#### ST. PAUL'S BREATHING PLACES

Beautiful Little Parks All Over the City.

SEATS BENEATH THE SHADE.

Where Talking Age and Whispering Lovers Can Rest in Summer Weather-Nature With Her Hair Combad.

Oasis in the City. St. PAUL, June 8 .- | Special to THE BEE. -St. Paul had parks here and there, but no park system or park commission until February 25, 1887. Since that time Prof. H. W. S. Cleveland and a board of commissioners have done a great deal toward giving the saintly city an adequate number of breathing places. Members of the legislature from the city get the legislature to pass bills for the issuance of bonds for park purposes, and the citizens are taxed a small amount annually to provide for the retirement of these bonds when due. The park board is composed of eight members, who hold weekly meetings. The largest park in the city, and that to which the board is giving most of its attention, is that at Lake Como. It is locat bout four miles from the center of

the city on three lines of railways. It surrounds the lake, and contains over two hundred and fifty-six acres. Two years ago the city was bonded for \$25,000 for this park, and about \$12,000 of this amount has already been expended. The city workhouse is temporarily located on the southwest forty acres of Como park, and the inmates are utilized in beautifying the grounds. During the year they have rethe grounds. During the year they have reopened the gravel ridges near the west shore
of the lake and have filled and reclaimed
about two acres of unsightly low ground that
was formerly a part of the lake. By cutting
away the ridges a splendid boulevarded
driveway has been built along the shore of
the beautiful little lake. A carriage concourse, 160 feet in dismeter, on the highest
point in the park, and commanding extensive
viows in unferent directions, was graded and
surfaced. The gravel taken from the banks surfaced. The gravel taken from the bank surfaced. The gravel taken from the canks has been found of an excellent quality for surfacing, and large quantities have been used for that purpose. An iron road roller, weighing 3,000 pounds, about three feet in length and made of three similar sections or short drums, mounted loosely on a revolving shaft, has been kept continuously at work, compacting first the roadbed and then the gravel surfacing. To make the gravel retain an unbroken surface under carriage travel a finely divided stiff loam was placed beneat the top soil. This also insures freedom from seed. Another course of loam is mixed with the gravel, and this, when rolled, becomes cemented together and forms a smooth, hard roadbed that is almost impervious to water Surface water is disposed of through French drains made by digging pits and trenches and filling them with waste cobble stones picked from the surfacing gravel. In the vicinity of the principal park entrance, 740 feet of vitri-fied pipe drains and eight catch basins with iron gratings and side inlets have been constructed to receive and convey to the lake the large quantity of surface water that

seeks an outlet at that point. To relieve the barreness of the borders of the drives, na-tive plants were selected and transplanted from the adjoining woods to the borders to the extent of 2,500 shrubs and 300 trees Among the shrubbery selected were cherry Among the shrubbery selected were cherry, dogwood, honeysuckle, roses, plum, thorn, sumack, hazel, alder, white birch poplar, linden, etc. It is the intention to allow the woodland borders to run up thick with undergrowth, except at a few points where openings will give views to partially cleared ground fifty feet or more away. Of the trees planted in groups in Como park are 100 large evergreens, including white and Norway pines, spruce, juniper and arbor vitæ, fifty smaller evergreens, 400 deciduous trees, the fifty smaller evergreens, 400 deciduous trees, chiefly white maple, but including elm, ash, butternut, box-elaer and sugar maple. Is the park nursery there are 550 small spruce trees and a great deal of shrubbery of different kinds. The season has proved so propitious that only a very few of the 5,500 trees planted in the park have been lost. ave been lost. The building of flower beds has not yet been begun to any considerable extent. A temporary propagating house, 17x40 feet in

size, and located as a lean-to against the southeast end of the old white farm house in park, has been built. Here it is intended to cultivate bedding plants for the summer dis-play in the park flower beds, vases, etc.

The other parks of the city are still handled by the council committee on parks, but will be turned over to the park commis-sion in a short time. Enumerated they are as follows:

as follows:
Summie Square, containing 0.75 acres, located at Summit and Nelson avenues.
Holcombe Park, 0.40 acres, at Laural avenue and St. Alban's street.
Crocus Place, 0.05 acres, Crocus Hill.
Carpenter Park, 2.04 acres, at the intersection of Summit avenue and Ramsey street.
Oakland Park, 1.83 acres, between Pleasant avenue and Oakland street.
Webster Park, 1.14 acres, at Pleasant

Webster Park, 1.14 acres, at Pleasant avenue and Nebster street. Irvine park, 3.58 acres, at the intersection of Walnut and Franklin streets. Rice park, 1.62 acres, Fourth and Wash-

ington streets.
Park place, 0.40 acres, St. Peter street and

Summit avenue.

