OFFICES

Omnha, The Bee Building. South Omnha, corner N and 26th Streets. Council Binffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS. All husiness letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and pestodice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska | 58.

County of Bouglas. | 58.

N. P. Fell. business manager of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee
for the week ending September 19, 1891, was as
follows: follows:
Sunday, Sept. 13.
Monday, Sept. 14.
Tuesday, Sept. 15.
Wednesday, Sept. 15.
Thursday, Sept. 17.
Friday, Sept. 18. baturday, Sept. 19

presence this 19th day of Septemter, A. D., 1891.

Shale

E. P. Rogons, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, 188
County of Douglas, 188
County of Douglas, 188
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ber Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of September, 1889, was 21,870 copies; for October, 1890, 22,180 copies; for December, 1890, 23,182 copies; for March, 1891, 24,655 copies; for April, 1891, 23,22 copies; for May, 1891, 27,221 copies; for August, 1801, 27,378 copies. George B. Tzschuck, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, 1891.

N. P. Frill, Notary Public

For the Campaign.

In order to give every reader in this state and Iowa an opportunity to keep posted on the progress of the campaign in both these states we have decided to offer THE WEEKLY BEE for the balance of this year for twenty-five cents. Send in your orders early. Two dollars will be accepted for a club of ten names.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Omaha, Neb

PATRONIZE Omaha industry is not plank in the council platform.

IN THE great game of international chess in Europe, England invariably manages to checkmate Russia.

COUNTY ATTORNEY MAHONEY will lose no sleep because Governor Thaver does not like him. Mr. Mahoney has

THE State Board of Transportation went to a great deal of trouble and fired off a good deal of pyrotechnic powder in reaching a foregone conclusion.

No man can afford to allow business engagements to prevent his attending the meeting of manufacturers at the Board of Trade rooms today. Omaha and Nebraska.

LET every delegate who believes the time has come to retire the railroads from politics be at the state convention. He will be needed. The other fellows will be there on passes.

THE arguments of Messrs. Koontz. Dilworth and Johnson in behalf of the existing schedule of rates would have been more convincing if less time had been taken in their preparation.

IF THE Douglas county delegation numbering sixty-three delegates should vote as a unit in the state convention its influence would decide most of the important questions to come before that body.

JUDGE BROADY preserves a discreet silence as to whether or not he will accept the nomination for associate justice of the supreme court, unanimously tendered him by the democratic state convention.

ADMITTING the correctness of their conclusions for argument's sake, what prevented the railroad secretaries from connouncing this for full four months after their tabulated comparative statement was prepared.

WHEN everything else fails in the way of news to the Washington correspondent he always falls back upon the "pro posed changes in the cabinet," and he invariably moves Secretary Noble out of the Interior department.

CONSIDERABLE discussion is going on In railroad circles as to the effect of certain movements relative to the Denver & Rio Grande railway. The question is asked whether or not Gould will get it. The answer is easy: Not unless he wants it.

LIFE is short and time is fleeting. It took the Board of Transportation four months to decide that long haul rates are delightfully in our favor and against our eastern neighbors. This board will not live long enough to get at the facts regarding discrimination against distributive centers and individuals.

Our democratic friends out in the state are not making a fair open fight. They are directing their attacks against the court houses under cover of the independent guns. The democratic party will still bear watching, notwithstanding its demoralization. It is broken into bands of political guerrillas and they are all out foraging for offices.

JUDGE AMASA COBB was allowed to select the Lancaster county delegtion to the state convention, though the vote giving him the privilege was not unanimous. This clearly indicates that the venerable chief justice is in his political dotage. Any man who can see anything will perceive that Judge Cobb's nomination is altogether improbable and his election would be impossible if nomiEXCOURAGING OUTLOOK

THE BEE'S special dispatches from nearly every county in Nebraska clearly show that the republicans of the state are full of energy, enthusiasm and hope for the approaching campaign. The surprise of a year ago will not be repeated in November. The party is harmonious in every county and will not be torn asunder by factional conflicts in the state campaign. The expressions of the local conventions on the state ticket are along the line of policy indicated by THE BEE. Everywhere the feeling prevails that if the state convention makes no mistakes in its nominations and adopts a ringing platform demanding among other things, that the corporations shall keep their hands out of the politics of Nebraska henceforth and forever the republicans

will redeem Nebraska in November. The prospect of wise action on the part of the convention is sufficiently promising to anticipate with a good legree of confidence, and THE BEE congratulates the rank and file upon the happy conditions under which the party will be able to conduct the campaign. This newspaper regards the coming election as by far the most important in its ultimate results of any ever held in the state, and it is therefore hopeful that the deliberations of the state convention will be so judiclous as to keep awake the fires of enthusiasm already kindled in caucus, club and county convention all over this great

state. There is no mistaking the signs of today. The rising sun of the morning is no more certain to reach its zenith at noon than the rekindled blaze of republicanism to sweep everything before it in November if we give the people that proof of fidelity which a ticket and platform uninfluenced by railroad rings and corrupt bosses affords.

