THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR:

THE state press doesn't tackle kindly to the monopoly view of the Doane law.

OMAHA has awakened from her doze and is stretching herself in every direction.

DAVID DAVIS will make a trip on the Pacific ocean. Another drop in the bucket.

IRELAND to Great Britain; "Now you have your coercion law, how do you like it as far as you've gone?"

ELLA DEAN fell eight feet yesterday without injury. This is enough to make Roscoe Conkling blue with envy.

THAT new Omaha elevator at Dillonville causes a rankling wound in the breast of every loyal citizen of Council Bluffs.

WHATEVER Bob Ingersoll may or not believe in, he evidently believes in the existence of Senator Van Wycke. So does General Funke.

THOUSANDS of Confederate graves were decorated on Monday by northern hands, as a recognition of heroic bravery in a mistaken cause.

IF the editor of The *Herald* was a regularly practising physcian, his opposition to cleanliness and sanitary reform in our city might be accounted for on the grounds of self interest and doctor's fees.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is a brilliant punster, an accomplished orator and an unswerving monopolist. Chauncey should retain his job as a good after dinner speaker.

MR. CONKLING begins to understand that New York republicans have principles which rest on a more solid foundataon than a division of party spoils.

BEECHER thinks, truly enough, that Conkling has forfeited all claim to aid and comfort. That's what Theodore thought about Beecher in a still more famous interview a number of years ago.

No one impugns Dr. Miller's medical record, as he seems to imply. Just so long as the doctor confined his attentions to aboriginal papooses and occasional doses of calomel an indulgent public closed its eyes to his other infirmities.

OMAHA will never be a great city until some of the land sharks who gobbled lands within our city limits for one dollar and a quarter an acre, and now hold it at five hundred dollars a foot—have taken up their final abode in the cemetery. These rock rooted misers oppose every public improvement unless there is a big job in it for themselves. They expect Omaha to become a great city by her natural advantages.

OMAHA owes her present prosperity not to the chronic kickers and cent per cent. sharks who oppose every movement for public improvements, but to her men of moderate means who have made and distributed their money in this city. It is to such men as J. E. Boyd, J. J. Brown, Max Meyer, Chas Dewey, M. Hellman, A. L. Strang, W. J. Broatch and that class who lay no claim to be millionaires and who have not wrung their means from poverty or gained their land by claim-jumping that Omaha is indebted for the progress which she makes from year to year. Such men know the value of enterprise, for they have tested it in their own experience and found is profitable in their own business. They realize that the growth of this city means the financial growth of her citizens and they themselves have been constant supporters of every movement which they honestly believed was for the common welfare. Omaha owes a debt of gratitude to such men and does not fail to appreciate their value to the community. One citizen of this class is worth fifty of those who button up their pockets and wait for the results of the labor, energy and public spirit of others.

THE prohibitionists in Kansas are despondent over the legal decision of Judge Crozier, which declares the new prohibitory law unconstitutional. The decision of the judge was given after a consideration of four points involving a construction of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution.

Mr. Holmes, a druggist of Leavenworth, was charged with four violations of the law: 1. Selling bay-rum for toilet purposes. 2. In selling tincture of gentian compound for medicinal purposes. 3. In selling McLean's cordial for medicinal purposes. 4. In selling essence of lemon for culinary purposes. The information filed by the county attorney, charged that the articles sold would produce intoxication, and that Mr. Holmes had not a permit to sell the same from the probate judge. The defendant moved to quash the information, claiming that neither stated that he had been guilty of a public offense. Judge Crozier, in sustaining the motion to quash, delivered an elaborate opinion, the main points of which are as follows: That under the amendment the constitution can not prohibit, but only regulate, the sale of intoxicating liquors for mechanical, medicinal and scientific purposes, but that in attempting to define the meaning of intoxicating liquors, he says that any liquor, or mixture thereof, that will produce intoxication, shall be considered intoxicating liquors in the meaning of the act, and it shall be prohibited, and hence the allegation that the articles sold were intoxicating liquors in the meaning of the law must be taken as true; therefore the court held that inasmuch as the law undertook to prohibit the sale or articles which under the amendment it could only regulate, it was unconstitutional, and that the act was further in contravention of the Constitution, because it undertook to confer judiciary powers upon the probate court. The decision virtually declares that such articles as elixirs and tinctures are pro-

THE LAW AND THE RAILROADS.

