.

For over $1,000 and not exceeding $1,500 or a fractional part thereof, the fee shall be $2.50.

For over $1,500 and not exceeding $2,500, or a fractional part thereof, the fee shall be $4.

For $2,500 and not exceeding $5,000, or a fractional part thereof, the fee shall be $5, and for each additional $1,000, after the first $5,000, the applicant shall pay an additional 50 cents for each $1,000.

The Realty Market.

Business, residence and suburban property alike show a healthy condition of trade, and the real estate men are hopeful if not satisfied. Inquiries for property do not diminish, but the sales are somewhat slow on account of the high price demanded by holders. The consumated sales for the week do not show up as well as usual. Many negotiations of magnitude are pending that will more than make up for the apparent falling off when they are recorded. Loans are quoted at the old prices with better advantages for borrowers, who, it is claimed, are able in many cases are able to get 60 per cent of the value of the property upon which the loan is sought. The transfers for the week were as follows:

Monday	$.....
Tuesday	72,001
Wednesday	19,075
Thursday	12,242
Friday	36,372
Saturday	.....
Total	$.....

The Clearance Record.

The holiday on Monday lessened the totals in the real estate transfers, the building permits and the bank clearances. The clearances for the week, however, ran nearly three and a half millions, and show an increase of 28 per cent over the corresponding week of last year. The following is the record for the five days:

Tuesday	$ 875,806.25
Wednesday	736,963.89
Thursday	584,720.62
Friday	612,091.16
Saturday	642,501.81
Total	$3,452,083.73

MUNICIPAL DISBURSEMENTS.

What It Costs Annually to Maintain Our City Government.

While attendants upon the meetings of the city council may have an idea that the city is run by wind, such is not the case, as is proven by the following estimate, made by the comptroller, of the amount of cold cash required for the general fund of the city for the ensuing year:

Mayor's office	$2,600
City council	13,000
Comptroller's dep't	6,500
Treasurer's dep't	10,000
City attorney	5,500
City clerk's dep't	7,000
Engineering dep't	24,000
Street commissioner's dep't	20,000
Board of public works	5,800
Sup't. of buildings	5,000
Sup't. of plumbing	4,000
Boiler inspectors	2,000
Sidewalk inspectors	1,250
Meat inspectors	2,425
Hanscom park	4,000
Police court	4,250
Gas inspectors	1,600
City physician	2,400
City Veterinary	150
City druggist	300
License inspector	1,400
Pest house	700
Janitors	600
Watchman	1,500
Appraisers	1,000
Sergeant-at-arms	1,000
Annex expenses	700
Hospitals	1,200
Abstracting, etc	1,500
Advertising	2,200
Rent	2,940
Election expenses	2,500
Compiling tax list	3,000
Garbage boat expenses	1,000
Hauling dead animals	2,000
Gasoline lamps	9,000
Electric lights	8,500
Gas	25,000
Fuel	400
City taxes on city property	5,000
Contingencies	10,085
Total	$199,000

To meet this amount and provide a grading fund, the assessment on an estimated valuation of $18,000,000, less the 10 per cent reserve, would give a fund of $226,800, or a surplus over the expense account of $27,800. On a valuation of $20,000,000, which is more probable, the fund, less the reserve, would be $252,000, or $53,000 for grading after the deduction of the $199,000 expenses.

This amount, of course, only represents the sum to be raised by taxation. The funds for the maintenance of the fire and police forces and park improvements and city schools are provided for by special levies.

EDUCATIONAL.

Elmira claims the honor of being the first college for women established in America. The number of students connected with the college last year was 165.

The Peabody museum at Yale has received a valuable addition in the shape of a collection of over ten thousand specimens of shells, presented by Mrs. Eldridge, of Yarmouthport in this state.

The endowment of Brown university has been doubled during President Robinson's administration, and is now $1,018,000. It will be increased by more than $60,000 from the Lyman bequest.

Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge will deliver the literary address at the commencement at Vanderbilt university, and Bishop C. B Galloway will preach the commencement sermon. Wednesday, June 19, will be commencement day.

One of the studies pursued by the young ladies of the Wisconsin university is carpentry. The students are said to gain proficiency in that department as rapidly as in the more intellectual studies in which they are engaged.

