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Must Not Disturb Existing Conditions.

Mr. George F. Munro, also a member of the council committee on viaducts and rail-

ways, was equally emphatic in his opposition to the scheme. "I am opposed," said Mr. Munro, "to the

closing of the Sixteenth street viaduct, first, inst and all the time. Sixteenth street is the connecting link between Omaha and South

Omaha. I don't think such a change would be doing justice to the Sixteenth street peo-

ple after they have improved the street and put up good substantial buildings. I am in favor of the construction of a viaduct across

Fifteenth street after the Sixteenth street one is erected, or in the course of construc-tion. In my opinion there is enough travel

ALL OPPOSED TO IT.

on the Proposition.

bridge.

property.

Plan to Abandon the Sixteenth Street Viaduct Meets General Opposition.

LOOKED UPON AS A PUBLIC OUTRAGE

City Officials and Property Owners Expres Themselves Very Forcibly in Commenting Upon the Situation -What They Think.

An effort is being made to get an ordinance through the council abandoning the Sixteenth street viaduct and transferring the business of this most important across-town thoroughfare to Fifteenth street.

Interested parties have been at work since the council took action ordering viaducts across the rallway tracks on both Fiftcenth and Sixteenth streets, and as a result an ordinance has been prepared rescinding the action of the council and ordering the construction of a new viaduct on Sixteenth street. Conferences have been held on the subject and the proposed change of program will probably be attempted at the council meeting on Tuesday evening next.

News of the proposed scheme gained currency yesterday and started a vigorous protest on the part of owners of property on Sixteenth street and other citizens not directly interested, but who are opposed to what they term a contemplated injustice and act of bad faith toward the mee who have spent their money in making Sixteenth street the busiest north and south street in Omana.

City Engineer Rosewater stated that he had heard it intimated that a scheme was on foot to kill the Sixteenth street viaduct plan and to build a viaduct on Fifteenth street with the intention of diverting travel from Sixteenth to Fifteenth street. He understood that an ordinance was to be introduced in the council to repeal the Sixteenth street ordinance, but he knew nothing positively about the matter. He did know, however, that it was an outrageous imposition and injustice to attempt anything of the kind, and was satisfied that it would occasion one of the biggest howls that has been heard in Omaha in a long time.

Paid for Their Benefits.

"South Sixteenth street has been im proved," he said, "and plans for years to come have been made and are being carried out, based solely on the viaduct on that street and the incident traffic that it must naturally bring. When the viaduct was built, the property owners down there paid more than those of any other part of the city because of the benefits that they hoped to derive from it. They paid one fifth of the cost of the struc-They paid one-fifth of the cost of the struc-ture, about \$7,500; the city at large paid an-other fifth, and the B. & M. and Union Pacific the balance of three-fifths. The property owners also paid all damages them-selves, raising the money by private sub-scription. Those people made their invest-ments in good faith, and I say that it is simply outrageous now to attempt to deprive them of the returns that rightly belong to them, just because the railroads do not want to build two viaducts. In no other city in the country have the railroads been given so much in have the railroads been given so much in proportion and nowhere have they been treated so leniently as here. There is not treated so leaiently as here. There is not another city of our size anywhere that has so little to show in the way of viaducts or crossings as Omaha. The roads have been given at least \$750,000, but they are as un-willing to reciprocate as though they had not received a cent. They must be compelied to treat the city fairly, and the fight is bound to come. St. Paul and Minneapolls tried it, and they won their case against the rail.

to come. St. Paul and Minneapolis tried it, and they won their case against the rall-roads in the supreme court of the state. "As long as the roads can win they will keep up their fight, and if the city proposes to vield every point it might as well go shead and build them a union depot. It looks as though it would be built in no other way under the order of things that has obtained in the city thus far. Why should the railroads kick about building a viaduct or two at this time in a city the size of Omaha? Let's see what they have paid for viaducts thus far: They paid \$23,000 for their share of the Sixteenth street viaduct and \$54,000 for the Eleventh

at this time is just what the railway com-panies desire as it gives them a chance to gain time by going into litigation." MARTYRS TO PUBLIC OPINION

> Messenger Boys Given a Reputation Unwarranted by Real Facts.