The monopolies have made their preparations to meet the Doane law and while fulfilling the letter to systematically evade its spirit. With this view the B. & M. railroad has issued the following notice to shippers:

B. & M. R. R. IN NEB., AND LEASED LINES,
GENERAL FREIGHT OFFICE,
OMAHA, NEB., May 18, 1881.

To Agents, Shippers and Connecting Lines:

By a law enacted by the last legislature of the state of Nebraska, which law takes effect June 1, 1881, all railroad companies within the state are prohibited, under severe penalties, from granting special rates or rebates.

THEREFORE, Notice is hereby given:

1st. That on and after June 1st, 1881, all special rates will be withdrawn.

2d. That all shipments made on and after June 1st, 1881, will be charged at the tariff rates of date of shipment, and that no rebate whatever will be allowed or paid on such shipments. GEORGE B. HARRIS,
Assistant General Freight Agent.

Now this notice is, on its face, evidence that the system of rebates and special rates has been the practice of the Burlington and Missouri company. It is a confession that the monopoly, which spreads its fingers over the most populous portion of our state, has been practicing favoritism and discrimination against shippers and buyers on the line of its road. Every special rate given to a shipper is a tremendous disadvantage to every other shipper of the same class of goods, who is not so favored. Every rebate granted to a consignee decreases by the amount of the rebate the profit on the sale of goods of other merchants. The distinction between just and unjust discriminations, not provided for by a published tariff, cannot be maintained. Every secret discrimination is an injustice and should be dealt with as such by our laws.

The law passed by our late legislature was confessedly liberal in its tenor and permitted wide latitude in its application. It did not seek to arbitrarily reduce the rates on the railroads or to make such wide and sweeping changes in tariffs as would hamper the efficiency or seriously hinder for a time the successful operation of the lines. Admitting, as our legislators did, that the tariff rates as then published were extortionate, they only decreed for the protection of the people that they should not be further increased. The law as passed provided that the rates on the same class and quantity of goods should be the same to all shippers but it did not provide that the distinction between car load lots and smaller quantities of freight should be obliterated. The laws decreed that freight for a shorter distance should not be charged a greater sum than for a longer distance, but it did not decree that the tariffs on long hauls should be raised to make them proportionally correspond to the exhorbitant local rates charged from non-competing points. In short, the Doane law simply laid down the legal boundaries within which the monopolies must confine their exactions and left to their own managements, for a time at the least, the application of principles of common equity and justice in their dealings with the public. Through the Doane law, the people have asserted their right to regulate common carriers for the common welfare. They have asserted it with moderation and with a due regard to the radical changes which must be made in the consciences of the managers before that right will be unquestioned. Now how do the railroads propose to meet a question whose peaceable settlement is so vital to their own self interest?

We have first a howl from the monopoly organs that the new law will prove disastrous to Nebraska's interests because, forsooth, the railroads, not proposing to loose any of their former exorbitant receipts will be forced to raise rates on freight throughout the state. We are told that only two horns of a dilemma are presented to the monopolies. If they comply with the manifest spirit of the laws, their receipts will be somewhat diminished, and if they give a reluctant compliance with the letter only, the people must suffer from increased charges. This being so, the railroads, we are coolly informed, propose to make the people bear even greater burdens than those which the law was passed to diminish.

We believe that in this decision the corporations have determined upon a policy which will react most seriously upon their heads. If the relief, which would result to the people from a willing acceptance of the spirit of the Doane law, does not come, another legislature will not deal as leniently with the monopolies as the last. The sentiment of popular opposition to monopoly aggression will sweep through the state like a whirlwind. Our producers, our merchants, every class who, in their dealing with corporations, have felt the crushing influence of unbridled power will join in demanding laws which will bring these arrogant nineteenth century tyrants to their knees and will throw such safeguards around agriculture, industry and commerce as will make it impossible for the common welfare to again be at the mercy of conscienceless capitalists and stock jobbers.

THE contest at Albany has begun in earnest. Mr. Conkling and his formidable machine are on the ground and the stalwart whippers-in are once more at their work. It remains to be seen whether even a Conkling legislature will endorse the pernicious doctrines of patronage and plunder.

THE grand chorus at Albany is "Just before the battle mother."