A RACE FOR THE NEW LANDS.

At noon tomorrow about 800,000 acres of land in the eastern part of Oklahoma will be opened to settlement, and the race to get possession of it promises to be as lively and as full of incident as was the 'rush into the new territory when it was opened last year. For weeks people have been gathering at the starting line, and the number there at present is probably not less than 25,000. According to a statement recently made by Governor Steele of Oklahoma, men have been training horses for the grand rush. A race track was made just outside of the town of Guthrie, and here horses have been exercised daily so as to be in good form for the great race. This is altogether a novel expedient, and the race will form an interesting chapter in the story of the opening of these new lands. In the meantime the troops have been kept busy driving "boomers" out of the new territory and assisting to maintain order. It is said that many of those who have gathered to invade the new territory have their claims picked out, but it is highly probable that a large number will fail to secure them. It is absolutely necessary that the settlers shall be guided by the list of patent lands, and those who do not take this precaution, as many doubtless will not, are certain to be shut out. Allotments of land have been made to the several Indian tribes but the Indians are not yet in these allotments, nor is there any mark on the ground showing the tracts allotted. The settler is therefore liable to get on land belonging to the Indians unless guided by the list of lands patented. If he ignorantly should settle on an Indian allotment he would lose his opportunity and be defeated, and it will be the duty of the military now there to protect the allotments and drive out persons who may attempt to settle on them. It is not unlikely that some interesting incidents will grow out of the exercise of this authority. Another source of possible serious trouble is the hostile attitude assumed by the whites toward the negroes who are proposing to settle on the new lands. A bloody conflict is threatened, and 1t would not be surprising if a number of people were made to bite the dust in Oklahoma tomorrow. At any rate the opening of this little strip is pretty sure to furnish some interesting episodes during the next few

THE BRITISH CATTLE RESTRICTIONS. It is announced that the next step to be taken by Secretary Rusk in the interest of the American farmer will be an effort to induce the British government to remove the restrictions upon American cattle. The secretary hopes to be able to demonstrate to the British government that pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases are absolutely prevented by our system of inspection, and while this could be done at once he will wait a few months until results shall prove absolutely that our system is perfect. Speaking of the advantages that have already resulted from the new regulations, Secretary Rusk stated that they have been of a nature that every American cattle dealer will appreciate. The shipper can now count on receiving from \$18 to \$19 more for a good steer than he did under the old system. The care taken in loading the cattle and the proper inspection of their feedhave reduced the death ing rate per cargo from 16 per cent to 1 per cent, and it has lessened the cost of insurance from \$10 to \$2 per head. Should the restriction regarding the killing of all cuttle ten days after landing be removed it would, in the opinion of the secretary, be still further to the advantage of the American shipper. He stated the interesting fact that Canadian shippers had aiready seen the advantages of an inspection system and had asked the privilege of shipping through our ports. This they may do, but their cargoes must go through without an American certificate. He also stated that the fact that our meats are free from disease is being appreciated in England, and American beef is in greater demand

than that from Canada. The British restrictions have not been maintained wholly upon the ground that American cattle were believed not to be healthy, though this pretext has been steadily employed as a defense of the action of the government. It is well understood, however, and has more than once been virtually acknowledged by the English authorities, that the protec-

It will be a very easy matter, as Secretary Rusk says, to prove that our insafeguard against the exportation of diseased cattle and meats as it is purposes. We must stand by each other. possible to provide, but it may not be so easy to overcome the other reason for the restrictions, that of protecting the British cattle raisers from unhampered American competition. It is interesting to note that our foreign trade in cattle and beef products, notwithstanding the obstacles to its progress, has grown enormously during the last few years, and will amount in value this year to fully \$65,000,000. It would doubtless increase to half as much more with all restrictions removed.