> HONEST, MANLY LITTLE WAGE EARNERS

Omaha's Contingent of the Great Army of Juvenile Tollers-Conditions Under Which They Labor, Their Life and Surroundings.

now to warrant the building of two viaducts, as the capacity of the one we now have is taxed to its utmost. With the additions that are to be made in the packing bouses one bridge can scarcely handle the rapidly in-It has been quite popular of late years to refer to American District Telegraph and Western Union messenger boys as the personification of slow motion, just as it has bridge can scarcely handle the rapidly in-creasing traffic between the two cities. "When the Fifteenth street property own-ers asked me to vote for their ordinance," continued Mr. Munro, "I told them that I would vote for it if they did not try to in-jure the prospects of the Sixteenth street viaduct, as I considered Sixteenth street the proper place for a big bridge connecting the two cities. Again I told them that if they could get a viaduct I would help the plan along all I could, but not with the under-standing that there was to be only on e bridge. been to give policemen credit or rather discredit, for indulging in long drawn out nocturnal paps during the hours that they were paid for walking their beats, and on the entire class of these uniformed individuals, both great and smail, has fallen the odium incident to such palpable neglect of duty and carelessness of consequences. It is not with the much maligned "coppers," however, that this article has to do, but with the Omaha youths who are generally supposed to have been born tired.

"I afterwards saw the contract between the city and the railroads, and then I told the Fifteenth street property owners that I did not believe they would be able to build the viaduct on account of that contract. There are in this bustling western metropolis nearly 100 of these blue uniformed and brass buttoned youngsters, and they are Then these property owners said that if they got the ordinance they would be willing to fight the contract in the courts themselves, necessarily residents of this city. They are, for the most part, the children of as property owners, and would not ask the city to take up the fight in their behalf. The only reason the Fifteenth street people want a vinduct is to increase the value of their poor parents and come from the portions of the city where the humbler class of our people reside. They are partial products of the public schools, who have been unable to complete the full course, but have been compelled by stress of circumstances to begin earning their own living at a rather ten-Property Owners Express Plain Opinions der age

Nearly one-half of these boys are in the "I am, of course, decidedly opposed to the employ of the Western Union Telegraph abandonment of the Sixteenth street company, and almost as many more are viaduct," said W. F. Sweesey. "I have inutilized in the service of the American Disvested a fortune in the Brunswick hotel trict Telegraph company, while the Postal property with the expectation that Sixelegraph and kindred organizations furnish teenth street would be the principal thoroughfare of the city and it could not be employment for the rest.

Sturdy and Manly Boys. this without the visduct. At the same time The Western Union messengers range in I don't oppose the construction of the age from 14 to 17 years, and the present Fifteenth street viaduct. I think the proporty owners on that street should have the force comprises as sturdy and manly a class of

youngsters as one could readily find. They receive \$15 per month, and furnish their own uniform suits, which are of regulation pat-tern and cost them \$12 each. The company furnishes them with the regulation "W. U. Tel. Co." buttons and with caps and badges, viaduct, but I don't think the city council should give it to them at the cost of the Sixteenth street interests. I suppose that the ratiroads are in collusion to build the Fifteenth street viaduct by being released from any obligation in rebuilding the Sixteenth street structure. It would be much cheaper for the railroads. You can say that I will fight the scheme of abandoning the Sixteenth street viaduct to the last."

Tel. Co." buttons and with caps and badges, which must be returned when the boy leaves the company's employ. When a boy applies for a position he is usked a number of questions designed to test his intelligence, and he is given a chance to tell what he would do in delivering a mes-sage under such and such circumstances. He must have a thorough knowledge of the the Sixteenth street viaduct to the last." "I bought property south of the viaduct," said D. V. Sholes, "and crected thereon a brick building, solely on the strength of the viaduct being rebuilt, making Sixteenth street a great thoroughfare connecting the two cities. By the removal of the viaduct it would simply mean the ruination of my prop-erty. It would not only seriously injury my property, but hundreds and thousands of others who made investments for the same reason that induced me to put up buildings. It is now an established and grand thorough-fare, and the council should not think of such must have a thorough knowledge of the streets and of the principal business houses and the public buildings of the city. Withand this knowledge his usefulness as a mes-senger would be sadly curtailed. It may be imagined how few really compe-tent boys there are when it is known that less than one in ten of those examined are found competent, and that between 400 and 500 how are "Unmed over" or eveninged and both of the second seco fare, and the council should not think of such a foolish move." "Why, it's one of the most absurd propo-sitions I ever heard of," said Norman A. Kuhn. "The removal of the viaduct would responsibility devolving upon them and of the necessity of carefully, promptly and thoroughly performing the duties assigned them. When it is realized that the brief telegrams that they carry often tell of the mean financial death to the greatest thor-oughfare in the city. It would be detrimental to all interests except the railroads. Build-ings and mammoth blocks have been con-structed on Sixteenth street on the strength of the direct communication with all that of the direct communication with all that portion of the city south of the viaduct. I think it is uscless to put up the Fifteenth streat viaduct when the Sixteenth street structure will accommodate the people. It will be a shame to abandon the structure now on such a well established street as Six-teenth."