Garfield and Conkling.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The Republican party owes far more to President Garfield than to the late Senator Conkling. The former is by two years the younger man, but he is the older republican, having been in at the birth of the new party in the Western Reserve. The former fought for his country; the latter did not. Garfield has always been loyal to the republican ticket; Conkling has not been. Garfield has not been concerned about offices, but he has been conspicuous in every important debate in congress about *principles* for the last eighteen years. It was Garfield, not Conkling, who fought to make Hayes president in 1877. It was Garfield, not Conkling, who made the country ring with his speeches, when the democrats in extra session attempted "to starve the government to death." It was always Garfield who held the laboring oar in the

about the offices. The republican party would be 20,000 votes stronger in New York to-day if Roscoe Conkling had never been born. The same is not true of Ohio and Garfield. Above all, the four and a half million republican voters of this country declared that Garfield was their choice for president, and no other man. He is but respecting their wishes when he discharges the duties of his office according to his own best judgment, free from the dictation and above the insolence of any man.

Party Fealty.

Philadelphia Press.

When a political victory is won by a narrow margin of votes all members of the party can claim that their aid was of the utmost importance. Prudence requires that all such triumphs should be used in a way to strengthen the party's policy and to maintain its power to govern. If "patronage" is an element of power, then it should not be used to build up sections and factions, nor to perpetuate rivalries and jealousies, which always crop out more or less through the mistaken estimates leaders make as to the value of their own services. The party, with right motives and rightly guided, should be a unit in its battle for principles, and a wise leader will so use the advantage that this end shall be subserved.

This is what President Garfield has, in the main, sought to do. But the plea has been made—and by a man as eminent even as ex-President Grant—that certain men should be treated as preferred claimants because their services were absolutely necessary to the President's election. But this would only jeopardize success in the future by emphasizing and perpetuating present rivalries. Besides, the claim that the aid of a certain faction, or of a certain local leader, was all-essential is misleading. It was essential, but no more so than that of any other section of the party. Every republican was in duty bound—according to party obligations to do what he honestly could, and all he could, to achieve party success. General Grant and Senator Conkling were under even greater obligations to use any legitimate influence for success than private citizens whom public speakers sought to interest and warm into enthusiasm. They had received national honors and emoluments—in the one case to an extent which Washington himself had not received. The disappointments they had suffered because they failed to carry their points now and then were unworthy a moment's consideration. They would have said so emphatically had the Chicago convention indorsed their views of policy and duty, and to refuse to take one's own medicine is throw doubt upon its value.

Parties are organized, theoretically at least, for the public good, not to glorify individuals. Any other claim to consideration would make them contemptible in the eye of every sensible man. The question of leadership or of who shall be greatest, is altogether secondary—a matter of opinion and of policy. There must be toleration and concession on non-essentials or there can be no unity of action and success. This is a truth as old as government itself, and yet it is ignored every time a bolt is inaugurated on any other pretense than that the rules looking to a fair expression are violated, or some man or set of men are nominated whose lives give the lie to their professed principles. Bolts are sometimes justifiable, and are occationally as essential in politics as safety-valves to a steam-boiler, but not when the issue relates to men rather than principles.

When the vote that carries a president into office is close he has all the more reason to ignore "claims," because all claims are equal. He cannot reward all through patronage, and hence "he serves his party best who serves his country best." In this way he could strike a blow for true civil-service reform, which, where that term is really understood and appreciated by the masses, would place him on a pedestal of popularity to which no reformer has yet mounted and cannot hope to mount in private life.

Corporation Juggling.

Springfield Republican.

Important suits have been begun in the New York courts, which if brought out to a just end will be likely to put some check upon stock-watering, fraudulent leasing, gouging by construction rings and other cheats, now common in corporation circles, by which the few get rich at the cost of the many. Chief among them is the suit against the consolidation of the telegraph companies, which has got a hearing by the eminently sensible view of Judge Truax that a common-carrying corporation has no business to issue stock on which value for value has not been paid for by the party to whom it is issued. How the prevailing looseness in this respect operates, is shown in Jay Gould's testimony. It was not mere bravado that made Gould answer, as to the amount which he contributed to the capital of the American Union telegraph company, that he couldn't remember whether he drew his check for $5,000,000 or for $10,000,000, because, as he explained a moment later, he got his cash all back through the Central construction company. When a man is just making a check for water, it matters very little what sum he draws it for.