SHOULD BE REPUBLATED The late ex-Governor David Butler presented to Charies H. Gere the original plant of the Nebraska State Journal. Its editor had neither the ability nor the money to own or build up a newspaper. From the day it was started until now it has subsisted upon the gratuities of corporations and politicians and the corruption incident to their manipulations. Without its extensive job depart ment, supported chiefly from the funds of the people and the printing of the railroads, the newspaper could not exist. It is recognized in Lincoln as the organ of local corruptionists and ringsters and in the state it is regarded as the mouthpiece of the B. & M. railroad. It scarcely ever takes an honest, candid position upon any local or state topic, but is conducted solely for self and the benefit of the bindery and power presses in the Journal building. Its owners have been enriched at the expense of their manhood and the state has been regularly mulcted to make them arrogant.

The editor of the Journal has always been a supple tool of the capitol, penitentiary and other rings. He has licked the boots of every man who has ever been in a public position who would contribute business to the Journal company or aid his ambition. He has been consistent only in this particular. A more selfish, unblushing political parasite than Gere has never schieved prominence in Nebraska affairs. A man who will stoop ower to do the bidding of corporation masters than this same Gere has never

been given a place in a state convention. Charles H. Gere has long been the resident regent of the Nebraska university, and in this capacity he has been known chiefly as a trimmer who would sacrifice the dignity of his office and bring disgrace upon his associates by trickery in awarding contracts, by perfidiously abandoning his friends in the face of probable victory and by a constant effort to secure job work for his printing establishment. There has never been an office with a salary attached which could be held without releasing his hold upon the printing pap of the state which Gere was unwilling to take. As a member of both houses of the legislature he was always in the railroad and appropriation camps. As a secretary of the railroad commission he was not content with serving the railroads, but in a cowardly manner sought to strike down the bene factor and friend who gave him his position. When a better man was a candidate for postmaster it was this parasite that plucked the plum.

The republican party has had enough of this self-seeking individual. It has helped the railroads and rings to make him independently rich. He can live upon his iil-gotten gain for the balance of his life and he should no longer impose himself upon republican conventions as a candidate for office. His purpose in seeking a renomination for regent is to retain for the Journal company the \$10,000 per annum now expended for university printing.

This is the style of individual who reads THE BEE and its editor out of the republican party in a recent issue of the Journal. This contemptible traitor to all that is honorable in public life, this miserably avaricious parasite who never earned an honest dollar by honest labor in his life, this pampered pet of the corporations, this creature who has fattened upon state contracts at the public expense, this utterly conscienceless political hypocrite has the infinite assurance to deny THE BEE and its editor the right to advise the republican party of Nebraska as to its duties in the coming campaign. It is this tool of corporations and advocate of all the jobs ever perpetrated, or that have been attempted at Lincoln since the state was admitted to the union, who presumes, in the absence of Mr. Rosewater. to call in question his loyalty to the republican party. There is no danger of Charles H. Gere being again elected to a state office, but the people of Nebraska must be nauseated by the fellow's unblushing cheek.

THE eminent attorney of the asphalt company and councilman from the Seventh ward gives it as his opinion that the alleged confirmation of John B. Furay as a member of the Board of Public Works is illegal. The chief trouble with the opinion is that it is worthless and windy, though characteristic.

A LEADING cigar manufacturer in this city is authority for the statement that if the people of Omaha will buy one-half of the cigars they smoke from local manufacturers the Omaha demand will give steady employment to 500 men.

THE Omaha man bid \$22,105,24 on city hall furniture; the Ketchum Furniture company \$24,721.50. The Omaha bid was not accepted. Comment on this state of facts is exasperating and under the circumstances apparently useless.

THE vote on city hall bonds will not be increased apy by the recent action of the city council in shutting out a home bidder who was \$2,600 below an outsider in his proposals for furnishing the city

hall. CROP reports from Nebraska show the corn to be out of danger from frost. If this be the case Uncle Jerry will please turn on the cold air a while.

Ir should be accepted as a principal of action by all citizens and corporations tion of home cattle raisers was a strong in Omaha that Omaha manufacturers,

motive in establishing the restrictions. Omaha jobberse opmaha retailers and Omaha representatives of houses in the east dealing in goods not made in this spection system is as nearly a perfect city should bargiven preference in purchases whether for private or public

> OMAHA workfugmen and Omaha people favor Omaliac industry in preference to that of Chicago or any other eastern

> > A Thorough Cleansing.

Philadelphia Ledger. A new Philadelphia cannot be built on and sanitary basis with the corruptions of the Keystone bank covered up and hidden away. They must be dragged to the light and air, the best of disinfectants, and this can best be done by the government experts.

Education and Matrimony.

The Omaha Board of Education has passed a resolution prohibiting the marriage of school teachers during the school year. Other school boards have decided not to employ married teachers. All this is the height of nonsense. Indeed it closely approaches an outrage. What good reasons can any school board assign for excluding teachers from employment merely because they are married? Union Pacific Grand Founce.

