# 



to a commodate the people who flocked out to the park to witness the triumphal opening of their pet project. Shortly after 10 a. m, the parade, under command of General Dickinson, started for the fair grounds. In the procession were four regiments of National guards, regular arms troops from Presidio, Governor Markham and staff, fair officials, civic societies and many of the concessional features to be seen at the fair. Golden Gate avenue, the main drive to the park, was thronged with spectators who listened to the stirring music of numerous bands and cheered as the long line of men marched by. Shortly after 11 o'clock the procession reached the fair grounds and as-sembled on the reception grounds, where a

huge grand stand had been crected near Festival hall. Order of Opening Exercises.

The two columns are added

the preceding months. The quadrennial weighing of the mail is

done by the employes of the railway mail service, the clerks of large postoffices and a few special agents. Whenever it is possible

olectric fountain. Nearly every county in the state has an bag is delivered at the appropriate station it is weighed and its weight entered in anexhibit at the fair and many of them have erected their own buildings for displays. Midway Plaisance, made famous at Chicago, other column. and they should palance within a fraction of is well represented here, most of the shows having emigrated to California. In addition a pound. The mileage of each package of mail is noted. At the end of thirty days the Postoffice department figures up the to the Turkish dancers, the Esouimaux number of pounds of mail hauled and the number of miles and calculates the haui for the whole year. Then the compensation of the road is figured out at the rate provided by law. Contracts Not with Lowest Bidders. It is a general but mistaken impression that the railroad contracts for carrying the mail are let to the lowest bidder. Your Uncle Samuel wants the best, not the cheap-est, and the road that offers the best facilities almost invariably gets the plum. The postinaster general decides the matter of awarding contracts and the road that can give the quickest and most satisfactory service is the one to which he inclines. In cases where equal facilities are offered the oldest route is usually favored on the priniple that it is better acquainted with the ousiness and therefore in a better position o handle it satisfactorily. The mail contract is a plum much in demand among all railroads, although their officiais unani-mously declare that there is no money in it. Probably the heaviest mail carriers are the Pennsylvanin Central and New York Central railroads, which draw \$1,750,000 and \$1,500,000 respectively from the government every year on this account. In all the government contracts the big roads which carry immense quantities of mail have decidedly the best of it. While he compensation is graded according to the mount of mail matter carried by each road he rate allowed to the small routes is much ess in proportion than that allowed to the great lines. The lowest rate paid by the government is \$42.75 per mile. The compen-sation of the railroads was fixed by an act approved March 3, 1873, which provided that ill roads that carried an average weight o 200 pounds of mail per day should receive compensation at the rate of \$50 per mile. The scale ran up in successive gradations to roads that carried 5,000 pounds per day and these were to receive \$200 per mile and \$25 additional for each additional 2,000 pounds. How Scales Were Reduced. In July, 1876, congress reduced the pre-vious rate by 10 per cent and in June, 1878, a still further reduction of 5 per cent was made. The latter legislation brings the scale to its present basis. The highest rate paid is drawn by the Pennsylvania Centra ailroad, which gets \$3,151 per mile for haul ig the mail from New York to Philade high the mail from New Fork to Finlader-phia. The distance over which the mail on that route has to be carried is a fraction over ninety miles. There are 252 mail trips every week or over 13,000 in a year. Before the ro-weighing last year the road occived \$257,495 for this service. Under the icw apportiontment this has been increased a \$285,686 The usual thirty-day test is regarded as insufficient on so important a line as this and the mail is weighed every day for at least sixty days before the average is mputed. Next in importance to the New York-Philadelphia route is the route between New York and Buffalo, over which the New York Central rational receives \$1,137,517 annually for hauling the mail. The rate per mile paid on this route is \$2,588, or nearly \$700 less that that paid to the Pennsylvania line, but as the length of the route is 459.52 miles the aggregate is considerably more. The average weight of the mail carried between New York and Philadolphia every day is 283,914 pounds. The weight of the mail bauled from New York to Buffalo daily is 231,201 pounds.