Another case likely to test the validity of corporation juggling, if honestly pushed, is that of the state of New York, through its attorney-general, against the Manhattan railway company, which is the lessee of the two L roads, the Metropolitan and New York. Attorney-General Hamilton Ward says the Manhattan was chartered to build and operate L roads over certain routes in New York city, that it has never built a road, or carried out the conditions of its charter; it has spent no money on roads, but has leased the property of two other corporations, without warrant of law expanded its capital from $2,000,000 to $13,000,000 (water), and is behind-hand to-day over $1,000,000 in taxes due the state, and professes its inability to pay. Mr. Ward, who is a good deal of a politician and may not be worthy of implicit confidence in this matter, brings suit therefore to dissolve the corporation and have a receiver appointed to wind up its affairs. If it is in this suit that Conkling has been offered a heavy retainer, he must of course be sought by the defendants, who are scarcely "anti-monopolist" people. Probably the Manhattan will default on its interest in July. The two lesser corporations now receive ten per cent dividends, and claim that no receiver can give the public equal accommodations and make the road pay.

The mischief of these attempts to make common-carrying corporations pay interest on more paper capital, not representing real investment, paid in by the stockholder or bondholders, is double. It cheats the public who patronize them and the employe who labors for them. Such corporations have to charge the public more and they can afford to pay their laborers less than corporations which are only attempting to pay a fair rate of profit on the capital actually invested by those to whom that profit is paid.

Southern Outrages.

Cincinnati Gazette.

After five years in the South, from '73 to '81, and some study of special cases, I am satisfied that these occurrences are properly divisible into three classes:

First. Those which never happened but where manufactured out of whole cloth by that class of adventures who always take advantage of periods of excitement.

Second. Those which did happen but not in the way charged nor for the causes usually assigned.

Third. Those which were actually for the political reasons and quite as horrible as represented. To this class massacres, the Coushatta, Colfax, and Feliciana troubles, and many more. To the second class the Vicksburg massacre of 1874, the Clinton riot, the killing of Dixon at Yazoo and the Heath matter, lately ventilated in congress. Dixon would have been killed in Ohio if he had openly charged one man with murder, another with theft, and a third with incest, as he did in Yazoo. A man who habitually talks that way in the west or south, is sure to run against the wrong man sooner or later. Deducting all these, however, there still remains a rather heavy and black residium; an impartial history will write that there was either a good deal of bad blood down there in the years following the war, or that the government blundered badly in its way of treating it, doing just enough to irritate and not enough to govern.

POLITICAL.

The Greenbackers of New York propose to hold a State convention at Elmira in the latter part of August.

Ohio is well represented on the bench of the supreme court. Chief Justice Waite, Justice Wood and Justice Matthews are Ohio men.

Blaine—"Would it be agreeable to you to go to Denmark?" Fish, Jr.—"No; I can't go to Denmark; it's no place for my pen-mark; send me to Bismarck." Blaine—"I should remark!"

Ponca Chief Dawes has arrived at Pittsfield, Mass. Among his baggage was a set of "eternal principles" somewhat damaged. He is supposed to be in search of "the crack of doom."—[Marlboro times.

Miss Susan B. Anthony says that the work of the woman suffragists during the coming year will be to secure a special committee in congress to attend to their petition.

"I liked the position, and told the president I wanted to keep it," said Gen. G. A. Sheridan of the position now held by Fred Douglas in which tax-payers paid him $7,000 a year, "although I was over-worked. My office hours were from half-past twelve to a quarter of one every other Wednesday."

There are 106 Republicans in New York Legislature. Eighty-one votes are necessary to elect a senator, and it doesn't require to elect two. If twenty-six members remain out the caucus nominee cannot be elected without Democratic help. The Democrats say they will vote for Democrats till January, 1882, if necessary. Administration Republicans claim to have more than enough pledges to emasculate the caucus and defeat its choice. Unless there is some vital defect in this casting of the situation, it will require some very accomplished arithmetic to work out a caucus triumph.