The Columbia annex is to be called Barnard college, after Dr. Barnard, who for twenty-five years has been president of Columbia, and always an earnest supporter of all movements made for the advancement of women.

Students at Yale are protesting against a change recently inaugurated by the faculty. Class day exercises have been changed from the Monday of commencement week to the preceding Friday, in order that attention may not be diverted from what goes on at that time at the scientific school.

Newberry college, in South Carolina, has passed through many and amazing trials incident to the war and depleted coffers. It was founded by the Lutherans in 1856, almost went out of existence, and now, with a pluck greatly to be admired, not only has resumed its old teachings, but is branching off into new directions.

The State Teachers' association of Iowa have recently elected Miss Lottie Graham to the presidency, the first woman to whom this honor has been given. Miss Graham was superintendent of public schools in Pace county, and at the end of her first term was re-elected by a large majority. She is a graduate of the Granville (O.) female college.

Ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell university, has recently sent from Egypt several valuable gifts for the university library. One of these is a collection of large photographs, about one hundred and forty in number, illustrating the life and art, especially architecture, of the ancient Egyptians, and supplemented by a large collection of the most recent and valuable books on Egypt

Five new scholarships of $1,000 each have been established at Princeton by a gentleman whose name is not known to the public. They are named after the five earliest presidents of the college, Jonathan Dickinson, Aaron Burr, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel Davies and Samuel Finley. A new chemical hall is to be built at a cost of $80,000 from the proceeds of a donation by the trustees of the estate of J. C. Green. A new building for the school of electrical engineering will also be built.

IMPIETIES.

Rev. Mr. Stagg will pitch for the Yale nine this season. Mr. Stagg has a phenomenally fine delivery.

If hades itself were announced to be open to settlers, and men could get there without dying, there would be no lack of immigrants.

"Mary, you were more than unusually cross to the children last week, were you not?" "Yes, ma'am, but it was Passion Week, you know."

Hannah Battersby, the fat woman who died the other day, weighed 800 pounds. Think of a woman of that enormous magnitude climbing the golden stairs.

Speaking of the Oklahoma rush, the Courier-Journal is moved to remark: "If hell itself were announced to be open to settlers, and men could get there without dying there would be no lack of immigrants."

A boy has recently died in Cincinnati who could hold his foot or any portion of his body in flame without experiencing the slightest pain. If Colonel Ingersoll only possessed this peculiarity it might save him an awful lot of anxiety.

Sunday School Teacher—Children, what lesson do we learn from this verse: "Verily, I say unto you that a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven." Thoughtful Boy—We learn that it's going to be a good deal harder to get into heaven than to get into the United States senate.

"You may gain a temporary victory with a six shooter," said the preacher on Sunday to the anxious Oklahoma boomers, "but in the end you'll be damned." The trouble with the congregation was that everybody in it believed he would be damned if he did not get into the territory first.

The Rev. Edward Beecher, in 1854, published a book on the pre-existence of human life. His father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, was asked what he thought of the theory. "Well," he replied, "if the Almighty has been running the universe on this plan all these ages, and has succeeded in keeping it a secret, I think it a shame for Edward to expose it."

New Suits.

Ritchie & Kaempfer commenced suit yesterday in the county court to recover $300 from Hattie O. and William H. Roth, alleged to be due for legal services on the Roth-MacFarland sensation, which occurred the early part of March.

E. M. Miller & Co. sued James H. Kyner for $587 on a promissory note.

In the district court yesterday Beard & Otis filed a bill against Mattie Martin and others to foreclose a mechanic's lean on lot 8, block 350, city. The plaintiff's allege that the indebtedness of the defendant is $87 on materials.

Personal Paragraphs.

L. E. Rock and wife, who spent a week in Omaha with Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Horn, have returned to their home in Milwaukee.

T. E. Alderson, of Creston, Ia., is at the Barker.

C. L. Van Fleet, of Lincoln, is registered at the Barke.

R. S. Hart and wife, of Avoca, Ia., are stopping at the Barker.

Charles A. Hairing, of Burlington, is at the Barker.

Mr. E. Rosewater, editor of THE BEE, left for Chicago last evening, and will return Wednesday.