Central park, 2.29 acres, Summit avenue opposite Minnesota street.

Smith park, 2.03 acres, at Sixth and Sibley streets.
Lafayette square, 0.80 acres, Tenth and

Van Slyke place, 0.12 acres, near Maryland street. Sunshine place, 0.12 acres, west of Chats-

worth street. Le Roy place, 0.13 acres, west of Chats-Foundry park, 0.05 acres, east side of Arundel street, north of Como avenue.

1.ewis park, 0.85 acres, north of elevator B. Stinson park, 1.23 acres, Park and Maryland evenues.

Lyton park, 0.32 acres, Park avenue. Stewart park, 1.36 acres, south of Geran-Lockwood park, 0,73 acres, west of Forest

street. Skidmore park, 0.39 acres, east of Earl street. Clifton park, 0.45 acres, opposite Mound street.

Langford park, 8.65 acres, north of the Northern Pacific station.

Hampden park, 2.75 acres, south of the Manitoba railway. Merriam park, 7.71 acres, south of St.

Merriam park, 7.71 acres, south of St. Anthony avenue. Hiawatha park, containing forty-nine acres, on the east bank of the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of Minnehaha creek. The general park fund and the bond fund are kept separate. The original general fund amounted to \$200,000, and \$197,612 still remains unexpended. During the coming year it is the intention of the board to expend at least \$100,000 in beautifying the parks of the city.

Prof. N. S. Shaler, of Harvard, delivered an address before students of that college concerning the opportunities of a career for college men in practical geology and mining. He said he considered the outlook for geologists in this country to be very good. State and United States surveys employ about 1,500 men, whose salaries range as high as \$5,000 a year. The first year's pay is about \$50 a month and field expenses. The salary of a mine superintendent in the eastern states is usually \$2,000 to \$3,000 alyear, and in the Rocky mountains it is often \$5,000.

At Harvard the commencement speakers and their subjects have been announced, as follows: "Italian Humanists." H. H. Darling, Troy, N. Y.; "The Key-note of Keats' Poetry," R. E. N. Dodge, Brookline; "Duties of the Scholar to Public Life," F. H. Jacobs, West Norwell; "Sir Gawayne and Green Knight," H. B. Lathrop, Oakland, Cal; Latin orator, C. H. Moore, Cambridge; "Washington and Lincoln," J. H. Ropes, Andover; "The Place of Mysticism in Modern Life," P. R. Frothingnam, Jamaica Plain; "Law and Public Sentlment," E. I. Smith, Lincoln; French oration, James Geddis, Brookline.

Did you ever figure up how many miles your faithful old Dobbin has traveled? An eastern Maine man has done it, and finds that in the thirteen years he has driven his horse it has gone 50,000 miles by the record. In ten years a pair of eastern Maine stage horses traveled 70,000.

MINES OF THE BLACK HILLS. The Homestake's Big Steam Stamp Proves a Success.

LEAD CITY, Dak., May 27 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-A number of interesting occurrences have lately taken place in mining circles in the Hills. Not the least of these is the success of the steam stamp of the Homestake company. This stamp has been in operation about eight months, and until its last run was made was considered a failure, and had the last trial not been successful it would have undoubtedly been discarded by the company. This ponderous piece of machinery when first erected here was said to have a crushing capacity equal to twenty-five smaller stamps, such as are used in the several mills of the company. It was placed in position by the Homestake company, without prior consideration with the manufacturers. It had proved very successful in the Lake Superior copper regions, and the Anaconda copper company, which is controlled by the same syndicate as the Homestake, had one in suc-

cessful operation on its property at Butte, Mont. It was found almost immediately after erecting the steam stamp at this place. however, that the ore would have to be much finer than any ever crushed by similar stamps before, in order to obtain the same per cent of its assay value as that secured by operation of the quartz mills. Such fine crushing, of course, decreased the capacity of the stamp, and from the time it was first placed in operation it has been re-peatedly experimented with until the improvements have made such radical hanges in its appearance and operation that the stamps being used at other places cannot be compared with it. The first thing found necessary by Superintendent Rossberg, who is the man sent to the hills for the purpose of erecting and running the stamp, was the intro duction of finer screens, which, in turn necessitated finer crushing. Improve ment succeeded experiment, and at las the steam stamp is a thorough success It now crushes on an averages 192 tons every twenty-four hours, which show its crushing capacity to be equal to that of forty stamps of the Star mill.