New York Press. There probably never was such a slaughter of railroad officials as President Dillon has made since the last annual meeting of the Union Pacific company. As one man puts it, "heads of Harvard and Yale graduates are falling into the basket so fast that you can hardly keep track of them." One after another of the old officials of the road have been put back in their old places from which Mr. Adams removed them, and now, although you may miss a great deal of Latin and Greek, you will see more railroading. Omaha and the Convention.

Omaha has started out to raise \$100,000 as a republican national convention guarantee fund. This will be raised by subscriptions,

and 3 per cent will be collected by October to defray preliminary expenses. The remaining 97 per cent will only be payable in case Omaha secures the convention. As drawn up, the subscription paper does not become binding until \$100,000 shall have been subscribed. It is hardly necessary to add that the full amount will be signed for in the stipulated time. And even if Omaha does not get the convention, her effort to get it will give her more than \$3,000 worth of excellent advertising. In no event can the plucky city quit loser.

NEW YORK ON FLOWER.

New York Times (mug.): Nobody can seriously pretend that Mr. Flower is in himself a strong candidate. In respect to native ability, in respect to experience in state affairs and to fitness for executive duties, he is vastiv overmatched by Mr. Fassett. In-deed, Mr. Flower's deathless ambition to be governor of the state of New York has al-

vavs seemed to be absurd. New York Sun (dem.): This year Mr. Platt has his own candidate, and, besides, more strength is in the republican machine than was in it even in the days of Roscoo Conkling. Against these the democratic forces are to follow Mr. Flower, and they must follow him to victory. He is an able and popular democrat. His success will be the corner stone of victory in 1892. the corner stone of victory in 1892.

New York Morning Advertiser (dem.): As between Mr. Fassett and Mr. Flower, the personal comparison is in favor of the former. In address, intellectual equipment, magnetism and parliamentary skill, the odds are largely on the side of the young man of Chemung, but the two men must be taken for what they represent. Upon this point the voters of the state are competent to pass. New York Times (mug.): If Mr. Fassett were not carrying Mr. Platt upon his back he would defeat Mr. Flower, we think. He is so much the more presentable candidate of the two, he could be fought for with so much more heart and spirit and genuine pleasure. and he has such special and valuable qualifi-cations for the office, that the contrasts of

the canvass would work uniformly and powerfully in his favor. New York Recorder (rep.): The Tammany Junta-Black Rock Canal ring slate went through without a scrutch. The ticket is appropriate to its mission and its origin. It represents private corruption and public plunder. The names on it matter little, for if the dummy candidates should be elected they would not be able to raise a finger to ward the execution of their own will or the people's desire, They are one and all the slaves of an atrocious cabal which prosti-tutes the forms of free assemblage to the

vulgar tyrant's lust for power and pelf. New York Tribune (rep.): It is a sham ticket and a sham platform. The nomination of Flower and Sheehan for the two chief places on the democratic ticket is an absolute surrender of the cardinal principles upon which the democracy pretends to stand. Professing to be distinctly the party of "the plain people," of "the masses," of "the bone and sinew," of the "poor man," it selects for governor a Wall street millionaire, who is distinctively what one of the Brooklyn delegates named him vesterday on the floor of the convention-a boodle candidate.

The Immentations of New York democrats when the Fassett was turned on promises to develop into a mighty roar when the hose is turned loose in November.

A Salt Lake minister called down blessings on the irrigation convention. Fickle nature on the irrigation convention.

Chicago Tribune: Laura-I have heard. Irene, that Mr. Weetpit, the young Board of Trade broker, who comes to see you, is what they call a bear.

Irene (blushing vividly)-A bear, Laura? That doesn't bezin to express it. He's a perfect boa-constrictor!"

Jewelers' Weekly: Cholly (to his country uncle)—I cawn't see how ye can be contented in this dull place, donchernaw.
Uncle Abe—Well. 'f ye'll take that tarnal thing outen yer eye mebbe ye can.

Washington Star: "I want to prefer charges 'gin dat man." said an old colored woman to a police officer in South Washington. police officer in South Washington.
"What for, Aunty?" inquired the officer.
"For fo' dollars for whitewashin', boss," and the charges were entered

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING Philas.

His head like some great wind-mill whirls. Engaged to fourteen summer girls. A sudden thought his cheek inflames— He can't remember all their names. New Orleans Pionysme: When the lightning

strikes a political convention the members have no time to boit." Texas Siftings: The hen that sits or a porcelain egg may not accomplish much, but she has onnest intentions. Rochester Post: We have noticed that no matter where a man has a pain he is always satisfied that he would be very brave and pa-tlent if it was only somewhere else.

