CONGRESSIONAL FUNERALS.

10

Curious Items of Expense of Burying Representatives and fenators.

AU. S. SENATOR AND A BOSTON GIRL'S PUG

P. T. Barnum's Literary Methods-Last Days of the Confederacy-Frand Stockton in Washington-Di, lomatic Gossip.

WASHINGTON, March 25. - [Special Correpondence of THE BEE.]-All Washington is still talking of the funeral of Senator Hearst, and it is wondered whether the government will have to pay for the special train across the country. It was only the decided objections of Mrs. Hearst that prevented this journey from being turned into a picnic, and I am told that a great many so-called very respectable ladies and gentlemen tried to take advantage of it in order to get a free ride to California and back. A number of society ladies wanted to go, and it was only through the positive instructions of Senator Stanford that they were kept off the train. A congressional funeral is often as much of a picnic to the mourners as a funeral march, and it is a question as to whether the custom should not be done away with. It is in many cases not at all popular with the family of the dereased and no person cares to have a committee of unsympathetic men chosen to weep at his grave. The cost of congressional funerals comes up for discussion here every time a long trip is taken and the items are fought over in the committees of congress. It costs about \$10,000, more or less, for a senatorial burial and when Senator Miller of Calfornia died it cost just \$7,378 to carry him to California to say nothing of other expenses not down on the bill.

THE ITEMS OF A CONGRESSIONAL FUNERAL. When a congressional funeral is held at the capitol as is often the case, the expenses

are generally borne by the government and the congressman who dies here is buried in the richest style. Uncle Sam is charged double rates for overything, and there is a fixed etiquette and dress for the occasion. The pall bearers and other dignitaries connected with the ceremonies must each wear white silk scarfs which cost as much as a cress, and one of which a leading congressman of Pennsylvania tells me, he gave to his inughter after the ceremonies were over at one of these fanerals, and she made it up into a ball gown. 'The cheapest of these scarfs are of the best of material and the same scarf is never used more than once. All the parties connected with the funerals must have \$2.50 gloves, and the Washington undertak ers run up bills of \$500 and over. There are few caskets bought for Uncle Sam's dead which cost less than \$400, and there are few funerals managed under his auspices which cost less than \$5,000. Carriage hire for such occasions is double its value, and at Grant's funeral in New York the carriage hire cost \$5,000. Grant's funeral cost the government all told considerably over \$20,000, and the government paid a fortune to bury President Garfield. All of the expenses of a funeral nere at Washington are trebled in case the deceased is a statesman, and it is safe to say there is no more costly place to die in the world than here world than here.

SOME EXPENSIVE FUNERALS OF THE PAST. SOME EXPENSIVE FUNRIALS OF THE PAST. I took occasion to look through the ac-counts of the clerk of the house of representa-tives for several congresses as to such mat-ters vesterday, and I find some curions items among them. A congressman named Allen, who came from Massachusotts, died here and was buried at the expense of the govern-ment. His funeral cost between \$1,000 and \$2,000, and though he lived only a day's ride from here, the transportation alone cost \$320 and one of the lunches cost \$122. One of the mourners leat a hat and he

dressed and evidently wealthy young lady from Boston was seated in the center of one side of the car. She had the ugliest of ugly English pugs beside her, and this pug was trotting up and down over the two vacant seats, which were the only ones left in the car, when a well known senator of the United States entered with his wife. The lady stood for a half minute expecting the woman to lift down her dog, but she merely drew the door down towards her, allowing OMAHA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION woman to lift down her dog, but she merely drew the dog down towards her, allowing it to occupy one seat, while the sea-ntor's wife took the other. In the meantime the seantor was standing and had been detained for a moment at the entrance of the car by a friend. He came slong in front of his wife and looked at the dog. The young maiden from Boston saw him but made he motion to take the dog from the seat, and as the did so, I could see a famt flush crawl up to the senator's forchead and overspread his dark rosy checks. It was a flush crawl up to the senator's forchead and overspread his dark rosy cnecks. It was a flush of anger which soon quickened into action. Without saving a word to the girl, he took his big thumb and forefinger, placed them gingerly on the neck of the pug and dropped him cooly on the floor. He then sat down in the vacant seat without looking at the girl. The whole car broke into a roar of headback the girl's floor became ten times

laughter, the girl's face became ten times redder than that of the senator, and at the next block she left the car. FRANK STOCKTON'S LPTERARY WORK.