telegrams that they carry often tell of the rapidly approaching death of somebody's dear one or involve transactions amounting to hundreds and thousands of dollars, it will be seen that an incompetent or untrustworthy messenger must have no place in this service. Furthermore, these boys are called upon to deliver fully 100,000 telegrams and messages in the course of a year, yet so well is the service organized that, by constant care and strict discipline, the company's "damage ac-count," resulting from the carelessness or disbonesty of the boys amounts to a compara-tively trilling sum.

tively trifling sum. One might think that the business of running errands and carrying messages is very simple, but in a large city, where the messenger meets all sorts and conditions of men, he is very often required to use considerable judgment and discretion in dealing with people who may try to take advantage of him because of his youth.

to discriminate, and its messengers are re-

quired to serve all alike. These boys are often very shrewd and quired to serve an arise. These boys are often very shrewd and bright, and their schemes for swelling their incomes are oftentimes ingenious, even if not commendable. Overcharging is the plan most commonly adopted by those who are disposed to be dishonest, but it seldom es-capes detection, as complaint is almost in-variably made to the office, and the offending messenger is called upon the carpet. The culprit frequently pleads that he made a mistake and charged 15 cents for a 10 cent cent, but unless this is really true it is appar-ent at a glance, as the books of the company will show whether or not this particular messenger is in the habit of making over-charges, or in other words is addicted to just such mistakes. In these cases the father

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charges, or in other words is addicted to just such mistakes. In these cases the father or mother of the boy is sent for, and the mat-ter haid before them. They are generally glad to be given the information in order to giad to be given the information in order to take a hand in guarding against its recur-rence, but it sometimes happens that the parent shields the boy and induiges in a gen-eral roast of the company, holding that it is "a mighty mean company that will kick about a boy taking a nickel, when it gets as much out of him as the American District Telegraph company satisput of its hous." 'elegraph company gets out of its boys." It is not strange that with such home coaching there is little for a boy to do but to become a thief, and his services are not further retained by the company. True, the amount taken at a time is not much, but a steal of 5 cents out of 15 is a very heavy percentage.

moniously again. It is only on these occa-sions when a natural leader who is a born anarchist gets onto the force that there is The life of a messenger is a hard one, but

day at

Record.

The life of a messenger is a hard one, but it gives a boy an excellent preliminary busi-ness training and he acquires a surprising amount of practical knowledge. To even his enemies, of whom there are a few, he is a necessary evil, and to his friends, who are many and always increasing, he is, with his willing legs, active brain and ready tongue, an embodiment of awe, wonder and delight. Long live the messenger how 1 Long live the messenger boy!

UNSETTLED VENEZUELA.

duty and in this he is supported by a large party, to see that the reformed constitution is in force before anything else is done. He says he is responsible to the country for this. The opposition do not, however, view the matter in this light, hence the trouble. An appeal to arms is certain to follow. The government is determined to force the situa-tion. The Bank of Caracas has advanced

tion. The Bank of Caracas has advanced 3,000,000 of bolivirs, about \$75,000, and the national forces at its disposition are said to

be in a condition of thorough preparation to

Continental Clothing House.

mammoth sale of Men's Suits on Satur-

\$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$7.75.

Full Blast on Monday Morning

Continental Clothing House.

This will be the Biggest Event on

We close at 6:30, except Saturdays.

But the sale will be in

The storm upset our plans for a

How a Couple Were Married and Divorced In a Day.

WAS A FINANCIAL TRANSACTION

CAUGHT IN THE QUICKSAND. Sylvester Smith Easily Found a Topeka Young Lady Who Was Anxious to Share Thrilling Experience of the Wife and Three

QUEER DOMESTIC EXPERIENCE

IT.

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street viaduct, a total of \$77,000, and that is the amount of their outlay on this score. It is true that they built the Tenth street structure, but they were to receive \$150,000 from the city, and that would have paid the cost. If they had kept laith with the city they would have received the bonds, instead of now having them tied up with an injunc-The roads have been treated more tion. than fairly, and if an attempt is now made to abandon the Sixteenth street viaduct, either to suit the railroads or to carry out schemes for building up Flfteenth street at the ex-pense of those who gave the original Six-teenth street viaduct venture its backing, it will meet with a vast deal of opposition there will be some lively developments."