Beggin Express.

She never went to an auction store,
This girl with the serious face,
For she said that always seemed to her
A sort of for-bidding place.

Philadelphia Leifer: A young Japanese girl has entered a dental college in Chleago, "determined to push her way to success." But she'll find that she'll have to pull her way to success in that profession.

Chicago Tribune: Customer (turning one of the pockets inside out);-"Blamed if here ain't a spider and two cockronches!" Salesman--"Yes, sir. You didn't expect to get a who e menaceric for \$4, d.d you?"

IN GEORGIA. A lanta Constitution Behind the squaw's light birch cance.
The wild book agent raves.
And headstones there are not a few.
Above book agent's graves!

National Tribune. Pastor's wife (to tramp)—Here, my poor man, is a Prince Albert coat of my husband's. It is but little worn, and will be quite a good fit.

Tramp (with algulfied hum/lity)—Much as I need a sout, madam, I cannot accept one of that style. If I were to wear a Prince Albert I night be mistaken for an avier. I come from good old Puritan stock, madam, and could never endure the disgrace.

OMAHA AS A GRAIN MARKET.

Advantages to be Reaped From an "Open Board" at This Point.

CHICAGO'S PROFIT FROM NEBRASKA.

Interesting Interviews on a Topic of Vital Importance to the State -Opinions and Sage Suggestions.

"There seems to be some little friction in starting the machinery of the new warehouse

The speaker was a well known banker who has been closely identified with Omaha's growth and progress, and who has watched the development of the now warehouse law and the emerging of the Board of Trade from its chrysallis state.

"Of course," he continued, "It was not expected that it would move off with the graceful regularity of our new 18,000,000 gailon Omaha pump for various reasons. In the first place the chief grain inspector, if all reports are true, may be a good republican, but he evidently lacks experience or executive ability to organize this very important department. I hope reports are not true. It may be that a a politician his hands are tied,

but there should be no politics in this office. It should be organized on a business basis, and managed in the interests of the producers and business men of the state. These offices were created to aid in bringing into active life a great business which directly or indirectly has to do with every business man in the state. They should not be filled by politicians looking for soft snaps nor by incompetent men, and I hope public rumor is not correct in this respect.

"I regard this warehouse question as one of great importance to Omana and the state of Nebraska. The law may be imperfect, but it can be strengthened in its weak points. In the report of the meeting of the state Board of Transportation the other day, I noticed this paragraph: 'Some members claimed that a public warehouse could not be maintained in Omaha, for the reason that to ship there and then reship would provent them from competing with the western

through shipper. "Now, that is exactly what Omaha wants to do, and it is what must be done, if we are to become a grain center. My friend, General E. F. Test, who is perhaps better posted on this subject than any other Nebraska citizen, and who was really the father of the new law, appreciated the absolute necessity of unload ng, cleaning, warehousing and inspecting all this grain in Omaha, rather than Chicago He has been familiar with the grain trade of Chicago from its infancy, and has long con tended that Omaha could be made a great grain center, if railways would extend the same facilities as are enjoyed by Chicago elevators. It is a public misfortune that General Test was not chosen chief grain inspector to organize the state inspection.
"There is enough suggested in the para-

graph quoted to call out the best thought of Omaha business men. The atter class has not yet caught anything but a faint glimpse of what it means to the business of this city to have Omaha the chief grain metropolis of this great agricultural empire. If The Bee and other papers can spread out the whole pic-ture it will astonish them. I have not time. Nor have you the space for the many reasons that could be given why the city should wake up to the advantages of this ware house question. Among other things, if a suf-ficient number of elevators are built to accommodate the demands (and they can be constructed in ninety days), before a year our bank clearances will be nearly doubled, the large grain buyers in all eastern cities will have offices in Omaha and deposits in our banks to buy grain, creating a demand for more office buildings, the banks will also have a gilt-edged collateral—warehouse certificates-upon which to loan money: Omaha grades will become recognized in the markets of the world, and our city will nerve up and which is ners by right of location, but which is new denied her by reason of a cheerful neglect of bright opportunities.