"What do you thing of Conkling's resignation?" was asked Alexander H. Stephens. "Well," he answered, "I am reminded of a story of a suit between two men about the payment of a promissory note down in Georgia, near where I live. The defendant admitted that he had given the note and received the money, but said: 'Gentlemen of the jury, I have offered to pay him ever and over again, and he wouldn't take the money because he wanted to sue me, just out of spite. It is nothing but spite.' The jury actually brought in this verdict: 'We find it a case of spite.'" "Similarly," continued Mr. Stephens, "I find this action of Mr. Conkling a case of spite."

Railroad Law.

The following supreme court decision in railroad cases will be of interest to local railroad men:

The supreme court of Pennsylvania in a recent decision held that a railroad track crossing a public highway must be constructed in such a manner as not to impade travel. When the track crossing is such as to cause a dangerous obstruction to travel, an indictment will lie against the railroad company for maintaining a nuisance, and the fact that the crossing has existed as an obstruction to travel on the highway for a period of twenty-four years will be no answer to an indictment for maintaining a nuisance, as the statute of limitations runs not against the state.

The supreme court of Ohio, in a case where the plaintiff was engaged in repairing a car in the yard of the defendant company, and under the direction of a foreman, and was injured by the car upon which he was employed being struck by another car moving on the same track. On appeal, said: That the plaintiff being the subordinate of the foreman, it was the duty of the latter to use reasonable care to protect him, while engaged in the performance of his work, from danger arising from the switching of cars, and making up the trains on the same track; and for an injury resulting from his failure in such regard, the company is liable. Judgment affirmed.

The supreme court of Missouri in a decision as regards limited railroad tickets, held that passengers travelling on scalped tickets have rights that the law readily sustains. J. M. Evans, a colored man, bought of a scalper at St. Louis a limited ticket to Little Rock, Ark., for which he paid $9, or $5.35 less than tariff rate. Evans boarded his train at 9 o'clock in the evening, and the conductor told him that the limitation of the ticket would expire at midnight, and at that hour applied to Evans for his fare. He offered all the money he had to be allowed to ride till morning, but the money, $1.75, was refused, and he was put off in the woods. In groping around in the dark he fell into a cattle guard and received severe injuries, for which he sued the company, laying his damages at $1,000. The court held that the ticket was good for the point indicated if presented on the train before the limitation expired. The jury gave a verdict of $350.

QUEER RAILROAD FARE DECISION.
Boston Herald.

A case of considerable interest to railroad conductors was tried in the Dorchester district court Saturday morning. A man named Julian W. Bliss was complained of for evading fare on the Old Colony railroad May 4. The conductor asked him for his ticket twice after he had left the train and was on the platform of the depot. The facts of the case are as follows: Bliss, who represents himself to be a teacher of Greek and Latin, got upon the train leaving the Old Colony Depot, Boston, at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, May 4, and after riding a short distance, went into the saloon in the car, in which he remained until they arrived at Crescent avenue station, when he came out and got off the train and started to leave the premises, but was stopped by the conductor, who asked him for his ticket, and after repeating his request for his ticket, informed Bliss that he should arrest him; at the same time placing his hand on Bliss's shoulder. Bliss jumped away and struck the conductor with a cane and then ran. In court Bliss said that he always paid his fare on the road. Associate Justice Fisher said that, as the conductor did not demand his ticket on the train, and as it was shown by the evidence that the man had purchased a ticket from Boston to Crescent Avenue station, although he did not choose to show his certificate, or ticket, after leaving the train, he should find him not guilty and order him to be discharged.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This Salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by 8dly Ish & McMahon, Omaha.

FLIES & MOSQUITOES.

A 15c box of "Rough on Rats" will keep a house free from flies, mosqui-

STATE TAXATION.

The Board of Equalization Labor and a Deminitive Mouse is Born.

Trunk Lines of Railroad Slightly Increased to Appease the Wrath of the People.

While the Branches are put at Ridiculous Figures—The Country Kicking

Sutton Register.