The exact cost of maintaining the stamp has not yet been announced, but it will probably be made known by June 5, when the next regular clean-up wil But it is already assured beyond a doubt that if the new method of amalgamation now being tried is suc cessful it will prove a much cheaper quicker and more satisfactory method of reducing the free milling gold ores of the hills than that now employed.

The southern hills are at present the Mecca of the unemployed. Companies are commencing work upon their properties in every direction. The mine operated contain ores of numerous natures, principal of which are those containing tin, silver and gold. The Look out mill is steadily dropping forty stamps, and an addition is shortly to be built to contain sixty more stamps.

This is the main one of the properties owned by M. H. Day, the former prominent democratic politician and candidate for delegate to congress from this territory in 1886. Mr. Day has left the political field and is now devoting his entire time and attention to mining matters. He has some of the best properties located in the Hills, and himself and associates are still making investments. The Harney Peak Tin company now has about one hundred men engaged on its different properties, and the machinery for the three hoisting works, to erected at Hill City, is on the road there. The recent clean-up made by this company, resulting from the operation of the mill at Etta upon tailings of three years ago, shows that the tailing produce fully 2 per cent cassilterite. The company is still purchasing claims and securing options almost daily. This company has shipped a large amount of tin ore to Paris for exhibition at the

exposition in that city.
In the northern hills there are but few mines being operated with the ex-ception of those of the Homestake and Caledonia companies. At the silver camp of carbonate the Iron Hill property, which created such a furore two years ago, is being developed, and it is reported that the smelter of the company will soon be placed in operation. With the exception of the Spanish R. property, no other mines are being extensively worked at present, but if the smelter of the Iron Hill company is blown in work on a number of properties will speedily follow. Nothing definite has as yet been learned regarding the Keystone chlorination works at Garden City, as only test runs on a few hundred pounds of ore have so far been made. Such have been very successful and thoroughly satisfactory, however, and great results are expected from the process. Ma-chinery is enroute. Rich ore exists in the vicinity in large quantities, and if the works are successful in treating it that section of the Hills will experience

Rumor has it that Thomas Bell, an fficer in the Caledonia company has sold his stock in that organization to the Homestake company, and that by the time of the next annual meeting of the Caledonia company the latter corporation will be in a position to control the election of directors, and will shortly proceed to purchase the property. Color is given to this rumor by the fact that the Homestake com-

pany has had surveyors engaged in the Caledonia mine several times of late. The Rochester (Greenback) company company, whose claims adjoin those of the Homestake company on the south and west, has placed a Diamond drill on its property for the purpose of thoroughly prospecting it. It is expected to strike the ore body of the adjoining mine at a depth of about six hundred

Parties have been returning every day for the past week from the Lime-stone placer district, in which recent discoveries of gold caused a great ex-citement. The gold-hunters have nearly all returned, however, and the district is again almost deserted. There is no doubt that rich pockets of placer gold exist in the district, but they are soon exhausted, as was the one which caused the late excitement. Several prospectors remain in the district in hope of discovering good tin locations, of which there are favorable indica-

A Singular Marriage. A novel and quite singular marriage has just been brought to light, which was celebrated in New York city April 30. The contracting parties reside in Lewis and Harrison counties. W. Va., respectively, and the disparity of their ages, as well as the near relationship existing between them, has occasioned no little amusement among friends. no little amusement among friends. The groom is a wealthy old bachelor who has seen not less than seventy-five who has seen not less than seventy-five summers, while the bride is a handsome blonde of twenty-five. The gallant lover is the great uncle of his youthful spouse, and his marriage to her makes his wife the aunt of her father, the great aunt of her sisters, and the daughter-in-law of her father's grandfather. She is her own aunt by marriage, the aunt of her mother, and her first cousin's great aunt. first cousin's great aunt.

GREETING THE RISING SUN.

The Great Army of the Dead Face Eastward.