Frank Stockton is doing some literary

Frank Stockton is doing some literary work here. He carries his work with him wherever he goes and he has some of the most curious literary methods of any of the American authors. He plans his novel and writes it out in his head, so to speak, before he puts down a word on paper. He thinks it out down to the conversation, including the commons, periods and exclamation points, and when he has the whole story ready and not till then, he dictates it. After beginning his dictation he goes right along from morning to till then, ne dictates it. After beginning his dictation he goes right along from morning to morning until it is completed. He dictates about a thousand words in a morn-ing and he walks up and down the floor while dictating. He once told me that he could dictate better than he could write, and that the only writing he did was his pri-vate letters. He sometimes dictates the last chaoters of a book before the first, and he says he does not see how be can write a novel without he has outlined it beforehand. He does not revise his stories to any great He does not revise his stories to any great extent, and his memory is a most phenomenal one. He likes Washington well enough to come here nearly every winter, but the most of his work is done at his home in New Jer-

WHY P. T. BARNUM WRITES. I had a curious experience with the great showman and advertising philanthropist, Mr. P. T. Barnum, about a year ago, which is worthy of being printed. I was preparing an article for Time Base and I wanted an expression from Mr. Barnum on the subject. I wrote asking for it, and by return mail re-ceived the following reply:

ceived the following reply: NEW YORK, April 25, 1890.—Dear Sir: Yours received. I have more calls from mag-Yours received. I have more calls from mag-azines and popular newspapers for what I can write than I can supply. Every penny earned by my pen is given to worthy charita-ble objects, and I don't write anything with-out receiving liberal payment therefor. Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM. P. S.-I nearly finished a fortnight ago an article on the subject you name, for which either of three or four magazines would gladly pay me liberally. P. T. B. In response to this, I wrote to Mr. Barnum telling him that while I could not give him as much perhaps as some of the magazines. I would gladly pay what would be a good newswould gladly pay what would be a good news paper rate for the matter, and that I could could

give him a very wide circulation for it. A few days after this i received another letter which read as follows: NEW YORK, May, 1890.—My Dear Sir: My time and brain are entirely too valuable to be sold for the amount you mentioned. Yours truly. P. T. BAREWA.

truly, P. T. BARNUM. A few weeks after this, an article on the subject above spoken of, appeared signed by Mr. Barnum in a weekly publication issued in New York city. 1 met the editor of this bublication at Saratoga and asked him what he paid for the article. He replied: "I did not pay Mr. Barnum anything. One of my writers called upon him and dictated the ar-ticle to him, and gave it to him for nothing." This, however, was probably a matter of friendship, for I happen to know that Mr. Barnum does write articles himsolf and gets

good prices for them. GENERAL JOE WHERLER'S LAST RALD.

The memoirs of Jefferson Davis by his wife say but little about General Joe Wheeler's connection with the last days of the confederacy. General Wheeler was the groatest cavalry leader of the south, and he is as active now as he was when he followed the fortunes of Jefferson Davis down into tion at his engine room. he fortunes of Jefferson Davis down into Georgia. He is a short, slim, nervous, wiry little fellow of about one hundred and twenty-five pounds weight. His black hair has become tinged with gray and white strands are creeping into his full black beard. His heart is still young, however, and though he has made a fortune since the war closed as a planter, there is nothing snobbish about him. and he one of the most popular congressmen at Washington. He told me the other day of at Washington. He told me the other day of his last days with Jefferson Davis. "I saw him," said he, "when he was still president at Charlotte, N. C. He had been driven away from Rienmond, but he still kept up his show of authority. He held his cabinet meetings, and among the others who were present at the time were Wade Hamp-ton, John C. Breckenridge, Regean and my-calf. Uknew that the way was over and T ton, John C. Breckeridge, Regcan and my-self. I knew that the war was over and I wanted Mr. Davis to fly. He did not seem to think as I did, and he held a cabinet meeting at which he told me he had decided to move my troops on to Cokesborough, N. C. I then had eight brigades under me, but I told Mr. Davis that my men thought the war was over, and I thought it doubtful whether I could hold them together Wade Hampton was over, and I thought it doubtful whether I could hold them together. Wade Hampton was more sanguine, and he said pompously, 'Well, Ganeral Wheeler's troops may not obey, but whatever I order mine to do, they will do.' This put me in rather a bad plight but I doubted what Hampton said. Upon reach-ing my soldiers I found that they had all dis-banded, and the best I could do was to get 500 men who said they would stick to me and the president. This 500 were solendid fel-lows and I started with them towards Cokeslows and I started with them towards Cokes-borough, but I soon received orders to go toward Washington and Georgia. As I went toward Washington and Georgia. As I went south I stopped at Yorkville, where Mrs. Wade Hampton was, and called upon her. She told me that General Hampton had just come in and a moment later he entered. He was as tired and as sad a man as I have ever seen. He had found that his boast about bringing his soldiers with him was an un-founded one. He had to start out with a sin-gle company but his men had all dropped off before he had got to Yorkville and he had ridden fifty miles on a stretch in order to get in Well, from Yorkville I went on south, but I received an order to disband my troops but I received an order to disband my troops before I reached Jefferson Davis. I had done so and was lying in the woods in company of federals discovered us. I had toru the stars from my coat and they could not tell my rank. I findally told them who I was, and they said as I wanted to be with Jeffers on Davis, they would take me to him. Thereupon they carried me to Agusta and put me on a boat in company with Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, Clement C. Clay and John H. Reagen. This boat took us to Sa-vanah and from thence we were carried to