Would Amount to Confiscation. "As a member of the Board of Public

Works, as the north side member without any direct personal interest whatever matter," said Major John B. "I am unalterably opposed to the Furay, proposition from any source look-to the abandonment of the Sixteenth nny street viaduct. Let me give you my opinion and state my position clearly and emphatically. Viaducts are a public necessity. The legislature in its wisdom has declared that the cost of building viaducts must borne by the railroad companies, as it cheaper for them to do that than to for damages at street crossings. That being the case, 1 am in favor of viaducts wherever needed. If public safety and conweniever demand it, I would favor a viaduct on every street from Eighth to Forty-eighth, aud I expect to see them so built, or many of them within the next ten years. Now, as to the present case. The men who are working for a viaduct on Fifteenth street ought to go tor a viaduct on Fiteenth street ought to go a little slow. They ought to remember that the men who built the Sixteenth street via-duct and paid for the improvements on Six-teenth street are the pioneers in the viaduct line. They put their good money in the in-vestments and started the march of progress, benefiting the Fitteenth street, promets owners who had allowed their opportunity to escape them. Now these Fifteenth street feilows have learned the stop and want to slap their viaduct fathers in the face. It slap their visuate latters in the face. It won't do. To abandon the Sixteenth street viaduct would be to confiscate an immense amount of property that has been made valu-able by the enterprise of men who are entitled to realize the benefits of their pluck and enterprise. I have no doubt of the need of a Fifteenth treat viaduct I am manified for the the process street viaduct. I am positive that the neces-sity of a viaduct on Sixteenth street is in no sity of a viaduct on Sixteenth street is in no wise removed. Then letthe council go ahead and order the Fiftcenth street viaduct. In the meantime the Sixteenth street viaduct can be repaired to last for a year or two, and we can have the use of it while the other one is being built. But if it comes to a question doing without one viadnet or the other, by all means do without the one on Fiftcenth street. It would simply be an outrage to abandon the Sixteenth street via-duct." Must Not Slight Sixteenth.

Must Not Slight Sixteenth.

Must Not Slight Sixteenth. "It would be a rank injustice," said Mr. Sol Prince, a member of the council com-mittee on viaducts and railways, "to the people who own property on Sixtee.th street, and who have been compelled to pay for paving and guttering and have erected business bouses along that street on both sides of the viaduct. I consider Sixteenth street the main thoroughfare through the city, as most all of our principal retail bus-iness houses are located there." "What do you think of a viaduet connect." "As far as Fifteenth street is concerned." answered the councilman, "I am in favor of streaks. My main opposition to it is for the reason already expressed regarding the Six-senth atreet property owners and because the contract between the city and the rail-read companies give the railroads an oppor-tunity to engage in long liftgation in the courts and thus delay the building of either "Entime."

Continuing Mr. Prince said: "I do not want to put myself on record as opposing the Fifteenth street viaduct or any other im-provement which will benefit the city. If bots viaducts can be built the plan shall have my hearty co-operation. In my judg-ment the pushing of the viaducts in question

should be similar to that which now spans Tenth street-that is, wide-the entire width of the street. I don't find fault with the railroads, because it is natural for them to avoid putting up such a long viaduct as that along Sixteenth street. The viaduct that along Sixteenth street. The viaduct should be rebuilt, but the people should not try to make the railroads do it. Let the railroads pay their proportion. This idea of trying to bleed them just be-cause they are here is all wrong. They made Omaha, and take two of the prin-dual ones out of the div we would start to cipal enes out of the city we would starve to death. We must not demand too much of the roads. The city can well afford to re-build the Sixteenth street viaduot by the

Pleas for the Railroads.

"The Sixteenth street viaduct should not

be abandoned," said Jim Stephenson. "The scheme is wrong. The viaduct, however, should be rebuilt, and Fourteenth street

should have a viaduct instead of Fifteenth. When the Sixteenth street viaduct is rebuilt

roads paying their proportion of the cost." 't be alarmed about the abandonment "Don't be alarmed about the abandonment of the viaduct," said Colonel W. A. Paxton. "There is no danger of its removal. I think the viaduct, since it has been condemned ou account of its unsafety, should be repaired. It could be put in good shape for \$3,000 or \$5,060, and then it would stand until the Fifteenth street viaduct could be constructed. When this is finished then the bitteenth street structure should be toop "Don

Sixteenth structure should be torn down and rebuilt substantially. It would be an outrage to abandon it entirely, but this will never be done. I believe that all streets should have a viaduct across them. At the same time I do not believe in extorting oney or putting too heavier burden on the They should be treated fairiy. see why they want to build the Fifteenth street viaduct on account of being cheaper

than reconstructing the Sixteenth struc-Solid Citizens Oppose It.

ratiroads.

ture.'