After two weeks of labor the State Board of Equilization has fixed the valuation on the railroads of the state. The table gives total valuation, and the rates per mile for the various lines:

Union Pacific	$11,552 00
Burlington & Missouri River	10,649 00
Omaha & Southwestern	10,649 00
Atchison & Nebraska	4,923 00
Lincoln & Northwestern	4,953 00
St. Joe & Western	3,391 00
Nebraska Railway	4,374 00
Sioux City and Pacific	3,492 00
Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley	3,492 00
St. Paul and Sioux City	3,369 00
Omaha and Republican Valley	3,394 00
Republican Valley	4,221 00
Omaha, Niobrara and Black Hills	3,054 00
Total No. of miles	$1,944 96
Average assessment per mile	6,519 76
Total assessed valuation	$12,680,679 52

It will be noticed that there is a material advance over last year on the main line of lines, and especially on the main line of the B. & M., which last year was only $8,030 per mile, and is now $10,659. The U. P. main line is increased nearly $1,500 a mile. Most people outside of railroad circles will consider, notwithstanding the material advance, that this valuation is yet considerably too low.

But if the main lines are unreasonably low, if, in fact, they are not unreasonably high, then the valuations of the branch lines is ridiculously low. Take the B. & M. for instance. The company operates 907 miles in the state. About one-third of this is assessed at the relatively fair valuation of $10,644 per mile, while the other two-thirds is assessed at less than half that rate, making a very low average. The branch lines of the U. P. have a still lower value affixed to them.

By a peculiar manner of figuring, the managers make it appear that the branch lines are all but valueless. Nothwithstanding they are feeders to the main line and contribute to the entire system of which they are a part, they are treated as independent lines, and the balance of profit figured against them, contrary to the essential facts of the case. Then again the bulk of the rolling stock is returned as belonging to the main line, when, in fact, it is used on all of the branches, the higher assessment on the main line being more than counterbalanced by the diminutive assessment of the branch lines.

That there is an increase over the assessment of last year, is gratifying; that it is still too low is our candid opinion.

Boone County Argus.

It may be of interest to our many farmer readers to observe carefully the above rate of assessment of railroad property lately established by the state board of equalization. It will be seen by reference to the above table, that our road is put at only $3,054 per mile, and as there is just 16½ miles in this county, we shall have $50,391 of railroad property to tax, which will bring into our county coffers about $2,000 in round numbers. Now in view of that historic speech of Farmer(?) Brown, in which he said he was opposed to all railroad legislation, it may be interesting to our farmer readers, considering the action of the Board of Equalization, to bring the question right home to ourselves and see whether or not a little salutary railroad legislation would be beneficial to the whole country. Boone county gave $33,000 in 20 year bonds, bearing interest at 8 per cent., to induce the company to build the road. Now to meet those bonds and interest we have to raise $2,640 for interest and at the rate of $1,650 as principal every year an aggregate yearly expense to the county of some $4,290 or $85,800 at the end of the twenty years. To effect this we collect only $2,000 in taxes, or $640 less than the amount we pay the company as the yearly interest on our bonds. Thus, at the present rate of assessment of railroad property, the farmers and citizens of our county virtually give the U. P. $33,000 in cash, remit all their taxes for twenty years, and pay them $640 in hard cash per annum, for the sake of paying exorbitant freight and tariff rates and supporting a ring of railroad cappers and sycophants. And yet, says Geo. W. Brown, you must not pass any laws affecting railroad property. In The Argus of May 6th we gave a synopsis of the sworn report made by the officers of the U. P. company themselves to the Secretary of the interior, wherein they state that the U. P. road and equipments cost $114,262.54 per mile, yet the main line of the U. P., was only assessed at $11,552, or just about one-tenth of what the officers of the road themselves swore that it cost, and if we consider the earnings of the road, which now are not taxed at all, it proves most conclusively that while the farmer and the merchant, the merchanic and the laborer are all forced to pay taxes on the full cash value of every particle of property they own in the world, that these giant corporations are escaping with nearly nominal taxation. At this infamously low rate of valuation Boone county will have built the railroads, besides paying the officers of the company a small fortune to enable them to sit in their gilded palaces, and through such mouth-pieces as Ladd and G. W. Brown denounce as senseless enthusiasts the farmers, in reality the true proprietors of the road, who dare to lift their voices against such wholesale plundering. The State board of equalization ought to be remanded to eternal oblivion for the unjust valuation. Boone county when its bonds are paid will have donated to the U. P. company $5,200 for every mile of railroad they have built in this country, yet it is returned to us for taxation at the rate of only a little over $3,000 per mile. Why should a man, through whose farm the road runs, be forced to pay taxes on one third of the full valuation of his place, while the railroad itself, on the same section of land, only pays state and county taxes on about one-tenth of its valuation? and even then its earnings, which mount up into the millions, escape taxation entirely. We believe that the railroad dollar is just as good but no better than a dollar invested in agriculture, and both should bear an equal share of the burden of maintaining our government. We believe in fostering railroads and in encouraging their extension in our state, and would be utterly opposed to any legislation which would cripple or destroy them, but on the other hand we are in favor of putting them on the same basis as other property and restricting their tariffs within moderate limits.