A RELIC OF BY-GONE DAYS WAS HE

The Sexton of Fairview Cemeters Talks of an Ancient Custom-It Was Old When the Hills Were Young.

Philosophy of Grave-Digging. A few days ago I was standing in one of the many beautiful spots in that lovely city of the dead, Fairview cemetery, where two generations of Council Bluffs' citizens are sleeping their dreamless slumber. On the dusty, busy streets it was not and dry, but on the cool grass flecked by streaks of sunshine that struggled down through the dense foliage of the trees which spread their protecting boughs over the graves in lovely Fairview, there was a cool and refreshing moisture that cooled the throbbing temples and soothed the restless heart. It was not yet late in the day and I had not yet read my BEE. I pulled it from my pocket and began to read the latest reports from that awful Johnstown horror, but before I had gone through one of the half-dozen columns devoted for the day to the greatest calamity that has occurred in the civilized world, I was interrupted by the appearance of a man carrying a pick, spade and a ten-foot pole. He came almost to the spot where I was reclining and deposited his tools. He removed his hat to wipe his brow and saw it was the venerable sexton whose sturdy arms and bright spade have constructed "the chambers in the silent halls of death," where sleep thousands of the old and the young and middle aged of Council Bluffs. Resting for a moment only he drew from his pocket a plat of the grounds upon which he stood and studied it intently. Then depositing it on the ground he pulled out a tapeline and carried one end of it to the east a few feet where he fastened with a stake driven through the ring. Then drawing the line taut he took a small magnetic compass from his pock et and holding it over the line, moved backward and forward until the ring end of the tape pointed straight east. Then driving a stake at the point, he

picked up the ten-foot pole and proceed ed to mark off a regulation sized grave My curiosity was aroused and I dropped the paper to ask some questions.
"Why do you use a tapeline and compass to mark out a grave?

"To get it east and west." "But why east and west? Why not north and south, or northwest by south east, or any other direction? Do the lead object to the direction in which they happen to lie unless it be the positive east or west, or is it their friends or is it merely a whim of your own or a superstition of the 'profession?' " "That's a question I never thought of

much and can't answer. No, I don't know who can, or that anybody can, but it's a custon that's always followed and is old, old-old as the grave itself, I There isn't a grave in this cemguess. etery that is not dug this way. I have laid out or dug every one that has been made here for the last twenty-six years, and there has not been an exception. No, it is not a whim of my own nor very often a request of those whose friends are to be buried. It's a kind of an instinct, I guess. I think a good, sensible horse would as soon think of eating icicles for green grass as a profes-sional sexton would think of digging a grave any other way than east and west, and I believe I would scream if I saw a coffin lowered with the face of the

corpse looking towards the west. Yes, we always plant them with their faces looking toward the east. What for? I can't tell that, either, unless it is for the purpose of better enabling them to hear Gabriel when he blows his horn on the last day. Yes, I've often thought it would be better if it wasn't the custom here, for on the west side of the hill there the dead must lie and look forever right into the hill itself, when it would be so much pleasanter if they could turn around and look across the river valley into Omaha."

The old sexton returned to his work, and I began to wonder whence the strange superstition came and how it originated. I have looked it up a little and find that it is as old as the earth the old sexton turned up with his bright spade and that it came from that cradle of the day and night, that mis-tress of mysteries and parent of us all, the East. You can almost trace it right back to the first rising of the first sun on the first pre-historic man, and the study of the question opens up to a broader view the problem of man himself, and shows us that we have mentally, as well as physically, the same characteristics as had the cave-dweller who girded himself with the skins torn from the bodies of animals no savager than himself, which he killed with his knotted club and upon whose uncooked flesh he subsisted. It is a little bit unpleasant subsisted. It is a little bit unpleasant to think that this absolutely savage man whose limbs and vertebra were as strong as those of au ox, and whose brain, protected by a bony structure that would turn a musket ball, was not that would turn a musket ball, was not larger than that of a setter dog and had but a few more convolutions than that of a chimpanzee, originated a custom that is religiously observed every time a Christian burial takes place in Fairview cemetery. Yet it is an assured fact. The human eyes through every age of the world have turned towards age of the world have turned towards the east in hope and anticipation. It has been the direction from which has been the direction from which every blessing to the human race has come, and to-day the Bible and the religion of Christ teach us to look there for the final triumph. The naked pre-historic savage learned to look towards the east with the profoundest feelings of adoration, of which his nature was capable. He had no his nature was capable. He had no means of preserving fire, and when after days of storm and cloudy weather or nights of chilling cold the sun burst from the east, and its genial rays gave him light and thawed out his stiffened limbs be naturally worshipped it as the him light and thawed out his stiffened limbs, he naturally worshipped it as the God that gave him his choicest bless-ings and made it possible for him to live. Thus naturally he became a sun-worshipper, and all his descendants for hundreds of generations were sun-worshippers for the same reason. Fi-nally when the question of death began to excite some interest, and ceremonies were performed over the dead, it was to excite some interest, and ceremonies were performed over the dead, it was natural that they should be placed in their last resting places, so that they could look towards the spot where the sun-god made his appearance daily for ages. And perhaps at this age dawned the first hope in human breasts of something beyond this life that has blossomed into the Christian's assurance of a conscious and happy immortality of