the regular postal employes are used. Where this is not possible special agents are emthe fair grounds, Golden Gate park, San Francisco, the Pacific ocean and the famous Golden Gate. At the west end of the court ployed for thirty days at \$3 a day. These special agents travel on the railway mail cars. A platform scale is put in each car. is an allegorical fountain surmounted by heroic tigures representing California and The special agent puts each bag or bundle of mail on the scales as it is put on board the cars and notes the weight. As each mail her industries. At the other end is the

where, to no avail. And ease took room an in the city and every time an unknown man was found in the city he would basten to look upon the dead in the hope that he night find his son. Not until this morning was his long search rewarded, and he will ceturn at once to Denver with the body of his son. FROEBEL SOCIETY. Organization for the Promotion of Kindergarten Work in Omaha.

Since its introduction to Omaha, through the medium of the public school, the subject of the kindergarten has received much attention and awakened a great deal of inter-

where, to no avail. Mr. Gable took rooms

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- [Special to THE BEE ]-Representative Meiklejohn has had

The Union Pacific Railway company was granted authority to use a portion of the school section near Elkhorn, as a place for

Next Tuesday morning the commissioners

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

resident of the precinct.

the burning of ballast.

Congressman Meiklejohn's Defense of Nebraska Interests.

against granting a liquor license to operate a saloon at Teltz park, on the Military road.

frauded of \$60,000 "" "Yes," he ansy cred. At a inte hour tonight an attorney sent by the Bank of Commerce and the Missouri Paific rullway states that the frauds com-

mitted by Mr. Benis will reach \$459,000. It is now known that several other baaks of this city, including the First National, as well as concerns in Philadeiphia, New Haven, Louisville and Cincinnati, were also caught, but to what extent it is not known.

AMUSEMENTS

WANG

FUGENE TOMPHINS'

100-PE0PLE-100 '

150 PERFORMANCES IN OHICAGO

Under the Direction of Lawrence McCarty, ONE YEAR IN NEW YORK.

CARLOADS OF SCENERY.

Parquet \$1.50 First 2 rows balcouv 75a First 8 rows, circle, 1.50 Last 7 rows, balcouv 55a Last 7 rows, circle, 1.00 Boxes, \$10.00 and \$1.09 Box sheets open Toesday morning.

D. W. TRUSS & CO.

EDWIN STEVENS

And a cast of 60 people. A rorzoons spectheniar produc-tion, far surpassing in spicular all previous efforts. Princes-First Pioor, 75c, \$1 and \$1,50; Balsony, 50c and 75c.

A

braska Binder Twine company, says: In the manufacture of any commodity there is a fixed limit of price below which manu-facture must either cease or be carried on at a loss. The price of binder twine during the last senson has been too low to make the busi-meas either remainerative or profitable. Should the present price be reduced to correspond with the proposed schedule the holdsity of binder twine manufacture in this requiry must nearly or altogether be whed out of existence. The only salvation would be the reduction in the price for labor to correspond with that of our European competitors, which we deen, at least in Nebraska, utterly im-possible. \* \* We can produce the multicle as cheaply right here at Fremoni as it can be done in any part of the United States, and we therefore have no fear of American competi-tion, but we cannot compete with European pauperiabor and their low rates of interest on capital invested.

what effect has the proposed tariff change

What check has the proposed thrue change had on the wages of our employss? We started up our two mills the middle of September on a 30 per cent reduction from former prices for the manufacture of the raw maturial, but even that reduction would not be adequate to make the manufacture of twine profitable with the tariff reduced as nearest will hold another meeting, at which time they will hear the testimony on the protest

Omaha, and some in Connecticut by redis-counting western banks' paper. It is also stated that some found their way to Boston. C. J. White, cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, was reluctant to give any information regarding the matter to a reorter. "The marshal has requested menot o talk of this matter until the men are ar-"The marshal has requested me not rested," he said. He consented, however, to answer one or two questions.