Establ shment and Remarkable Growth and Presperity of the Organization.

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RESULT OF ITS LAST ANNUAL ELECTION.

Educational Work Taken Up by the Stationary Engineers - Latest Notes and Gossip of the Labor Unions.

The members of Omaha Typographical Union No. 190 feel prond in knowing that the Australian ballot system has become a law in this state. They take upon themselves much of the credit of being the first to agitate its passage in Nebraska. Three years ago, before the law had been

adopted in any of the states the union, backed up by the Central Labor union, held a meeting and drew a bill similar to the one that

has recently passed. A committee consisting of John E. Emblem and Charles Abernethy was appointed to go to Lincoln and labor for the bill. At that session of the legislature these gentlemen spent most of the winter at the capital, but failed in their efforts.

The next spring the union held its cloction according to the strict provisions of the system and so perfect was it in every respect that the members concluded to adopt it at all future elections. Last year the print-ers followed the same plan, and again last week they voted according to the details pro-vided for by the bill as it is now in form. The election was held in Fuller's hall and was conducted the same as will be all future state, county and city elections. The ballot box, the judges and clerks were stationed in the south end of the hall; the booths on the east side and the registrar just inside the door, and beside him the man who distributed tickets. Whenever a voter entered he gave

his name to the registrar, who looked through his book to see that the man was properly registered. If his name was found correct, he was given a ticket and with this he walked

he was given a ticket and with this he walked to one of the booths, where the ticket was prepared. This being done, the voter passed to the judges, where his name was written down and his ballot deposited in the ballot box by the judges. As only five voters were allowed within the room at any one time, the election was as quiet and as orderly as a prayer meeting. The candidates and electioneers were kept

a respectable distance from the poils, thus preventing them with interforing with any voter while he was in the act of preparing his ticket.

To test the efficiency of the system, a rush was made during the first hour, and during that time fifty-eight votes were cast, and the number could easily have been increased to

number could easily have been increased to twenty, so well did the plan work. The officers elected are as follows: T. F. Sturgess, president; C. W. Bigelow, vice president; W. A. Pangburn, recording secretary; Joe Stemm, financial secretary; J. M. Sirpless, treasurer; execu-tive committee, Herman Hathis, Frank Kennedy and J. B. Corcoran; finance com-mittee, F. M. Tracy, John C. Clark, F. M. Thompson; sergeant-at-arms, George D. Henderson; sick committee, George Farell, Frank Keatley and G. H. Fredericka; read-ing clerk, Nelson Badway; delegates to in-ternational, W. C. Boyer and William Max-well.

The Stationary Engineers.