THE COMMITTEE AT NEW YORK

Continuation of Dr. Miller's Reminiscences of the Union Pacific.

THE SIGNING OF THE CONTRACT.

Result of a Conference Between a Committee from Omaha and the Company's Directors at New York.

The Terminus Question.

My conversation to-day is a further statement of the history of the bridge and terminus of the Union Pacific railway in Omaha. I told you at our last sitting all that occurred leading up to the memorandum of agreement between the directors of the Union Pacific and Omaha that was signed on behalf of this city by Mr. Kountze and myself, and indicated that the executive committee of the Union Pacific called a meeting on December 16, 1871, in New York city, where the agreement was formally ratified. Thomas L. Scott and not Mr. Ames was president of the company.

I now hand you a copy of the proceedings of the executive committee in New York, where Omaha and Douglas county were represented by the gentlemen heretofore named, as follows:

"The following gentlemen as committee on behalf of the city of Omaha and county of Douglas appeared before the committee: Alvin Saunders, chairman; Dr. George L. Miller, A. Kountze, Joseph H. Millard, Francis Smith.

"After considerable discussion the parties agreed upon the following action by this company as a full compromise and adjustment of the differences existing between them:

Resolved, That the president or vice president of the Union Pacific Railroad company is hereby authorized on the receipt of the $250,000 (two hundred and fifty thousand dollars) of Douglas county bonds and the deed in fee for the new depot property in Omaha as agreed with said city, to agree in writing on behalf of this company that it will make up its regular freight and passenger trains west bound at Omaha, and that it will expend in improvements, depots, general offices and on said property a sum that shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) and that the principal shops of the company shall be maintained in Omaha, and that all freight and passenger cars for the Iowa roads which they deliver to forward shall be taken over said bridge on the same terms as those of the Union Pacific Railroad company, and be returned without discrimination, preference or delay.

"To the foregoing the committee for Omaha and Douglas county pledged themselves to have carried out in good faith by the first of January, with the understanding that if any legal difficulty existed against the delivery of the last fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) bonds by reason of non-completion of the bridge at that date that then, and in that event the fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars bonds should be placed with John Duff as trustee for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad company on completion of the bridge for passage of trains."

"I certify that the above is a correct copy. JOHN DUFF, Sec. Pro Tem."

This completes the whole record in respect to the final settlement between the people of this city and the Union Pacific railway company on questions that have been discussed. Then came the still more troublesome question of the terminus of the railway. As I have heretofore said a good deal about that in the course of this history, I shall not attempt to burden the columns of THE BEE with any considerable statement, except that it involved a long contention in which bad blood was created on all sides.

Matters drifted on until, finally, no decision having been reached, the Union Pacific company being all indecision, Mr. Jay Gould came into control of the property of the company, and with sole authority, in association with other directors who were in control, to regulate all these matters. It was finally agreed that an appeal should be taken to the courts to determine judicially whether the terminus should be on the Omaha side or on the Council Bluffs side of the river, and led to litigation which was carried to the supreme court of the United States, in which the decision was against Omaha as the legal terminus under the location made by President Lincoln.

Omaha was very badly injured by this controversy. The same uncertainty that had long held us back to a degree brooded over our interests, but under the contract with the company originally it decided to comply strictly with the legal mandates of the supreme court of the United States and at the same time hold the interests in Omaha to which it was pledged, viz, headquarters, shops and the practical terminus, which cover the whole case.

I think I can safely say that the prosperity of Omaha began with the contract that was finally entered into under the Boston memorandum, which was drawn by Byron Reed, of this city, under the direction of General Manderson, as the attorney of the people, and is now of record, I believe, in our court.

After many delays the Union Pacific railway company complied with its contract substantially by building the depot we now have. But the one thing that was and is so much desired by our people has been denied us from that day to this, and that is the crossing of the Iowa trains over the bridge into Omaha. This is partially done now by the starting of the Iowa sleepers from this side, and the Chicago & Northwestern railway train, under the influence of the Burlington terminus in this city. But still we are waiting for the greater result, and I am going to stop off short to-day by saying that the official announcement in THE BEE of Thursday evening, from Mr. Cameron, that the Burlington and Union Pacific companies had entered into a contract to build a million-dollar depot in Omaha, gives assurance that at last the consummation so long devoutly wished is to be reached.