"Was the National Bank of Commerce de

The order of the exercises was as follows: Medley of airs of all nations, by the Mid-Mentey of airs of an hatons, by the sind-winter Fair band. Introductory address by the president of the day, James D. Phelan. Frayer by Bishop Nichols. Grand chorus, American, sung by Midwinter fair chorus of 300 voices. Address by Governor Murkham. Music by the Iowa State band. Andress by Director General M. H. De Young, declaring the exposition open. Oration on the general benefits and perma-nent results of the Midwinter exposition by General W. H. L. Barnes. Music by the Australian band and chorus of national airs. winter Fair band.

Governor Marsham in his speech wel-comed the people to the fair, and extended to the strangers from other sections of the country the freedom of the entire state. The governor explained that although California cas the first state in the union to appropriate money for an exhibition at the World's fair in Chicago, and although her exhibit there was wonderful and complete, yet many Californians who visited the Columbian exposition were forcibly impressed with the fact that it was utterly impossible to trans-plant California to Chicago, and while the California building and its contents and the various California exhibits in many departments excited admiration and congratulation, Californians knew that the real Cali-fornia was not there. It was then and there determined that California should have an international exhibition, and she was the only state that had the men, money and enterprise to attempt such a gigantic undertaking, and that, too, amidst the great busidepression and without financial aid from the general government or assistance from the state, depending entirely upon private subscriptions to accomplish this work.

#### True California Sand.

"But the true Californian knows not failure. He is the ideal man. He is not only proud of his own state, but he is emphatically proud of this great American republic. He rejoices that he breathes the pure air of American freedom, and he is full of American enterprise and intelligence. "I am therefore sure that I do but give

expression to what is in every mind when 1 say that as we hold this spiendid exposition, the consummation of the labors and exerthe consummation of the labors and exer-tions of California's citizens, we have just reason to feel proud of the nerve, energy and persistence which our people generally and the managers of this Midwinter fair in particular have displayed in the produc-tion and completion of this magnificent en-terprise."

terprise." Director General De Young spoke of the obstacles that were encountered at the in-cention of the enterprise and told how they had been overcome. He said the world had turned her eyes toward them and their grow-ing state had been the subject of discussion at millions of firesides. If they went now further than they had already gone the fair would be a paying investment. Possessing as they did one of the most wonderful states in the union, a state with 38,000,000 acres of tiliable land, of which but one-tenth was cultivated and this one-tenth had made it the leading horticultural state in the union. and which would, with increased develop-ment, become the greatest empire, state or country on the face of the globe. With 30,000,000 acres yet undeveloped, what it wanted was population and capital; population to develop her unimproved land and capital to assist it. There could be but one result to this exposition and that was an increase in the population of the state and an increase in her capital, for people and capital had only to learn where to invest to take advantage of the opportunity. By this exposition they would have opportunity to show to thousands of people who had nover been within their borders before by ocular demonstration the recources and capabilities of the state. The Midwinter fair, he con-cluded, was a direct result of the Chicago Columbian fair.

#### Answered Her Dainty Touch.

it was at the close of Director General De Young's speech that Mrs. De Young rese to set the machinery of the fair in motion Sho was greeted with a cheer when she stepped forward. As she stood with hand poised to press the electric button there was a moment of dead silence, then her hand fell and in an instant silence turned into pandemonium. Steam wnistles blew, bands played the "Star Spingled Banner," satures were relieve each other in fred by cannon and above all was heard the return of the enemy.

village, the wild animal and Indian shows, and other exhibitions familiar to World's fair goers, the Midwinter fair has a number of features peculiar to the Pacific coast. Some Special Side Shows.

e lighted at hight by electric light, and from the top of which can be had a view of

Santa Barbara has a large amphibion,

with sea elephants, sea tigers and lions. The early days in California are represented by the '49 camp. There the cabins of the famous pioneers who dug for gold are pro-duced and the scenes of mining lowns are presented.