The educational work of the stationary engineers association has been greatly improved since Mr. Anderson, of the smelting works, was elected instructor jast January, His last effort was giving instructions in the use of the planimeter in computing the horse

be of the planmeter in computing the horse power of engines from indicator cards. Mr. Paimer interested the association not long ago with a description of his filter, for filtering condensed water from the exhaust pipe of his engine. Hermade a sketch on the blackboard and described the device in de-tail. The water leaves the filter without a tail. The water leaves the filter without a particle of grease visible. The filter is Mr. Palmer's own idea and can be seen in operaeight-hour bill and one to pay unskilled men on city work \$2 a day. St. Louis linemen won \$2,50. Colorado has miners' alliances. 'Frisco metal roofers organized. 'Frisco unions exclude Japanese. Albany will not take fat firemen. Cincinnati Knights of Labor debated tariff. Pottstown puddiers.get.only \$3.50. Brooklyn cigarmakers gain points. Perth Amboy Danes fire organized. New York has a Japanese carpenter. Quincy (III.) stong-mounters struck. 'Frisco painters agitate eight hours. Springfield railroaders want advances, 'Frisco box-sawyers and nailers are out. Lowell weavers can average \$5.50 a week. England will revive industrial villages. Washington moulders want \$3 for nine lours. Muncie bollermakers struck for advance.

ALL NO WERE AND AND THE PERSON AND ANALYSING STRATE STATE

Eight hundred New York hat makers struck year's wool clip was 267,000,000 Last

Palestine, O., pottery girls struck for less

lours. Greencastle, Ind., butchers have a list of

bente! Dennison, O., Pan Handle shops cut hours and force.

Victoria, B. C., miners are charged with intimidation.

'Frisco school-boys struck till a teacher was reinstated.

Western flint-glass mills will shut down to

keep up prices. One hundred and fifty thousand New York girls get 60 cents a day.

Chicago cabinet-makers want eight hour \$2 and weekly payments. Brooklyn furniture workers kick against

vertime and Sunday work. Denmark proposes an international union of machinists and blacksmiths.

The boiler manufacturers are forming an insurance and inspection company. Providence workers were discharged for

efusing to work on St. Patrick's day. The cornerstone of the printers home at Colorada Springs, will be laid on George W. Childs' birthday, May 12.

Canton (Switz.) municipal authorities have locided that all employers must share profits with the laborers.

New York jockeys organized. They wan t \$500 for winning a stake race, \$25 for ordi-nary and \$10 for losers.

Quincy (Ill.) plasterers, coopers, black-smiths, stonemasons, barbers and stonecut-ters are yet unorganized.

New Hampshire unions want a legal day of nine hours, the conspiracy law aboilshed and the extermination of Pinkertons.

Near Madagascar 15,000 islands are unin-habited. One can live there by working twenty-five days a year. No clothes are

The Boss Plasterers' association of Chicago has decided to refuse the demands of the ourneymen for an increase of wages.

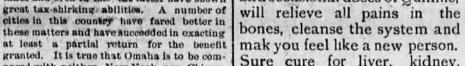
It is stated that the stove moulders in St. Louis will strike for higher wages and a general adjustment of grievances on May 1.

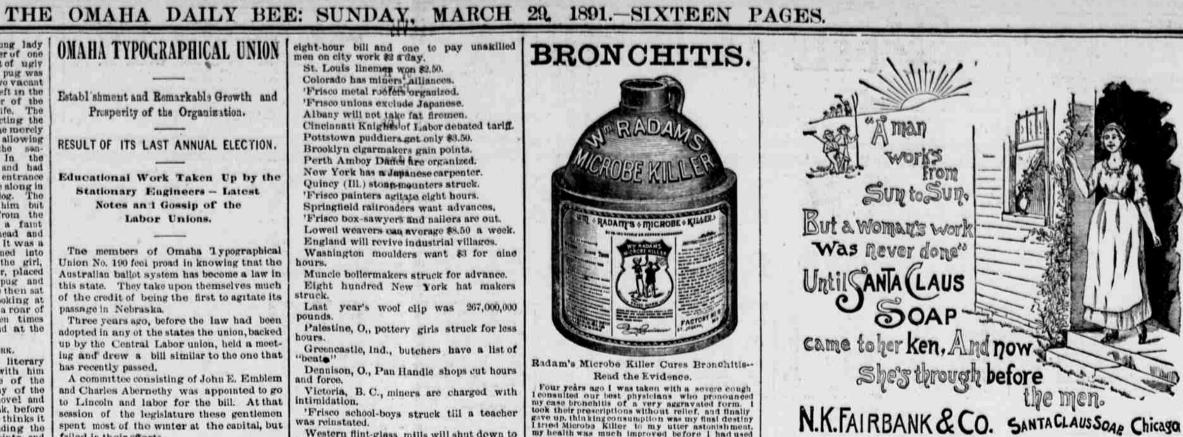
Six hundred miners employed in the East Range mines at Negaunee, Mich., went on a strike on Monday because they had not received their pay.