Through the mighty struggles of the the earth itself, when chaos reigned and the waters warred with the moun-tains, the human beings whose brains were enlarged by the activity necessary have made it to overcome the constantly increasing to his laurels

a conscious and happy immortality of

difficulty to live at all, still poured forth their benisons to the sch and looked to OUR HONEST SONS OF TOIL. the east as the source of all their bless-ings. It was thus down to the period of traditional history when the sun was evidently accounted the supreme creator and ruler of all, drd" men vied with each other and nation with nation in building temples to his glory and for his worship. The ruined temples along the Nile, and Baalbeck, that most stupendous ruin on the face of the earth whose mighty hewn stones cannot be moved by any power we have to-day, were all erected in his bonds, and in their walls the priests kept their eyes fixed intently on the east to watch for His coming and herald His approach to the people. The statue of Memnon may not have been

a fable. It is said its face was directed to the east, its eyes intently fixed to catch the first beams of the rising sun, and its voice mute all other times, broke forth into sweetest strains, when the god of day appeared. The Sphiux has looked in speechless, solemn serenity for thou-sands of years over the drifting sands towards the east. In our America the Aztecs have built monuments that will stand thousands of years for this same sun-worship with the east, as the cardi nal point. The same is true with the Peruvian prehistoric civilization in South America. Coming down to biblical times the same strange instinct to look towards the east is prominent. The patriarchs turned their faces towards the east when they worshipped. Every force that has moved and changed nations came from the east. There are rites connected with freemasonry so old their origin is beyond tradition, that recognizes the east as a cardinal point. Nineteen hundred years ago a star appeared in the east announcing the birth of a blessed redeemer for mankind. The angels appeared in the east and sang the glad tidings. The shepherds watching their flocks to the east of Bethlehem first announced it. wise men following the star came from the east to see the child. Through all the ups and downs of the church since then the east has held its central place in the worship of men regardless of sects and isms. The muzzerin turns his face toward the east three times a day and calls the faithful to prayers over half the surface of the globe. In the crusades the battle cry of the knights was "Let me fall with my face to the east; let me be buried with mine eyes toward the holy sepulchre.' And thus it is that a custom observe

the old sexton marks out the graves with his tape and compass. IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

n Fairview cemetery today by the most

enlightened christian people originated

so far back in the world's history tha

the hills were not -created upon which

A Ceremony That Has Been Enacted Every Night for 800 Years. Your hansom is allowed to drive in after hailing the gate, but you will notice that a soldier marches in front, partly as a guide and party because it is a fort-ress into which you have penetrated, and past 8 o'clock, says a London letter in the New York Tribune. You go at almost a foot's pace down the hill and then to the left along the inner road parellel with the Thames, between grim granite walls, where the gloom grows darker, through grim gates, beneath grim archways, the burden of this mass of masonary lying heavier on your soul at every step, the shadows weighing on you, and the sky on this clear night—for it is clear on the outside—seen by glimpses, looking infi-nitely more remote than the usual London heavens, which are for the most part a canopy of smoke, as it were, just

over your head. Presently out you come into the barrack yard and a blessed expanse of air and evening light.
Three hours later, as I said goodnight, my host stopped me. "There is something you would like to see, and it is just time. Come along." went out an officer of the guards rushed by in full uniform, sword ringing against the stone steps, huge bear skin helmet and all the rest and cried out to

us: "You will be late if you don't hur-ry," and away we went at the double quick across the moonlit parade. It was rather soon after dinner for a con-stitutional, but we followed and found the guard already turned out under the gallery by the Bloody Tower. A mo-ment later appeared a little squad of men, one of them in a flowing scarlet robe with a lighted lantern, coming up the steep slope that leads from Traitors' Gate. The sentry challenged sharply:

"Halt! Who goes there?" "The keys."
"Whose keys?"