January 1 was the original date set for the formal opening of the fair, but the heavy winter rains interfered so with the work that a postponement was necessary. Today the fair is almost complete, but very few exhibits remaining to be installed. The fair grounds will be policed by uniformed guards under command of Colonel W. M. Shafter and Captain F. Del Carrington, U. S. A. The men are under military discipline wear uniforms similar to those worn by the Columbian guards. Complete arrangements have been made for the protection of the buildings from fire and a well drilled fire department is constantly on hand.

### RESCUED IN MID-OCEAN.

#### Crew of a Wrecked Norwegian Bark Saved by the Steamer France.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 .- The National line France, Captain Hadley, which arrived here today, reports the rescue during a hurrirane on January 13, in latitude 48.38, longitude 16.12, of the seventeen persons on board the wrecked Norwegian bark Havelock. The Havelock was fast breaking up when sighted by the France. Captain Hadley speaks in terms of the

highest praise of the members of his crew who went to the rescue of those on board the Havelook. When the latter vessel was sighted a terrific sea was running and the progress of the France was attended with nuch difficulty. Notwithstanding the danger, Captain Hadley determined to stand by the wreck and called for volunteers to

rescue the crew of the unfortunate bark. Chief Officer McGoudie and four of the crew quickly responded and prepared to aunch a boat. The sea was running so high that this was impossible. Wave after wave swept the deck of the France and time after time threw the boat just launched back against the steamer. A slight lull, howver, gave the France's men an opportunity o get away and they promptly made for the Havelock, clinging to whose rigging could be seen a number of persons. The wrock was so surrounded by floating spars that it was most dangerous work to get near it, but finally nine of the crew of seventeen were taken to the France. A second trip secured the remainder, and the France pro-ceeded on her way, leaving the bark rapidly

# breaking up. All persons on the wreck had been clinging to the rigging for more than twenty hours when rescued.

#### Bank Sneaks Arrested.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 27 .- Chief of Detectives Desmionde learned today that several noted bank sneaks were in town and that among them was Tom, alias Kid, O'Brien. The chief began a search and at inst laid eyes on the men he was looking for going into the Mechanics bank. There were three of them and he took them all into custody. They nre Tom O'Brien, A. Dempsey and Al Defong. Several "touches" from depositors who had just drawn money from banks have een reported in the last few days and been reported in the last few days and the men under arrest are supposed to be the

#### Bought Padiocks and Guus. Thieves were at work in the vicinity of

robbers.

Twentieth and Lake streets Thursday and Friday nights, as several of the residents subsequently discovered to their sorrow. Coal bins were depleted, chicken houses ralded and barns robbed of whatever articles uld be easily carried away. The sufferers yesterday croated something of a panie in the patieck and gun market, and the mem-bers of the newly organized home guard will relieve such other in keeping watch for the

#### Bates on Other Routes.

## The Philadelphia-Washington route which is covered by the Philadelphia, Wilnington & Baitimore road pays \$1,765 a mile. It jumped from \$100,113 a year in the four years preceding the 1st of last July to \$208, 587 a year, which will be the rate of compen-ation with the state of the state of the state of the state state will be the state of the state of the state of the state state will be the state of the

sation until July 1, 1807. Doubtless a re-weighing on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, two years ago, would have in-creased the compensation \$100,000 a year. The Postoffice department is about \$20,000 ahead on this one route under the quadranninl "average" system

The route from Baltimore to Bellaire, O., on the Baltimore & Ohio road now piys \$50,000 more than it did last year-an in-grease of 42 per cent. The Boston & Albany

road will get \$244,333 a year up to the 30th of June, 1897, where it used to get \$167,059 for hauing the routle between Biston and Albany. The Pittaburg-Cumberland route on the Baltimore & Ohio is worth bearly

A laudable manifestation of this interest is found in the organization known as the Froebel society, which is composed of kindergarten teachers. The society has been in existence for about a year and meets

every Tuesday at the Board of Educarooms. Its object is the tion of the development of the study human race through the education of the faculties and the various systems of educa-

tion as recorded in history. The president is Miss Belle Shields of the Kellom school kindergarten, whose ability and enthusiasm as an instructor are so favorably known. An idea of the scope of the work may be gained from the following syllabus, some of which has already been arried out.