Eight hundred weavers of the Atlantic Mills in Providence, R. I., struck on Friday ast against excessive nnes imposed for al

eged imperfections in the cloth. Representatives of the different brotherhoods of which the employes of the Illinois Central railroad are members have, it is stated, arranged for a confederation

Value of Street Railway Franchises. NEW YORK, March |24.-[Special Corre-spondence of THE BEE.]+The value of a street railway franchise necessarily varies in different cities, but that it has more or less value wherever it operates, cannot be gainsaid. Thus far Omaha has never received any return for the privilege conferred on the franchised corporations except in the way of taxes and even in this the latter have shown





Arra B Summers

Salle

works

Suy to Sug.

"A man

Rend the Evidence. Four years ago I was taken with a severe cough leonsulted our best physicians who pronounced my case bronchitis of a very aggravated form. I took their prescriptions without relief, and finally gave up, thinking consumption was my final destiny litred Microba Killer to my utter astonishment, my bealth was much improved before I had used the second jug. I continued to use it and my bron-chills is now a thing of the past. I consider myself sound and well. Am nearly sixty-pitht years of age, and labor nearly every day. In the year. E.S. RAYMOND, St. Joseph. Mo.

Microbe Killer relieved me of a severe cough and hervous prostration. I have been perfectly well for a year. J. R. MARTIN, With Mermosi & Jaccard, St. Louis.

My wife had a very bad cough. She used Microbs Killer for it nearly cured. In fact, her general con-dition has been greatly tencovated. G. W. JAEGIER, 2572 Farrar St., St. Louis.

I have been using Microbe Killer for about two months. Thad throat trouble with bronchitis in its worst form. My throat is entirely releved: my cough also. MRS. A. E. SHRADER. 1319 East Eighth St., Kansas City, Mo.

1319 East Eighth St., Kansas City, Mo. My wife used your Micr. b. Killer for a severe cough which the doctors had railed to relieve. She received great benefit fram the first few doses. Her cough is now a thing of the past, and she feels al-most entirely well. J.S. H.WWARD, Tipton, Mo. My Bronchial-affection and stomach troublefrom which I have suffered for years, has been nearly curred by Microbe Killer. I almost feel like a new man. F. H. KENNEDY, Howdle, South Dakota. WRITE FOR LARGE CURCILAR FREE.

WRITE FOR LARGE CIRCULAR FREE THE RADAM MICRRBE KILLER CO.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

A \$10.00 BOOK FOR ONLY \$1.00!

LA GRIPPE.

For sale in Omaha by Sherman & McConnell, 1513 Dodge St., Kuhn & Co., and Max Becht."

HOW TO BUILD

A HOUSE.

The Mouth -Is the Portal of Life, and The Teeth Are the Principal Organs which Regulate the Health. Good digestion waits on appetite and health on both. -"Shakespeare." For anything pertaining to your Teeth, visit DR. BAILEY, The Dentist Office Third Floor, Paxton Block. Telephone 1085. 16th and Farnam. PENNYROYAL * PILLS

shez through before the men.



\$122. One of the mourners lost a hat and he charged Uncle Sam \$3.50 for it, and among the lunch items there was one of \$16 for Apollinaris water, \$20 for sandwiches and \$18 for spring chickens. Another luncheon during this trip cost \$150, and it is probable that the congressional committee for well that the congressional committee fed well. It cost \$1,343 to bury General Williams at Detroit during the Fourty-sixth congress, and when Senator Burnside died the scarfs used at his funeral cost \$144. I doubt not in Senator Hearst's case the family would have much preferred to have had no funeral whatsoever in connection with the government, and the expenses mentioned here will hardly relate to it, though the committees will of course bring in their bill for expenses.

SOME DIPLOMATIC GOSSIP.