"Queen Victoria's keys."
"Pass, Queen Victoria's keys." The
warden in the flowing scarlet rob, with he lighted lantern, followed by his

squad, starts off again, but halts

again and cries aloud:
"God save Queen Victoria." The guard comes to the present, the officer brings his sword to the salute, officer and men respond in chorus three

imes with a kind of cheer: "Amen, Amen, Amen."
Again the warder sets out, passes. turns square to the left, and vanishes, he and his flowing scarlet, and his lan-tern, and his little squad. He is carry, ng the keys of the tower to the gov ernor of the tower. It was but a min-ute. The squad are dismissed, the officer marches leisurely off. My friend and I are left there. Only a minute; yet that selfsame ceremony has been transacted on that same spot at that same acted on that same spot at that same hour every night for something like eight hundred years. Back through all those crowding centuries of English story you hear nightly that challenge ring out; nightly that blessing invoked on king and queen, with, I suppose, an interval when Oliver Protector got the benefit of it; nightly the clash of steel which tells the constable of the tower that all is well, and nightly those keys that all is well, and nightly those keys have made their singular journey into the hands of the king's lieutenant.

Brooklyn's reporters swear by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, because he is al-ways ready to smooth their ways for them, says the New York Sun. The rev-erend gentleman has a telephone in his house, and when the reporters, who know of this, ring him up and ask him questions they invaniably get courteous and satisfactory replies. So it isn't safe to malign Brooklyn's demonstrative pul-pit orator to a Brooklyn newspaper man. Not long since one of the craft called on the doctor on a matter of news, and was informed by the servant who answered the door that her master was busy and would see no one. But I must see him," insisted the reporter and so earnest was his manner that finally the reluctant girl consented to invade the doctor's sanctum with the visitor's message. As the reporter waited in the hall the dulcet twang of a distant banjo smote upon his ear. He listened we'll pleased, for the instrument was apparently handled by a set to the present of the same of t handled by one to the manner born. A moment, later, however, a door to the right opened, and Talmage himself appeared on the threshold with a banjo under his arm.

"Come in, come in," cried the preacher heartily. "Of course I'll see you. I was just playing my banjo. Sit down and let me play you something." And he took the profane instrument over his knee and played a show piece for the reporter's benefit in a way that would have made Ruby Brooks himself look

How They Are Living in the World of Labor.

> THR EATENED UPRISING

Unskilled Labor - Consolidation of Railway Laboring Associations -Carpenters Opposed to Strikes-Other Items.

A Threatened Strike.

There is a feeling of restlessness amon the railroad men, and they are in daily an ticipation of a reduction in wages-or rather an attempt on the part of the roads to make a reduction. Particularly is this true of the Union Pacific, officers of that road having hinted that the wages of the engineer would be reduced. An attempt of this kind upon the part of the company, it is judged. would be met immediately by a walkout of the men. The brotherhood is stronger here, probably, than in any other section of the country, and feels that it can win any fight it may have occasion to wage with the com-pany. The men claim that the work here is arduous and the pay no more than adequate to the amount of labor given.

A few days ago in an interview had with

A few days ago in an interview had with him by a newspaper reporter at Chicago, Chief Arthur declared that he would never sanction another strike, no matter what the grievance. Speaking of this the other day, a railroad engineer said, "That cooks Arthur's goose and he will never be re-elected. The idea of his making a declaration like that! Under such a policy, the brotherhood would soon become impotent and useless. Supsoon become impotent and useless. Sup-pose us local men should give in here on the Union Pacific where we are so strong? The road never would get through reducing

our wages."

This declaration of the chief's seems to have met with the general disapprobation of the men here, and a large number of votes will be cast against him at the next election by men running into Omaha and the Bluffs.

Unskilled Muscle.