Solid Citizens Oppose II. "I wouldn't listen to such a proposition," said Mr. Max Meyer. "The removal of the viaduct would be suicide to Sizteenth street, which is the most important thoroughfare in the city. It would simply be an outrage. The idea is preposterous. There is too much money invested in business houses to ruin a thoroughfare that is so well established. When the viaduct is rebuilt it should be made much wider so that there could be more driv-ing over it."

much whiler so that there could be more driv-ing over it." "Well, I should say that we do want the viaduct," said Mr. Alfred Millard. "It is absurd to talk about its re-moval. To take it sway from across a street that is so well established and has so many magnificent buildings on it, would be an outrage. Why, it would ruin the entire street. I am decidedly opposed to such a proposition. A. McWhorter, a director of the Board

of Trade, said: "It would be a shame to abandon the viaduct. It is the connecting link between North Sixteenth street and South Omaha. If such a scheme is contem-plated it is a very unwise place of work on the part of the city council." Insent A Conner another Board of Trade

the part of the city council." Joseph A. Conner, another Board of Trade director, said: "The removal of the viaduct would be fatal to the entire city as well as Sixteenth street. It would be an outrage, and I, for one member of the Board of Trade, will protest against any such action."

A Remarkable Woman, OMAHA, March 26 .- To the Editor of THE

BEE: Yesterday, March 25, I officiated at the funeral of a remarkable woman. Mrs. Mary Shipley, aged 79 years, whose home was a few miles north of Florence. She was the wife of William Shipley, whom I buried five ears ago. His age was 82. Mr. and Mrs.

years ago. His age was 82. Mr. and Mrs. Shipiey came to Nebraska thirty-eight years ago and settled on their homestead in Cathoun precinct, where they have since lived. Thir-teen children were born to this couple and they have fifty living grand-children and at least ten great-grand-children. Six children are living in this part of the state, namely, Lafayette, James, David and John, and the daughters, Mrs. Shipley endured many hard-ships in the sarty bistory of Nebraska. The father and one son bore an honorable part in the late war. Mrs. Shipley was a good neighbor, a true mother and a sincere Crus-tian. A large concourse of people fistened

tian. A large concourse of people listened to the sermon and followed h r remains to the grave. Her children rise up and call her blessed. Ray. CHARLES W. SAVIDOR.

Troops to Repress Riots. London, March 26.-Troops have been drafted in Durham to repress the mining

Wages and Hours of Labor.

The hours of work of a telegraph or mesdivided not only into straight day and straight night tricks, but into split tricks that are so arranged as to keep an extra number of messengers on duty during the hours of the day or evening when the rush

In the Western Union service all of the messengers receive the same pay, \$15 per month, the wages having been advanced to that figure on the 1st of January. Before that time less than one-third of the boys were receiving that amount, the majority be-ing paid only \$12. Under the old schedule there was always grumbling and trouble because of the similarity of work and inequality of pay, but since the equalization all is moving smoothly. The rule is, "first in, first out," and the chances of all are equal. It is customary to keep new boys for a while delivering messages but a short dis-tance from the office in order to keep them under closer supervision, and the older boys are the ones sent out into the residence or more sparsely settled districts, where more

experience and skill may be required in order to find the party addressed. The average term of service of a Western Union boy is a little less than a year, though some stay for several years, but they gen-erally find more remunerative employment by the time they are 17 years of age.

experience as messenger boys is an excel-ent business schooling, and fits them for lent business schooling, and fits them for minor positions in business houses, where they have good chances for promotion. Some of them become telegraph operators, gener-ally, however, through first becoming clerks in the office or check boys in the operating room, where they distribute matter to the various wires and operators and attend to the less important routine work.

Many of the bright boys, coming in con-tact as they constantly do with business men, obtain situations in mercantile houses, or in the offices of bankers, brokers or lawyers, and thence rise to positions of trust and profit. Some get tired of the business because the work is too hard and others are

discharged under such circumstances that they could not again enter the service. The boys are seldom discharged for their first offense, but are reprimanded and warned, and on the next wiltuily wrong step are discharged. A mistake on the part of a how who seems to try to do wall is overleaved are discharged. A mistake on the part of a boy who seems to try to do well is overlooked, but dishonesty is not tolerated. Overcharg-ing or attempting to collect on a prepaid message is sure to make trouble for the guilty one. Just as a good boy has a fair chance for advancement, so a boy who is continuously and hopelessly bad will be pretty sure to receive severe punishment. sure to receive severe punishment.