Good Food for Thought. "This whole warehouse question as an in teresting study. For the present the railway officials hold the keys to the situation and I suggest that some plan of action may be de-cided upon which will at least place Omaha on a par with Chicago. That is only fair. It is my firm conviction that if the railway managers of lines centering in this city will answer this question in the affirmative, at least one, and possibly two or three, 1,000,000 bushel capacity elevators will be erected be fore the snowfiles. The loan and trust company with which I am connected is already negotisting with one firm for the location of such an elevator, but nothing further can be done until the railway people show a disposition to aid the upbuilding of the grain trade of Omaha. How this can best be accomplished remains to be seen. It is claimed that one grain firm in Omaha has exclusive privileges not extended to others and which makes it impossible for other houses to compete. More than this, I am re-iably informed that if all elevator men can be treated exactly alike and assurances car be made permanent and reliable capital will be forthcoming to develop the elevator system of Omaha on a large scale. This city can then store, clean, inspect and load for shipment direct to consumers in New England, the south and seaboard points without

stopping in or paying tribute to Chicago.
"Now, I speak advisedly, when I say that
general managers, or general traffic managers of our spleudid railway systems, can decide this question in Omaha's favor, Will they do it? Is it to their interest to do so! If not wholly so at present, can not steps be taken to win them over to Omaha!
"In the investigation of this subject some

things have come to my knowledge which

am not at liberty to make public. But I have endeavored to indicate in a general way what can be done by the Board of Trade, What can be done by the Board of Trade, Real Estate Owners' association, or some other organization. Let them go to work on this line, and if they succeed, I predict that we shall see a development in Omaha of the warehouse or elevator system unequaled in the west, and which will add millions upon millions to the business of the city. Why, just think of it! Nebraska just think of it! Nebraska corn is recognized as the best in the grain markets of the United States. It goes to Chicago, is inspected and dubbed Chicago, No. 2, while we sit down here quietly like a lot of chumps and allow this condition to exist. As a prominent statesman has said, 'We are confronted by a condition, not a theory.' The coudition is that Nebraska is furnishing Chicago with No. 2 corn for the world's best markets. We must build up a home market and inspection and call it Omaha No. 2. The theory is as yet the new warehouse law, which may be ridiculed and suffer at the hands of politicians, but it must be reclaimed and changed from a 'theory' to a 'condition' by the business men of the city of Omaha and state of Nebraska. In this important work, as in almost everything else, one must look to the press of the city to pull the strong oar.'

Railroad View of It. "The Union Pacific stands ready to do

everything in its power to aid in the estab-lishment of a grain market at Omaha," replied a prominent official of that road to a question embodying the main points con-tained in the interview quoted, particularly that part of it referring to the elevator con pany aiready established which is referred to as having exclusive privileges not granted to others, thereby making it impossible for other houses to compete, it being understood that the Union Elevator company was the "The Union Elevator company is not given any privileges which would not be given to

any other concern under similar coaditions. One thing must be borne in mind, however. One thing must be borne in mind, however. The Union Elevator company has a large amount of capital invested in elevators throughout the state and collects the grain from the surrounding country and stores it in these elevators. When ready to snip it notifies the proper persons and a whole train f grain cars is run out on the sidetrack and loaded in one day from the elevator. This rain is then hauled to the elevator in Omaha and unloaded, thus releasing the cars. "Now, compare this condition of affairs with that of a wildcat speculator who notifies the railroad that he wants a single car or, perhaps, two or three cars, which are run onto a sidetrack out in the country and stay there for ten days or two weeks, while the buyer chases around after the farmer and buys grain enough to fill them. It is as much of an expense to the railway company to put those two or three cars on a sidetrack as to run a whole train on the same track, besides, the company isdeprived of the use of its cars for a long time while they are being loaded. Then, when the cars are loaded a regular train is delayed there while those cars are being taken up. The cars are hauled to Omaha and are kept here on a sidetrack three or four days while the owner looks for a buyer. If he doesn't find one he orders the cars hauled to St. Louis or Chicago to another market. Now, this man expects the same terms as are given the elevator company here, notwithstanding the difference in the conditions. These are the people who make all the noise about rates and expect to be given the same or better terms than are given the company which has its capital invested in large elevators where it is tied up all the time,'

No Secret Contract.