Inquirles at labor employment agencies and other points of information establishes the fact that the percentage of laborsore w idle is very small. There are but very few men loafing in the city, and many of these could secure work if they really desired it. There is much employment for men in Omaha, and, in addition to this, the demand for railroad hands and day-laborers for new territory is very large and keeps employmen agencies busy. Wages for unskilled labor range from \$1.50 to \$2 a day, the former ggure being the rule. This is low, and there is considerable dissatisfaction among the men at these wages, but they have not become sufficiently chafed to strike, and no trouble of that kind is anticipated.

Don't Believe in Strikes. "You will find us an anti-striking organ

ization," said a member of the carpenter's union No. 71—the new union—as he laid aside his tools at quitting time. "We are opposed to strikes, and that was our principal reason for drawing out of the old union and forming a new one. We certainly wouldn't strike for some one's else grievance. We refused to do that when the other men were called off The Bee building by the striking plumbers, and so, as far as we are concerned, all this stuff that has been published about a general strike of the building trades, is incorrect. If all the other men in trades, is incorrect. If all the other men in town go out, you will still find us at the bench, unless we have some grievance of our own which we find impossible to settle by arbitration. No. 71 is not a striking union."

The new organizatiou, it is said, is getting along swimmingly, and the membership roll is being increased right along. At the last meeting four new members were enrolled. Railway Unions Consolidate.

In Chicago, last Thursday, nine delegates epresenting the Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen, the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, met and ratified a constitution which shall hereafter govern the three organizations now consolidated into one under the United Order of Railway Employes.

The governing body will be a supreme council, of which the following are the officers: president, F. P. Sargeant, of the Firemen's

association; vice president, Frank Sweenie, of the Switchmen's association; secretary, E. F. O'Shea, of the railway brakemen's

Members of these orders here were asked concerning the new organization, and, while

many of them claimed to know nothing about it, there were others who evidently knew more than they cared to tell. The costitution, they say, and, in fact, everything connected with the new order is secret and can not be divulged.

"Aren't you fellows fixing for a general strike!" was asked.

"I don't care to say anything about our intentions," was the reply. "You will see what we organized for if you watch us close enough."

The Printers' Convention. Ed Hartley and J. K. Fisher, of Typo graphical Union No. 190, and Matt Reiner, of the Stereotypers' and Pressmen's union. left the city Thursday to attend the annual national convention to be held in Denver on

The time between the 7th and the 10th the men will spend in visiting points of interest as the guests of the Denver union.

One of the most important matters to come pefore the convention will be the selection of a site for the printers' home, to be erected with the money provided for that purpose by the Childs and Drexel fund.

The Plumbers Still Out. What change there has been in the plumpers' strike since last week is scarcely worth mentioning. The breach between the master and the journeymen plumbers has widened and all prospects of a settlement of the difficulties are past. A number of outrages have been committed during the week, assault of non-union men at work and the destruction of property. Naturally the bosses have said the responsibility of this at the door of the ourneymen's union. The latter, however disavow all knowledge or connection with any of them. Upon one case where leading men of the union were arrested and tried by

on Wednesday John Rowe arrived in the city from New York, accompanied by seven workmen. They were met by members of the local union, and after a conference refused to go to work, and have declared their intention of returning to the east. The master plumbers have a few scabs at work, but not a sufficient number to do the work. Both sides are still confident of winning.

Labor Notes. Carpenters' union, No. 58, in place of their regular weekly meeting, gave an ice cream and strawberry festival and a dance at Gate City hall, last Tuesday evening. Nearly all the members of the union and their wives, children and sweethearts were present, and a most enjoyable time was experienced

The union printers declare that they will never strike on account of any grievance other orders may have; and, as the carpen-ters of union No. 71 have made the same declaration, a general strike in behalf of the plumbers, it is thought, is no longer to be feared.

Since the fifteen plasterers returned to work on the Bee building, there have been only about half as many men of that trade idle, but there are still many plasterers in the city who are out of work and unable to obtain it, simply because there is no work to

The single tax movement, it is said, is gaining more favor daily with the workingmen, and it now constitutes the chief subject of debate in most of the unions. The secretaries of all the labor unions are

requested to send their names and addresses A number of lathers have been forced into idleness on account of the plumbers' strike, the plumbing in many buildings being so far

behind that the lathers could not proceed. The co-operative store has not been pushed very nard during the past two weeks, but the project is still a live one and ultimately will be pushed to a successful consummation. Nothing tangible has yet been accom-plished by the carpenters towards the organzation of a supreme council.