Among the A. D. T. Boys.

Among the A. D. T. Hoys. A different plan is pursued with reference to the American District Telegraph boys. They do not receive a regular salary, but are given one-third of what they make. This varies according to the disposition, energy and activity of the boy, but usually ranges from \$15 to \$20 a month. For the month of February, which was a short month, the lowest received was \$13.72 and the highest \$22.53. A regular salary was paid for a time, but it put a premium on shirking and left the more energetic boys at the mercy of the idlers. In this service the boys are received as young as 13 years, and sometimes an unusually bright or prepos-sessing lad of even fewer years is allowed to go to worw and undergo a trial. The boys do not furnish their own uni-forms, which are rented to them by the com-pany for \$2.50 a month. If they take good care of them and have them inspected every

care of them and have them inspected every day they are given a rebate of \$1 a month. The boys carry messages, run errands, de-liver packages for the atores and do any of the hundred and one things that could prop-erly devolve upon any healthy youngster to restorm.

There was a demand for the boys some time ago to act as walters in disorderly houses, but a stop was but to it by the issuance of an order prohibiting them from going inside the door of houses where they were called. As a public carrier the company is not allowed

One Exception Among the Boys.

To show the shrewdness of some of these precocious youngsters may be cited the case of a 14-year-old Hebrew lad who was in the employ of the American District Telegraph company until a short time ago. He was company until a short time ago. If o was be tected in overcharging and as it was his first offense that had come to the notice of his superiors and as he was a remarkably bright intile fellow he was interrogated and severely reprimanded. He professed to be deeply pen-itent and said that he was lad to do it by his desire to have more money deposited in the savings bank. He was allowed to continue savings bank. He was anowed to continue at work, but the very next day was caught in a similar transaction. Of course he was discharged and his father was sent for. That led to the revelation of a degree of shrewdness that was, to say the least, very unusual in a boy of his years. It seemed that the lad had been in this coun-tive several years, but the father, who is a

It seemed that the fad had been in this coun-try several years, but the father, who is a Russian Jew, came here about a year ago, and could talk very little English. He was ignorant of the customs of the country, and the boy had told him that fathers were not allowed to take their sons' money in Amer-ica, and that if they whipped their children they would be sent to jail for a long term of years.

The old man believed every word of it, and the result was that the boy kept all his money and was allowed to do just about as e pleased.

he pleased. The check for the lad's pay was turned over to his father, but right there the boy again showed his knowledge of business affairs. Realizing that he would see none of the money if he allowed his father to get it, he hurried to the Commercial National bank and stomed national bank he hurried to the Commercial National Dank and stopped payment on the check. He told Cashier Mitlard a beautifully woven fairy tale of how he was abused and beaten at home, and of his efforts to earn his own livhome, and of his efforts to earn his own fiv-ing in spite of intenso opposition, and suc-ceeded in quite convigung, that gentleman of the truth of his story by his straightfor-ward manner, and hat is the cashier tele-phoned the American District Telegraph office and heard the other side of the story it is highly probable that the boy would nave outwitted the manager, his father and all the rest of the opposition. rest of the opposition. (on of

Terrors to the street Car Conductors.

Under the present system messengers on long calls receive money 40 pay car fare, but many of them are tha base of the conduc-tor's life, as they try to beat their way, on the theory that a nicket saved is a nicket earned, and on more than the occasion Man-ager Rheem has had to call at the office of the street railway company to obtain pos-session of a messenger's cap that has been levied upon by some iraseible and previously dured conductors duped conductor.

The boy insists, of course, that he had in-tended to pay his fare, but that the conduc-tor did not give him a chance. To obviate this difficulty negotiations are now pending whereby all messengers will be carried at all times for a total contract price of so much

Intes for a total contrast price of so much per year. Manager Rheem, who was the local West-ern Union manager before accepting his present position, states that it is his experi-ence that boys are more easily managed and are less trouble than men. Whenever it seems as though everything was going wrong and there is general institution and careless-ness he groups that there is a disorgenizer ness, he knows that there is a disorganizer in the ranks. A little careful watching re-veals the discordant element, a change is 'made and in a day or two all is moving harPresident Palico's Construction of the Con stitution Unsatisfactory.