The Fortune of an Editor.

That St. Jacob's Oil will cure rheumatism I am convinced. For two years I suffered with rheumatism in my left shoulder and right arm, and last fall I was incapable of attending to my duties, and lay many a night unable to sleep on account of terrible pains. A few weeks ago a severe attack of this trouble struck me, and this time I concluded to try the St. Jacob's Oil, I must acknowledge, with but little surprise, that the first application relieved the pain very materially, and the continued use of only two bottles has completely cured me of this chronic evil, and that after the most eminent physicians and their prescriptions had been of no avail. I therefore consider it a duty to publish the above for the benefit of all sufferers with Rheumatism and kindred complaints, G. A. HEILMAN,
Editor Republican, Pittsburg, Pa.

TRUE TO HER TRUST.

Too much cannot be said of the ever faithful wife and mother, constantly watching and caring for her dear ones, never neglecting a single duty in their behalf. When they are assailed by disease, and the system should have a through cleansing, the stomach and bowels regulated, blood purified, malarial poison exterminated, she must know that Electric Bitters are the only sure remedy. They are the best and purest medicine in the world, and only cost fifty cents. Sold by Ish & McMahon. (2)

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

D. T. MOUNT,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SADDLES AND HARNESS.
1412 Farn. St.
Omaha, Neb.

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED
CONCORD HARNESS
Two Medals and a Diploma of Honor, with the very highest award the judges could bestow was awarded this harness at the Centennial Exhibition.
Common, also Ranchmen's and Ladies' SADDLES. We keep the largest stock in the west, and invite all who cannot examine to send for prices. apo7f

DR. C. B. RICHMOND,
(Formerly Assistant Physician in Chicago Obstetric Hospital, for Treatment of Disease of Women under Dr. Byford.)
Will devote my entire attention to Obstetrics, Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women.
Office, 1408 Farnham St. Hours, 9 a. m. to 12 and 2 to 5 p m. m19-tf

J. H. FLIEGEL,
Successor to J. H. Thiele,
MERCHANT TAILOR
No. 230 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb.

KENNEDY'S
EAST-INDIA
A FAMILY TONIC AND EGYPTIAN
BITTERS
FOR DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, Bilious Derangements, CONSUMPTION, Etc.
ILER & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, OMAHA.

R. M. STONE, M. D.,
General Practitioner and Obstetrician.
Office opposite Post Office, over Elboim & Erickson's. Residence, 2107 Chicaro St. m13-tf

MRS. LOUISE MOHR,
Graduate of the St. Louis School of Medicines, at 1508 California Street, Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth,
north side, where calls will be promptly responded to at any hour during the day or night. m17d3mo

STATE OF NEBRASKA.
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LINCOLN, May 14th, 1881.
It is hereby certified that the Germania Life Insurance Co., of New York, in the State of New York, has complied with the Insurance Law of this State, and is authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State for the current year.
Witness my hand and the seal of the Auditor of Public Accounts the day and year above written.
JOHN WALLICH, Auditor P. A.
In Charge of Insurance Department.
J. H. ALFORD, Depuy.

OMAHA APIARY!
1109 Farnham St., Omaha, Neb.
Raising and selling of Pure Italian Bees and Queens. Also keeps for sale the best improved bee hives, smokers, comb foundation and all kinds of bee material and fixtures.
m27d&w1m DR. ISAAC EDWARDS

John G. Jacobs,
(Formerly of Gish & Jacobs,)
UNDERTAKER.
No. 1417 Farnham St., Old Stand of Jacob Gis.
Orders by Telegraph Solicited. ap27-1y

GEO. H. PARSELL, M. D.
Rooms in Jacobs' Block, up stairs, corner Capital avenue and Fifteenth street. Residence, 1425 Sherman avenue. May be consulted at residence from 7 to 9 p. m., except Wednesdays.
SPECIALTY—Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.; Sundays 5 to 7 p. m. m12-6m

NOTICE.