Education among the Orientals, past and present; education of classic naand present: cubation of the middle ages, monastic, parochial; court school of Charlemagne; knightly and burgher schools; rise of universities; revival of learning, humanists, Agricola, Erasmus, Reuchlin; reformation-influence of on education; education as influenced by Montaigne, Bacon, Comenius, Milton, Ratich, Fenelon, Rouseau, Francke, nin-teenth century, Pestalozzi, Froebel; rise of kindergarten in Germany, France, England, United States, Next Tuesday, January 30, Mr. Fitzpat-rick will give a little talk before the society. his subject being: "The Relation of the Kindergarten to Primary Work." Superintendent Fitzpatrick's well known

nterest in and knowledge of this for work of education is assurance that the talk will be both profitable and interesting.

### BADLY M XED.

#### Democratic Conneilmen Cannot Agree on the Mayor's Appointments.

The democratic councilmanic caucus has goue to pieces, and thus far there are no prospects of a reorganization being effected. Several of the democrats say that they will not go into another caucus, but on the contrary will allow the various appointments to come up and run the gauntlet ou their merit, or rather on the number of councilmant friends that the appointees can muster individually

It is a cortainty that the committee on juleiary will never be able to submit a unanious report on some of the appointments. committee is hopelessly divided on Con sell for city attorney and, on Blackburn for ity prosecutor, and it is equally true with efference to Cavenil for brity electrician. The outlook at the present time is that majority and minority reports will be

majority and minority reperts will be forth-coming on these appointments. The Wiley brigade is after Mr. Cowgiff's scalp, as the president of the electric light company has given it out that he has seen quite enough of the electrician fn his present ca-pacity. There are 'members of the council, however, who pechase their remarks with the old saving about tending a horse to water but not being able to make him drink, and say that while it is very probable that the appointment of Cowgiff will be rejected, they are very much in the dark as to how the mayor is to be coerced? Into appointing L. M. Rheem, who is being troomed for the place. The republican members have been place. The republican members have been trying to fix up a sinte, but have not yet succeeded. The chances are that by Monday afternoon both sides will be ready for an-

other caucus. No Agent for the Present.

#### An adjourned meeting of the Nebraska Humane society was held at the Commercial club rooms Thursday afternoon for the purpose of further considering the advisability

of employing an agent for the society. It was decided that in consideration of the listress now existing among the poor of the community the matter of eaploying an agent be deferred until May 1 next. The sense of the meeting was that every energy should be beat poward relieving human uffering just at this time.

#### Evidence of Murder.

Et Paso, Tex., Jan 27.-Petro Duhalde, an old ranchman, living near Las Cruces, N. M , was found this morning dead under his bod, with his bands and feet bound and every evidence of having been strangied.

5,000 copies of the speech he made in the house the other day against the Wilson tarifi bill printed in official form and will send them to his constituents for perusal. A number of republican representatives from other states have ordered printed extra copies of Mr. Meiklejohn's speech for circulation in their districts, as it contains much valuable data and fact bearing directly upon the interests of farmers to be found nowhere Mr. Melklejohn had some especially good doctrine and information upon the l ugar and binding twine industries, in which Nebraska farmers are vastly interested. Upon the beet sugar question he said :

Sugar, whether manufactured from beets "Sugar, whether manufactures from beets, cane or sorghum, is an exceptional agricultu-ral product. It has been so regarded the world over because its production is con-fined to certain climatic conditions and particular soils. It has become an expensive vestment to produce the first pound. European legislation in the interest of sugar em bracing early exemptions of the raw mate rial from taxation, the payment of boun ties and premiums, the establishm ucational schools, the erection of experi nental stations, followed by liberal e agement through bounties on exported sugar, and high tariff on foreign sugar, all prove that sugar has been considered by France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and other naions as a most important agricultural pro-

"Even if it be not exceptional in its chareter the mere fact that it is an agricultural product of which we produce one-tenth of what we consume; that it drains from our aggregate wealth annually over \$100,000,000 is enough of itself to bring it within the policy adopted by the fathers of the republic and within a policy that should appeal to wisdom rather than partisanship or idle theory.