NEW YORK, March 26.-Under date of March 18, a correspondent of the Herald at Caracas, Venezuela, after cabling the intelligence of a fight taking place, writes a letter in which he says that while he writes there is fighting rumored to be going on within three days march of Caracas and that more war is sure to follow. This being the outlook, the American newspapers may as well understand at the outset clearly what it is all about, and here is the explanation :

The national legislature consists of two houses, one of senators and another of deputies. These bodies meet every year in the capital, Caracas, on the 20th of February, nd their sessions last seventy days and may be prolonged twenty months. Each house may be organized with two-thirds of its total members, and once they have commenced to hold sessions they can continue them with two-thirds of those who opened them, providing the number of members present equal one-half of their fall number. Both houses discharge their functions sep-

arately, having, however, power to meet in joint session in certain cases, or when one of the two deems it necessary. The federal council is composed of seventeen members and is chosen by congress every ten years. This election of the federal council takes lace in the first and third year of each term of office of the legislative body, and within the first fifteen days of its meeting. From its own members the federal council elects the person who for the next two years is to menders of the republic. Members of the federal council remain in

office for two years as does the president of the United States of Venezuela, and the same person who holds the last named post cannot be re-elected for the term immediately fol-

The house at present runs under the constitution of Venezuela and according to it, the federal council should have been organzed and a president elected already, but up to this time this has not occured. It is true that on February 20 the chambers of sena-tors and deputies met and that Drs. Munos, Tebar and Caranas were respectively elected directors thereof, but the senators were not long in closing their doors, while the depu-tics continued to meet until March 7, when the opposition members took the chamber in a body: since then a meeting has not been, nor is there any likelihood of anything occur-

The result has been that congress has not assembled, no federal council has been chosen and hence the non election of a presi-deut of the republic. In these circumstances Dr. Palico retains the reins of office. The legislative bodies have not exercised their legal functions because the necessary quorum could not be got together in the

quorum could not be got together in the senate. The opposition charge the government party with absenting themselves from the meetings of the senate, thereby proventing the formation of a leval quorum. The op-position newspapers disclaim, too, loudly against the government for this condition of things and boldly charge Dr. Palico with balance usurpor.

being a usurper. Forty-six senators and deputies have issued a manifesto declaring the government responsible for the present deadlock and the president also issued an address to the coun-try defending himself. And here R is necessary to explain just what the difficulty tween the government and the legislature. It appears that the last national congre and the legislatures of the nine states of the union sanctioned the reform of the constitution in several important particulars, includ-ing the extension of the term of office of the president from two to four years. President Pallco now insists that the first act of the present congress shall be to declare the reformed constitution in force, then next to elect a president and vice president for a term to be next vice named by him. The opposition decline to agree to this and say the first act of congress shall be the election of president and vice president, then shall follow the declaration of the reformed constitution being in force. Neither party will give in, hence the dead-lock. The president declares it to be his

Children of Mayor Gilpin ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 26 .- The re-

meet the revolutionists.

cent heavy storms along this coast have caused the formation of innumerable beds of quicksand. The wife and three children of Mayor Gilpin of this city vere rescued with difficulty from one of these traps yesterday. They were out driving, close to the water's edge. They had scarcely proceeded a quarter of a mile when Mrs. Glipin noticea that the carriage wheels were sinking to an alarming oxtent in the sand. The borse began to flounder, sinking to his knees with every

step. At last he was unable to pull the buggy any further and stopped, panting with his exertions, while the tide rosc. Mrs. Gilpin and her children leaped out. They sank in the sand above their knees and with every struggle sank deeper and deeper. They shouted for help, but no one at the moment was near. The water had almost reached the waist of Mrs. Glipin when one of their frantic calls reached Mr. Willis. With the help of a outbroom door he managed to reach Mrs. Glipin. It was hard work to get Mrs. Glipin out, but he finally succeeded and got her beyond the reach of the quick and got her beyond the reach of the quick-sand to firm ground. Relieved of their com-bined weight the bathroom door had floated Willis secured it again and after in shore. half an hour's struggle rescued the three

THE COMENIUS CELEBRATION.

children.

Program for the Bohemlan Celebration Sunday Night. The program for the celebration of the

300th anniversary of the birth of John Amos Comenius, the great Bohemian school reformer, to be held at Washington hall tomorrow night is as follows:

Rev. W. J. Harsha Song—The Bohemian Country Bohemian Singing Society Address—(Bh mian) Musie—March Orchestra Orchestra under the direction of S. B. Letovsky The ball will be appropriately decorated.