The Japanese mission is still vacant and Senator Blair is, I understand preparing to go to China. These are two of the best mis-sions in the gift of the government, though the statesmen here do not seem to appreciate them. \$12,000 a year in Pekin is equal to \$17,500 in London, and Blair will probably save money while he is in the east. His house will be furnished for him and he will have servants and other extras for which the government will probably here to below Have servants and other extrus for which the government will probably have to help pay. He will have as good a cook as you can get anywhere outside of Paris and he will live better in China than he has ever fived here. He will have plenty of good society in the company of the other diplomats who live at Pekin, and his summers he will spend in the mountains near the city or in taking tours about the coast in one of our mayal vessels. The miscoast in one of our mayal vessels. The mis-sion at Tokio, Japan, is more expensive, but it is much pleasanter as far as the latercourse with the people is concered. Tokio is as lively a place as Washington. It has its court society, its clubs, and from now on it will have its senate and house, bringing the best men from all parts of Japan there every win-tor. There are several hundred foreigners living in Tokio, and one has all the advan-tages of exviluation. Some of the native book stores have the latest editions of all for-eign works and the markets are equal to those of New York. The Japanese are very friendly with the Americans. They pridethemselves on being like us, and the man who gets this \$12,000 place will have one of the softest snaps and pleasantest positions in the gift of the government.

The government. I have just received a letter from Edward Bedloe, who is now at Amoy, China He writes that Amoy is an "earthly paradise, where sea and sky, land and lake, plain and where sea and sky, land and lake, plain and peak, make a panaroma that excels aught I have ever seen in my life". He goes on to congratulate himself on his position and its advantages for the study of the Chinese language and the philosophy and questions of the far east. He predicts an increase in trade between China and the United States, and evidently has a high idea of the abilities of his celestial prothers.

and evidently has a high idea of the abilities of his celestial brothers. A stroar OF FRANK STOCKTON. A sallow, dark-faced iittle man who looked almost sickly by his contrast with the burly statesman's wife who sat by his side, rode up from the capitol in one of the five-cent herdics yesterday. The face of this man was extremely sensitive. His eyes were dark and full of soul. His jet black hair showed out from under a derby hat and he seemed rather to shrink from notice. As he got into the car be limped slightly, and he sat there packed between two big women like a sand wich until the car came to the transfer station at the corner of Lafayette park. Here a crowd of women rushed in. They saw that the herdic was full, but that made no difference, and, young and old, they stepped in and looked at the men inviting them with their eyes to give them seats. A number of men were gray haired lady entered the herdic, this lit-tle dark faced man stood up and gave her a teat. gray haired lady entered the herdic, this lit-tile dark-faced man stood up and gave her a seat. The condition of his health however, evidently prevented his remaining standing and he quietly stepped from the herdic and waited for another car on which he would have to pay an extra fare. This dark-faced man was Frank Stockton, the novelist. The eray haired women was taken as strong as man was Frank Stockton, the novelist. The gray haired woman was twice as strong as he was and she entered the herdic knowing some man would rise and give her a seat. The women of Washington are uniformly well treated in the street cars. As a rule they give uothanks to the men who rise to give them places and they will not discom-mode themselves in the least to give seats to their siters.

their sisters. MADAME'S DOG AND THE SENATOR I saw a fuuny instance of this on a Penn-sylvania avesue car yesterday. A very well-

he northern prison. I was sent to Fort Delaware, but was released after a time." FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Mr. H. declares he prefers his wife to use Spanish Court Face Powder, as it has not the vulgar appearance of some of the other preparations. For sale by all druggists. Samples free

Success Succeeds.

The man who dabbles in science may win For himself a glorious fame, But he's far more likely to blow in his tin On a dog churn, and give it his name. The man who succeeds is the man who works With muscle and nerve and wit— Who hustles and rustles and never shirks ; In short, who can "git up and git."

Among the many articles acceptable gifts none is more appropriate than cut glass. Dorflinger's American Cut Gluss is by far the best. Their trade-mark label is on every piece. Your dealer should be able to show it to you.

Fliegende Blatter: "Thave just heard that my family physician is dead. Just think! he was scarcely thirty years old." "Then I must say that I don't see how you can have any confidence in a physician who dies so early."

De Witt's Little Early Risers; best little pulls for dyspepsia, sour stomach, bad breath.

"Detroit Judge" and Jack Prince have submitted their grievances to Griffeth, who adjusted matters so satisfactorily that the three have formed a triangular mutual admiration society.