"The fact that we have the necessary area, the soil and the proper climatic condi-tions, the energy and capital to manufacture the sugar for our own consumption, are elements that should appeal to our impartial and unbiased consideration and judgment. That we have the soil and climate is vouched for by Prof. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture.

onsumers, as individuals to consider. Down o July 1,1891, sugar had always paid liberal tribute, for reveaue only, to the treasury, say this because the 3 cents duty imposed to encourage and foster it was before Louisi-ana was a part of this union of states. In fact, all through the debates, it will be dis-covered, even after Louisiana was purchased, that the policy of the duty on sugar was not so much for protection as for evenue

Including 1886 to 1890, sugar paid \$317. 000,000 in duty, which in turn was exacted from the people. They have borne the sugar-duty burden uncomplainingly for over a century-ever since the ennetment of the first tariff law in 1780-just as they have the duty on cotton for the same time down to 1867 They are now entitled to the relief which the bounty policy affords and which it prom ises for all time. There is no sound reason not allied to half-based theory or partisan-ship why this relief should not continue rithout a sacrifice of the sugar industry There is no more reason for bankruiding Louising, sacrificing hundrels of millions of capital there and many multions more in California, Ulah and Nebras (a, destroying the value of agricultural lands given over to cane and beet culture and dealing a death blow to planters and farmers, than there is in Booding the coal mines of West Virginia the lead mines of Missouri or firing the mil lions al capital invested in lumber in Michigan, Wisconsin and Georgia. To de-atroy the coal and lumber interests would o worse than is the sugar provision of

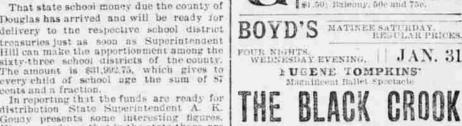
If we are to look across the waters for precedents for a new revenue policy let us not confine our attention to England, but let hot comme our attention to ray and, but let the eye rest as well on Germany, France. Austria and Hussia. What have they done for surar? Instead of canting it down and out they have by every means in their power lifted the industry, and today more than one-half of the world's product of sugar is made from beets. The history of the Eu-ropean sugar policy shows that no reason-able stimulate was considered too great, no tariff too high in its benalf. The result must



The plain, simple statements of this man of business contain so much of common sense I cannot but include the hope that even the free traders in this house will feel their force.

"You propose to sacrifice this industry.destroy this new field for agriculture and plac-this necessity of the American farmer under he control of foreign manufacturors."

State Schoo Funds.



distribution State Superintendent A. K. Goudy presents some interesting figures His report shows that in the state there are 352,175 children of school age and that 36,403 of them are in this county. He also shows that the amount of the state school fund collected is \$309,508.78 and that Douglas county gets \$31,992.75 of the whole amount.

Painters and Decorators Officers. The officers of the painters and decorators mion for the ensuing year are: President John Schmidt; vice president, H. P. Paul sen; recording secretary, Charles Hill; finar cml secretary, C. J. Vandercoy; treasurer H. P. Paulsen; conductor, J. T. Hartigan warden, John Frohm; trustees, J. P. Han sen, S. A. Gates, Aldrick Rubias, The union meets every Wednesday overlar at Schroe-ler's hall, Twenty-fourth and Cumins

ince its organization, six years ago.

15th STREET THEATRE Popular WERK MONDAY NIGHT JAN. 29 FANNY HILL'S -BIG-BURLESQUE COMPANY streets. In spite of the hard times the unic s stronger in numbers than at any tim



Go to the benefit of Rescue Hall.



"We have the interest of the people, the