I have no doubt that Omaha will do her entire duty, under the circumstances, and make good what her committees and press have been saying for years, that she was ready to do her whole part in securing what is now promised to us, and which I believe we shall realize if we wisely use the opportunity that is given.

I may say in this connection that I have known for a year that Mr. Charles Francis Adams, president of the Union Pacific railway company, has been in earnest in his desire to build this depot, and to provide in the structure for the accommodation of all eastern trains arriving at the terminus. Difficulties of no small magnitude have been encountered, among other things want of confidence on the part of the directors in investments in our state, but it is due to Mr. Adams to say that he has been persistent in his efforts to secure what now seems to be assured. Our people should and our people will appreciate this, now that the fact is known and proven, and they will also not be slow to award all credit to Vice President Holcomb and our old Union Pacific wheelhorse, Thomas L. Kimball, for their efforts to bring about these great facilities for the accommodation of the railroad interests of our city.

Of course many of us would have preferred to have had this structure built at the foot of Farnam street. Mr. Potter took that subject up on his first arrival here and sought to find a way by which this or something akin to it might be done, but it is believed by many that the step proved impracticable and that all he did to revive the effort to built this depot was directed to the present grounds where it is to be built. It is due to him to say that he was friendly to the building of a station for the accommodation of Iowa trains and used all his influence to bring them into our city. He died before he could reach any result on that subject. A committee consisting of Messrs. Kountze, Millard, Yates, Hamilton, Murphy and other gentlemen called on him, I remember, and had a very pleasant conversation with him in regard to it, telling him that our people were ready to co-operate to any extent with their influence or means to accomplish that which we had so long desired.

This was followed up by the persistent action of the committees of the board of trade and the Union club, under the lead of Mr. Colpetzer and under the suggestions of Mr. Kimball, was particularly effective in pressing the matter upon the attention of President Adams in the long interval since he decided not to undertake the work last year. But the actual work has been done by Mr. Adams himself, Vice President Holcomb and Mr. Kimball in cordial co-operation. I hope and believe, without referring to any dead dogs in these long controversies over our railroad interests, our people will come forward and helpfully meet this depot building proposition by granting all reasonable demands upon them.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Attractions Billed to Appear at the Two Opera Houses This Week—Notes.

To-morrow night Frederick Warde will open an engagement at the Grand opera house and present for the first time in this city his new play, "The Mountebank." Tuesday night he will be seen in "Damon and Pythias," and it is understood that the knights will attend in a body in uniforms. General Dalton, the brigade-commander, and his staff have given notice that they propose to be present. Mr. Warde has not played in Omaha for several seasons, and ought to draw well. A prominent critic, writing of his performance in "The Mountebank" says: "The four calls received by him at the end of the second and three at the end of the third act were nothing more nor less than the spontaneous homage of an exacting critical audience at the shrine of true merit and genius. There was only one McCullough. There is only one Warde. The latter takes the place of the former. 'The Mountebank' is his masterpiece.'

Next Wednesday night we shall again have the pleasure of witnessing and enjoying another presentation by Conried's superb company, of "The King's Fool," that very romantic and tuneful little opera which made such a clever hit here earlier in the season. On the date mentioned they fill a return engagement at Boyd's and promise even a better performance than before. The same company of artists, Walter West, Helen Bertram, Jennie Reifforth, Ada Glosca, Della Fox, Harold Leslie, U. H. Fitzgerald and all the others who created favorable impressions with their good voices, splendid costumes and good acting will be here again. The story of this opera is already familiar to our people, therefore need not be repeated again. A big audience is assured.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, in his quaint portrayal of "Rip Van Winkle," will be seen next Wednesday evening at the Grand opera house. The performance needs no comment in advance, as it has long ago become a classic among American theatricals, but we look upon each performance of Mr. Jefferson with the same fond expectation. Joseph Jefferson and Rip Van Winkle have long ago gone to memory's note book and you rarely think of one without seeing the familiar face of the other. Time seems to turn backward in his flight with this gentle prince of American comedians.