'Is it true, as is reported, that the Union Elevator company has a secret contract with the Union Pacific whereby that company is given a lower rate on grain than is given other grain dealers?" "Most emphatically not. As I said before,

any other company or person would be given the same rates as are given the Union Elevator company. The Union Pacific is interested in the development of Omaha by reason of its being the eastern termints, practically, of the road, and there need be no fear that there will be any discrimination between dealers. opinion, as a citizen of Omaha, is

that this is the natural center for grain, but we must make this a storehouse for all kinds grain, and that will force the buyers from all over the country to come here, know that Nebraska is not what might be called a 'reliable' wheat state. We have be depended on to produce plenty of that, but the state is still young in that, but the state is still young in the wheat business, and it will take some little time to establish a reputation in that direction. This can only be done by the establishment of large elevators here and storing the grain of the state here. When that s done the buyers of the world will come

here fast enough. "But are not the rates on grain into Omaha actically prohibitive when it is considered that the grain must be reshipped after going through the elevators?"
"That difficulty is overcome by a system of

through billing, the same as in use on live stock and dressed meats in and out of South "To illustrate: The rate on wt. at from the Missouri river to Chicago is 19 cents per 100 pounds. From the first tier of towns west of the river the rate to Chicago is 20 cents; from the second tier it is 21 cents; from the third, 22; from the fourth, 23; from the fifth, 24, and from the sixth tier it is 25 cents. The latter rate, 25 cents, is the max-mum and obtains at all points west of the fifth tier of towns, which is in about the center of the state. That is to say, we take a car of grain from the western part of the state consigned to Chicago and haul it to Omaha for 6 cents more than a shipper could take the same car and send it to Chicago. At Omaha the grain is run through the elevator, the car is reloaded within a reasonable time and sent to Chicago on the

original billing.
"Now no one will pretend to say that any railroad could haul wheat from the western end of the state to Omaha for 6 cents per hundred, and of course the railroad gets more than that much out of the business when it comes to dividing the through rate.
"All these things go to increase the facilities for doing a large share of the grain business right here in Omaha."

Here's Richness.

Mr. C. Crow, now of Whitewood, S. D., but formerly of Omaha, was in the city last week. Mr. Crow is connected with the Omaha Milling company and when in this city acted as manager of that concern. Ho has a large milling plant in Whitewood and is an extensive shipper and thereby hangs a

Mr. Crow charges that discrimination of the rankest kind is practiced against Omaha and in the interest of Minneapolis and St. Paul by the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway. So rank is this discrimination that the grain dealers and other ship-pers in the vicinity of Whitewood are virtually compelled to be a party to the boycott established against Omana and to ship their products to the Minnesota towns. Crow, warmly, "and it makes me hot to see the way that road works against Omaha. It

charges us 27 cents per 100 on wheat to Omaha and hauts the same wheat to Minneapolis for 35 cents, 8 cents more. Now, just eall up the Omaha Milling company and ask Mr. Boudinot how much he pays the same railroad for bringing wheat to Omaha from Minneapolis ' Mr. Boudingt was called up by telephone and asked what rate he paid on wheat from Miuncapolis to Omaha. He replied as follows:

We nav 25 cents nor hundred ! "It is very high, but it is the best we can

do. We have tried several times to have it lowered, but the railway people won't listen "I have had some experience with that railroad myself," continued Mr. Crow as the telephone was hung up, "and I say it is an they say, 'We don't have to make better rates and we never do anything until we are obliged to.' As a consequence we are compelled to patronize Minneapolis and Stoux our best interests demand that we

patronize Omaha. Some Hope in Sight.

"The B. & M. is disposed to do better by us, but the agent of that road at Whitewood told me one day that he had instructions to 'throw everything for Lincoln.' He said Lincoln was their town and he turned every

thing that way.
"There is another thing. If Omaha wants to be a grain market she must establish a market and then get the grain here. She can't expect farmers to ship grain in here and not know what they are going to get for t or whether they are going to sell it at all or

"The trouble is right here. These people who have elevators here, the Union Elevator company and all the rest of them, are interested in keeping this from being an open grain market just as long as they possibly can. They know that just as soon as there is an open market established here and prices are quoted, just that soon they will be compelled to operate on a small margin, an eighth or a quarter of a cent, and that will destroy the nice little snap they have been enjoying for lo! these many years. Why, can cite you instances where I know those people have bought grain on a margin of 30 cents per bushel! Think of it. Is it any wonder that they don't want an open market? They are interested in keep-ing the thing dormant as long as possible. As a result there are no Omana prices quoted and farmers have no idea what grain will bring in Omaha.

"I sent these people some samples of grain some time ago and asked if they would handle it. I received a nice letter in reply, thank ing me for the samples, saying they wer we'l pleased with them and would be glad to handle my grain, but could not do so on ac-count of the distance! What has the distance to do with it! I would like some explanation for this sort of thing. What the Board of Trade ought to do it

to establish prices and announce them through the papers. Then when a farmer had any grain to dispose of he could see what the Omaha price was and could decide what to do. Then there ought to be buyers here with money enough to buy grain when it get here. A farmer can't afford to ship a car o grain in here and then chase all over town looking for a man to buy it, paying demur-rage on the car and perhaps not finding a purchaser after all." THEY WILL FORCE RATES UP.