During Mr. Irving's performance the other evening one of the gallery gods called out: "That not in 'Macbeth'!" called out: The rally would have upset the house but for the splendor of the acting, says London letter. It reminds one of that utterance from the same celestial piace on the first night of the only dramatic piece that Miss Brandon has ever written, which did upset the house and spoil the piece. A scene was intro-duced in which a child was kidnapped from its mother and at the end, when all were made happy, the restoration of the child was taken for granted. was the fault of the novelist and passed unnoticed for a quite a minute after the fall of the curtain. Then a "god' leaned over from the balcony and sol-emnly inquired: "What about that kid?" The piece was swamped in an

IN THE RAILROAD WORLD.

The Northwestern Will Not Branch Out This Year.

THE ALTON KICK HAS COME.

Dissolution of the Famous Gentles men's Agreement Presaged-1he Cut From Chicago to St. Paul Has Now Become General.

No Northwestern Extensions. Chicago, June 8 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Northwestern railroad does not contemplate extending its lines in any direction this year. These are the exact words of President Hughitt. He said also that the present policy of the company was against extension and that he did not know how long it would be before any change was made. Not a single step had been taken toward the extension of the line to Yankton from Hart ington. He seemed to appreciate the importance of the extension to eastern Nebraska and southern Dakota interests, but the policy of non-extension could not be broken. The resolution hostile to extension of lines passed by the Illinois Central, has been concurred in by every other western road.

The Alton Rebels.

CHICAGO, June 8 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The following letter speaks volumes to those who have been keeping track of the western railroad situation:

Albace F. Walker, chairman Inter-State Commerce Railway association: Dear Sir.
Referring to the decision of the executive
board, on the lumber question, we beg to
say that such decision is not satisfactory to
us (the Alton road), and we desire to give the ten day's notice as provided in section 3, of the Inter-State Commerce association agreement, that on June 14 we will put into effect a reduced rate on lumber from Chicago to Missouri river points. Just what that rate will be depends on negotiations now rate will be depends on negotiations now pending; but we reserve the right, under this notice, to make the rate as low as 10 cents per hundred, C. H. Charpell, General Manager Chicago & Alton Railroad. It will be remembered that the executive board of the Interstate Commerce Railway

poard of the Intersecte Commerce Rathway association denied the request of the Alton for the reduced rate on lumber. The above letter shows that the Alton will disregard the decision of the executive board and yield to the requests of the Chicago lumbermen to to the requests of the Chicago lumbermen to be at least given a fighting chance in the territory from which they have been ousted by the low rates made on yellow pine from southern points. Whether or not this action will lead to the withdrawal of the Alton from the famous "gentlemen's association" is still a question. Its demand for a division of the Kansas City live stock traffic is still undecided, but, judging by the promptness with which Chairman Walker has met every other question, it will not long remain in abeyance. A search with a fine toothed comb would fail to find a Chicago railroad man who believed the St. Paul would give up part of the live the St. Paul would give up part of the live stock traffic, which, the Alton claims, is a re-sult of manipulated rates. A determined fight will occur on the decision and there are a hundred prophets in the field who claim that at its conclusion the Alton will be out-side the fold of the Interstate Commerce

The Chicago-St. Paul Cut. CHICAGO, June 8 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The Rock Island and Wisconsin Central both gave notice that they would meet the 28-cent rate, Chicago to St. Paul, meet the 28-cent rate, Cricago to St. Paul, made by the Burlington and Northwestern to go into effect on Monday. All the roads have now met the reduced rate. Interested members of the board of trade met, to-day, and decided that the St. Paul roads must put in a greatly reduced tariff the first of the week. Should this not be done, immediate relief will be asked from the inter-state commission. As before stated, it will be commission. As before stated, it will be possible without a reduction in local rates for New York and seaboard points to ship for New York and scatter points to the first-class freight and pay only 28 cents a hundred, Chicago to St. Paul, while Chicago merchants must pay 60 cents. The discrimination has already cost Chicago merchants over \$100,000.

Miles of Floating Lumber.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Captain Kelley, of the British schooner City of Nassau, reports that about seventy-five miles south of Caps Hatteras, he sighted large rafts of cut lumber which had the appearance of being in the water but a short time. For miles the lumber stretched away and it was difficult for the vessel to get along.

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For particulars apply at The Omaha Bee, 916 Farnam, up to June 10th, and thereafter at the New Bee Building.