W. H. Powers' company will present "The Fairy's Well" at Boyd's opera house, Friday evening next. The play is a spectacular Irish drama, that deals only with the bright side of life in the "Green Isle." Incidental to the play characteristic dances and numerous songs will be introduced, and also a genuine Irish bag piper. The story of the play is centered on the fortunes of Eunice Beresford, whose father, to retrieve his fallen fortune, goes to America and achieves success in the mines of Nevada, but not before he contracts a fever, of which he dies. He intrusts his money and a letter to a comrade, Jonah Kelly, who sails for Ireland, and in the search for the daughter of his partner, becomes the victim of a villainous plot and nearly loses his life by falling into a pool of water, from which he is rescued by Larry Dee, a chivalrous young Irishman. Jonah Kelly is nursed back to life, and through the assistance of Larry Dee finally foils the efforts of the villains, and restores the fortune to Eunice Beresford.

Among the coming attractions to be offered by Manager Miner, of the Grand, this week, is "An Evening with Ben-Hur," Friday and Saturday nights. It is under the supervision of E. K. Bradford, of Washington, and it is said to be the finest representation of tableux ever seen on any stage. The costumes are in keeping with the time and country, and follow as nearly as possible the descriptions in the book, and the fine scenic adaptations of the story bring out its features in great vividness.

An agreeable item of news is that an organization, to be known as the "Omaha Musical Convention Association," has just been formed, with Mr. Franklin S. Smith as musical director, and Mr. J. N. Maclean as business manager. A BEE reporter was kindly admitted to the association rooms, 307 Paxton building, when, in a personal interview with Messrs. Smith and Maclean, the following facts as to their modus oprandi were elicited from them: The special aim of the association is to enlist the hearty co-operation and support of local churches, singing societies and other public organizations in the various cities and towns throughout the west, in the work of instituting musical conventions under the personal direction of Mr. Smith. These conventions are to be held for ten consecutive evenings, in each town, during whith time Mr. Smith will conduct the drill of choruses and give systematic instruction in the rudiments of the musical art, the proper method of reading music, exercises in all impromptu reading and voice-culture—culminating in a grand concert to be given by the members of the convention at the close of the session. In addition to this the association proposes to manage concert companies and furnish music for public and private entertainments. The time has come when Mr. Smith can give his entire attention to the work in which his every ambition is centered, and for which he is qualified. The library of the O. M. C. A. is of rare merit and contains a valuable means of effective musical work. It contains histories of music as an art, theories and treaties on the art of singing, and biographical sketches of the artists and critics of Europe and America celebrity. There are also over three thousand copies of sheet music in octavo form, being the choicest compositions of the best masters in the world, alphabetically arranged with an index verum of the whole library carefully and definitely formed. It is the result of twenty year's collection on the part of Mr. Smith. With such an equipment and with such qualifications as the director and manager possesses, there is no doubt that the association will perform a work which has been greatly needed and sadly neglected throughout the state, and will do great good in awakening new interest in music, developing latent talent in all classes, increasing the efficiency of church choirs and singing societies, improving the song service in church worship, and inspiring and elevating the public generally in this, the grandest of the fine arts.

Among the members of Joe Jefferson's company is a young lady, Miss Geneva Ingersoll, who once lived in Omaha and has a great many friends here.

It is reported that pretty Isabella Coe, well known in this city, is to join N. C. Goodwin next season as his leading lady. She made a great hit in New York in Hoyt's latest "A Midnight Bell."

Gossip has it that Maggie Mitchell will sail for Europe at the close of her season, to be married to Mr. Abbott, the handsome leading man of her company.

To-morrow evening Mr. Ragan gives the first of a series of five illustrated lectures. Mr. Ragan, as a lecturer, is a success. He is one of the most interesting and descriptive orators in the country. He has been a very extensive traveler who has not gained his knowledge of places from guide books, but from actual observance. Attractive as are all his illustrations, they are no more so than his breezy comments upon them and his faithful explanation of all their prominent features. The subject for to-morrow evening is "A Summer in Spain and Morocco;" on Tuesday evening, "Belgium and Holland." The subjects for the balance of the course can be found in the regular amusement column.

Mme. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler's concert Thursday evening at Boyd's opera house, under the management of Mr. Martin Cahn, is an assured success. The programme is rich and varied, and the numbers to be given by this great pianiste will display her wonderful technique to excellent advantage. The heavy