Mr. Austin addressed the association few days ago on the different types of boilers from the carliest in use down to the modern, their advantages and disadvantages. He also proved on the blackboard that the term "horse power" had no application to steam boiler. A boiler that would develop forty horse power with one engine might develop

sixty horse power with another. The power of a boiler was its ability to evaporate water and the economy of a boiler was its ability to evaporate the greatest quantity of water with the least quantity of fuel. The use of coal oil to remove scale from boilers was argued pro and con last Friday evening at some length. The majority favored keeping the coal oil out. Another very interesting subject that came

up for discussion was "the loss of current during transmission to the motor by the present trolley system. Mr. Austin of this city has been appointed local correspondent and agent for the Sta-tionary Engineer, a weekly paper of the or-der published at Chicago and New York.

Western Laborers.

The broom workers in the Eureka factory of San Francisco are out on a strike. 'Th strike is on a question of wages purely, the strikers resisting the cut from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 and from 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents per broom on certain work. The employers have not replaced the strikers by thirteen Chinese, but did take in four, two of whom, however, the strikers induced to leave.

Last week some fifteen or twenty repre-sentatives of the building trades unions of California and Oregon met to discuss the practicability and wisdom of organizing a building trades federation for the Pacific building trades federation for the Pacific coast. The meeting, which was held in So-cial hall, San Francisco, was a long one and covered a great scope of industrial territory. An attempt was made to obtain from every one present a guaranty of support from their respective unions. Some were willing to give it; others could not. Again, others did not feel like taking too bold a stand on the pump of the moment, for four of percentate. spur of the moment, for fear of percipitating troublous complications with the employers. A representative from the wood-workers remarked: "We got into a mess of that kind some time ago, and it didn't do us any good either." The sense of the meeting, however, was

for the immediate organization of a building trades federation, so it was decided that an adjournment should be taken until this week, when a permanant organization will be formed. Meanwhile all the building trades unions will be requested to send delegates vested with authority to act. It is under-stood that some of the trades will stand out, but the others are anxious to go ahead any

Journeyman bakers' union No. 51 of California celebrated the fourth anniversary of its existence by a banquet at Irish-American hall, San Francisco, Friday night. Many prominent laboring men, besides members of other unions were present. Platos were laid

other unions were present. Plates were laid for 150 persons. J. J. Barrett, president of the union, de-livered a short address appropriate to such an auspicious occasion, after which many toasts were offered. The following were responded to: "The Day We Celebrate—Fourth Anni-versary of Union No. 51," W. O'Neill. "Federated Trades and Labor Unions of the Pacific Coast," A. Fohrman and H. Soule. "Our International Union—May it within a short time include all the operative bakers of the American continent," W. Meares. "Iron-moulders' Union No. 164—A speedy and vic-The American continent, W. Meares, "Pro-moulders' Union No. 164-A speedy and vic-torious ending of their great strike," Joseph Valentine, "Friends of Labor," Gambarth, O'Connell and Gamon. "The Eight-Hour Movement-May the agitation continue the

The Pacific coast laborers have decided to send their committee back to Sacramento to urge the passage of the bills providing for an

urget the passage of the bills providing for an urgent necessity fund and a free employment bureau. The committee was censured for not having interviewed the governor before he vetoed the eight-hour bill and the bill pro-viding that \$2 a day shall be the minimum rate of wages on all city and state contracts. Labor Notes. Toledo horsemen organized.

Brass unions are spreading. Initiation fees are going up. There is a milking machine. New York has 10,000 artists. The California legislature defeated the

ed with peither New York nor Chicag and nerve affections. 25c packbut yet the same principles which operate in these cities are applicable here though in a age. Sample for 2c stamp. ess degree

Turkisk Cough Cure. The Comparatively little has been done in this country to preserve for the people a due share in the benefits of street railway monop-oiles. In Canada a beginning is being made in Toronto where, in parsuance of the wishes only cough cure that will relieve cough at once and cure with a few doses. Take no of a large majority of the citizens as expressed by their votes, steps have been taken for the acquirement by the municipality of the street railway syssubstitute; will return money if it doesn't cure the worst cough undertaking and to lease out its operation on Price 50c bottle, terms similar to those obtained by British local authorities. In the United States, there Turkish Remedy Co., are a few instances in which stipulations have been made in the franchise for a rever-sion of the whole property to the municipal-ity at the expiration of the charter; in other Omaha, Neb.