HE IS JACK THE RIPPER.

Murderer Deeming Confesses to Killing Two Whitechapel Women.

MELBOURNE, March 26 .-- The Argus an nounces that Deeming has confessed the murder of his wife and four children at Dinham vills, Rain Hill, near Liverpool, and that he has also confessed to the murder and mutilation of the last two women whose bodies were found in the purtieus of Whitechapel. Deeming's appearance closely tailie with the description given of the White chapel fiend, and although he does not admit the killing of the other Whitechapel victims it is believed he committed the crimes. It also transpires that Deceming, under the name of Williams, put out of the way s wife and two children at Sydney prior to his mar-ringe with the Rain Hill victim.

BORE IT LIKE A STOR.

How an Indian Underwent a Painful Sur gical Operation.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 26. - The Indian chief, Red Stone, whose expenses here from Fort Peck, Dak, to have a cataract removed from his eve were paid by the United States government in return for valuable services by him against the Sloux, was operated upon today at the Hahuemann hospital by Drs. Watrey and A. L. Smith. The chief said he could stand pain, and the doctors decided not to chloroform him. Contrary to expectation, forceps were necessary, and the na-tient's agony must have been intense, but he bore it like a stole. The operation is believed to have been entirely successful.

his Fortunes and Temporarily His Name.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 26.- [Special to Tun BEE. |-Married and divorced the same day is what the records in the clerk's office in this city show was accomplished by a young financier of Napoiconic talents. His experience was had in 1883, but it was only prought to light today through the efforts of Miss Etta Reed, the leading lady in the Corse Peyton Comedy company.

She went to the clerk of the district court and said a friend of her's, an actress, had recently married an opera singer in New York whose real name was Sylvester Smith. The singer, Smith, had told his wife after their marriage that he had been married and divorced in Topeka on the same day.

Suspicion was aroused, and Miss Reed had been requested by her friends to investigate. The records showed that Smith had been divorced in the district court here in January, 1853, but no record of his marriage could be found. The suit for divorce had been filed and the divorce granted on the same day. Little by little the story of this odd affair came out. It seems along in the last of the seventics and carly eightics, there was a fraternal order known as the Marriago Aid association. It was formed for the purpose of helping unmarried people to save money, which was paid back to them on their wed ding day.

Shares were \$10 cach, and any member might buy not more than three shares. Each member was entitled on his or her wedding day to draw for each share held, 50 cents a day from the time when the share was purday from the time when the share was pur-chased until the marriage. The money was raised by assessments levied on the mem-bers. The scheme was, to say the least, a peculiar one, and as might be expected it didn't last long. A large number of Topeka young men went into it, however. Smith had three of these shares, which he purchased in 1880. He kept his dues paid up as he housed to draw a large sum when

up, as he hoped to draw s large sum when he took the last step. He was engaged to a young lady at Garden City, but she went back on him at the critical time, and he came to Topeka. Shortly after he arrived he learned that the association of which he was a member was about to go under, and he was in danger of losing his money. The only way to save it was to marry, so he hunted up a woman who agreed to share the bounty and they were married. He gave her \$100 to get the divorce and paid the costs. The whole proceeding of fling the petition and getting the divorce was attended to in a few hours. The records do not show the date of the marriage, but it is not improb-able that they were married on the license learned that the association of which he was

able that they were married on the license issued in another county, and Smith's story, if not absolutely true, is very near it. He drew over \$1,300 from the association, and after all his marriage expenses had \$1,000 left.

General Conference Pulpit Supply

It is a time honored custom for the general on forence delegates and representative may of the body to occupy the pulpits of all Evan-gelical denominations during the session. The committee on public worship desires to arrange and publish a complete program of arrange and publish a complete program of pulpit supplies in advance of the opening of the conference for the five Sundays of May. It would be manifestly discourteous to as-sign a delegate to any pulpit without an in-vitation on the part of the pastor or officiary of the church. The committee will be glad to supply the various pulpits of the city and also to accede as far as possible to any special requests.

special requests. Those, therefore, desiring to be thus ac Those, therefore, desiring to be thus ac-commodated will confer a favor by communicating their wishes at an early date to Rev. W. K. Beans, 2112 Locust street, chairman of committee o

	bria training we bre in this br.
	W. K. BEANS,
	T. C. CLENDENING,
	T. MCK. STUART,
	J. B. MAXPIELD,
	J. T. ROBINSON,
	Committee.

Disease never successfully attacks a system with pure blood DeWitt's Sarasparille makes pure, new blood and enriches the old