Iowa Railroad Men Organizing for Political Purposes.

FAVOR CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATS.

Employes of All Lines Preparing for the Campaign with Definite Ideas of Their Obligations in the Premises.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 20 .- | Special to Tim Bug. |- For some time past there has been a movement among the railway men of this state in the direction of organization different from the usual form. Just what the motive of the organization was has been diffloult to determine, though it has all along been believed to be of political tendency. Burlington, Ottumwa, Council Bluffs and other railway towns have been organized, but it was not until Thursday evening last that any attempt was made in this city.

The meeting was not what might be called a grand success, but few being in attendance The only credentials a member must possess is the fact of being employed in some capacity by a railway company, and those who could not show this were barred. As in most cases, secrecy is no bar to the ubiquitous roporter, so it proved in this, and something of the inside workings of the new "Non-Parti-san Political Association of Railway Employes" was learned in the conversation that was carried on. One man said: "Yes, we are going to organize and go into politics. All of the other classes of society have or-ganized and why not us? The farmer has organized and why not us? The farmer has organized to better his condition and force
railroad rates down, thus nitting the
railroad men. Now we are organizing
to force rates up, defeat radical candidates for state offices and place in
power such men as will let the railroads
have a mandatory power. We are going to organize clubs in every railroad city and town in Iowa, and each member of these clubs will be instructed to vote the democratic ticket and induce at least one of his friends to do so. Yes sir, we mean business and when we get things to going something is going to drop, ain't that so Bill!" he said to a brother railroader. Bill said it was,

'How is your order run; who pays the "Weil we each pay 5 cents a month for

general expenses," was the answer. "How many clubs have you!"
"We have one of 250 at Otturnwa and many along the river towns and they are

The reports of the state mine inspectors have been submitted to the governor. They

are more voluminous than ever before, and contain much information of value on this subject. The following comprehensive table gives the statistics in a nutshell:

Average number of mines in opense 2 8 g g gamper of tons of conl produced. S S S S ma ersolm to redumn 2 2 2 -mo erodto iln to radmun Average price paid per ton for min. 22 & S S Total amount paid minera-Total amount paid all other emall in not req colleg galles surrey.

CROCKER BRIGADE REUNION. The chief attraction in Dos Moines this brated Crocker's Iowa brigade on Wednesday and Thursday. The organization is in the best condition and there is every prospect that this reunion will be a grand one. eclipsing all previous efforts of the associa-tion. The brigade is composed of the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments, or rather the survivors, who number in the neighborhood of 800. There has been earnest effort on the part of the members of the association in Des Moines

Total value of product at mines.

to make this meeting the best ever held.

Next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock
they will assemble at the Savery and make a short parade of a few streets and hold a short business session at the Grand opera house Afternoon meetings and evening campfires will be held, also regimental meetings at the court house, Grant club rooms and the Exchange. A grand banquet will be had at Crocker park, as Prospect park will be so christened, Thursday afternoon. A very large tent will be the banqueting had. Among the distinguished men expected at this reunion are General McArthur, Senator Allison, Colonel D. B. Henderson, Colonel Stibbs, John A. Kasson, and among the ladies will be Mrs. General Crocker. It is ex and brilliantly illuminated at night.

While Carling Her Hair. FORT DODGE, In., Sept. 20 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The vanity of a pretty hambermaid caused a \$4,000 fire here today. The girl was an employe of the Duncombe hotel and was curling her hair in her room on the third floor this morning with a lamp to heat the curling tron. The lamp was over turned and exploded, starting a blaze that kept the firemen busy for two hours before t was finally extinguished. The damage by fire and water will amount to \$5,000. Fully covered by insurance.

THE UNEXPECTED.

W. J. Lamp'on in De'roit Free Press. Come, listen, little boys and girls, While I a tale relate Whose age was almost eight

Tom was a headstrong kind of boy, Who thought it jolly fun To scare his mother half to death By blowing in a gun. One day a stranger came that way,

As strangers oft had done, But this one left behind the door A double-parreled gun. "Ha, ha!" quoth Tom, the naughty boy, 'I never saw one such;

If single barrels make such sport, This should make twice as much." So Tommie took the double gun

Straight to his mother fast; "It isn't loaded, maw," he yelled, And blew a mighty blast. And Tommie! Where is Tommie now? A halo 'round his head! Not much. It wasn't loaded, just

As little Tommie said.



ABSOLUTELY PURE