ity at the expiration of the charter; in other cases, a right of repurchase after the lapse of a prescribed number of years has been pro-vided for. The United States contains but one public railroad and that is operated in connection with the Brooklyn bridge. Though it transported in 1890 over thirty-eight million passengers, representing a cross LEE WING **Chinase** Physician 1543 Larimer St., Denver, Colo. SPECIAL To those suffering freets of any of the should write Leek should write Leek to the second state of the should write Leek to the second state of the should write Leek to the second state of the should write Leek to the second state of the should write Leek to the second state of the should write Leek to the second state of the should write Leek to the second state of the should write Leek to the second state of the should write Leek to the second state of the should write Leek to the second state of the should write the second to the second state of the should be should be should be the second state of the second state of the second state of the second to the second state of the second state of the second state of the second to the second state of the second state to the second state of the second to the second state of the second to the second state of the second state to the second state of the second state to the second state of the second state of the second the second state of the second state of the second to the second state of the second state of the second state to the second state of the second state of the second state to the second state of the second state of the second state to the second state of the second state of the second state to the second state of the second SPECIAL eight million passengers, representing agross income of more than \$1,000,000, its peculiar situation precludes any comparison with

Among the various methods adopted by American cities for obtaining special reve-nues from rapid transit privileges, the sys-tem of demanding a percentage of gross re-ceipts has been most commonly resorted to.

other street railways.

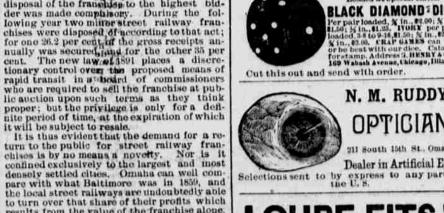
ceipts has been most commonly resorted to. The city of Baltimore, when it granted its first street rallway charter in 1859, stipu-lated that 20 per cent of the gross receipts be contributed to the public park fund. The proportion was later reduced to 9 per cent, which is now received annually by the city from all lines in operation. Cla-cinnati rallways pay the municipality 2½ per cent of the total earnings each year. At first New York city obtained 10 per cent of the gross earnings of certain lines, but this first New York city obtained 10 per cent of the gross earnings of certain lines, but this condition was not long maintained. The leg-islative act of 1884 provided that all future franchises be granted for new street railways only on condition of payment to the city, be-sides the price bid at auction for the fran-chise, of 3 per cent of the gross earnings an-nually, during the first three years, and 5 ner cent thereafter. Enclose stamp for reply. **BROWN STOCK**

er cent thereafter. The systematic sale of the franchise has 1891. STALLION SEASC been carried on most extensively in New Orleans. The first one disposed of, netted the city \$39,000 m 1879. In 1881, another

be Mascus-How so?

the city \$130,000 m 1879. In 1881, another yielded \$300,000, while two years later an extension of time was granted the first com-pany in oturn for the paying of a portion of the streets over which the line ran. A third franchise was granted in 1883, in considera-tion of the company i paying certain streets, and a fourth in 1888 yielded nearly an eighth of the total municipal expenses for the year. Cleveland has also had streets paved by a street railway corporation in return for the privileges granted. In 1884 a law enacted by the New York legislature gave the aldermen of New York city the power to sell street fullyay franchises, under certain conditions, as another. The free grant Sired by Monon. by Nutwood, 2:18 1st dam Preface, by Pancost 2:21% 2d dam Anthem, by Cuyler 102. 3d dam Augusta, by Rysdyk's Bel 4th dam Dolly Mills, by Seeley's Au Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies

Including two by the great Black of Winslow Wilkes 2:14; also a bred 2-year-old Wilkes stallion-Send for atalo gue; or better, of them. M. P. BROWN, -- Papil power to sell street full way franchises, under certain conditions, at anction. The free grant of the Broadway right of way raised such a storm of public indignation that in 1886 the disposal of the franchise to the highest bid-der was made complisory. During the fol-lowing year two mitors street railway fran-chises were disposed of according to that act; for one 26.2 per certain the gross receipts an-nually was secured pand for the other 35 per cent. The new law of 3801 places a discre-tionary control over the proposed means of rapid transit in substrat of commissioners who are required to sell the franchise at pub-lic auction upon such terms as they think



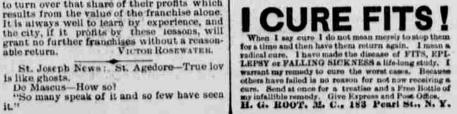


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