John Dassept will take notice that on the 9th day of May, 1881, Charles Brandes, a Justice of the Peace of 1st precinct, Douglas County, Neb., issued an order of attachment for the sum of $25.50 in an action pending before him, wherein Morris Elgutter is plaintiff, and John Dassept defendant, and that property consisting of one trunk and contents has been attached under said order. Said cause was continued to the 20th

The Oldest Established
BANKING HOUSE
IN NEBRASKA.
Caldwell, Hamilton & Co.,
BANKERS.
Business transacted same as that of an incorporated bank.
Accounts kept in currency or gold subject to sight check without notice.
Certificates of deposit issued payable in three, six and twelve months, bearing interest, or on demand without interest.
Advances made to customers on approved securities at market rates of interest.
Buy and sell gold, bills of exchange, government, state, county and city bonds.
Draw sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all parts of Europe.
Sell European passage tickets.
COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY MADE.
aug1dt

United States Depository.
FIRST
National Bank
—OF OMAHA.—
Cor. 13th and Farnum Sts.
OLDEST BANKING ESTABLISHMENT IN OMAHA.
SUCCESSORS TO KOUNTZE BROTHERS.)
ESTABLISHED 1856.
Organized as a National Bank August 20, 1868.
CAPITAL AND PROFITS OVER - $300 000
Specially authorized by the Secretary of Treasury to receive subscriptions to the
UNITED STATES
4 Per Cent. Funded Loan.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
HERMAN KOUNTZE, President.
AUGUSTUS KOUNTZE, Vice President.
H. W. YATES, Cashier.
A. J. POPPLETON, Attorney.
JOHN A. CREIGHTON.
F. H. DAVIS, Asst. Cashier.
This bank receives deposits without regard to amounts.
Issues time certificates bearing interest.
Draws drafts on San Francisco and principal cities of the United States, also London, Dublin, Edinburgh and the principal cities of the continent of Europe.
Sells passenger tickets for emigrants in the Inman line. may1dtf

Geo. P. Bemis
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
15th and Dodge Sts., Omaha, Neb
This agency does STRICTLY a brokerage business. Does not speculate, and therefore any bargains on its books are insured to its patrons, instead of being gobbled up by the agent.

Dexter L. Thomas & Bro.
WILL BUY AND SELL
REAL ESTAT
AND ALL TRANSACTIONS CONNECTED THEREWITH.
Pay Taxes, Rent Houses, Etc.
IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL
Call at Office, Room 8, Creighton Block, Omaha. ap6-dtf

Nebraska Land Agency
DAVIS & SNYDER,
1505 Farnham St., . . . Omaha, Nebraska.
400,000 ACRES
Carefully selected land in Eastern Nebraska for sale. Great Bargains in improved farms, and Omaha city property.
O. A. DAVIS. WEBSTER SNYDER.
Late Land Com'r U. P. R. R. 4p-feb7tf

BYRON REED. LEWIS REED
BYRON REED & CO.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED
Real Estate Agency
IN NEBRASKA.
Keep a complete abstract of title to all Real Estate in Omaha and Douglas county. may tf

AND STILL THE LION
CONTINUES TO
Roar for Moore(s)
Harness
AND
Saddlery.
404 South 13th Street, Omaha, Neb.

I have adopted the Lion as a Trade Mark, and all my goods will be STAMPED with the LION and my NAME on the same. NO GOODS ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THE ABOVE STAMPS. The best material is used and the most skilled workmen are employed, and at the lowest cash price. Anyone wishing a price-list of good will confer a favor by sending for one.
DAVID SMITH MOORE.

NOTICE.

Any one having dead animals I will remove them free of charge. Leave orders southeast corner of Harney and 14th St., second door.
CHARLES SPLITT.

A. W. NASON, Dentist.
OFFICE—Jacobs' Block, corner Capitol avenue and Fifteenth street, Omaha Neb.

M. R. RISDOM,
General Insurance Agent.
REPRESENTS:

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO, of London, Cash Assets	$5,107,127
WESTCHESTER, N. Y., Capital	1,000,000
THE MERCHANTS, of Newark, N. J.	1,000,000
GIRARD FIRE, Philadelphia, Capital	1,000,000
NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL, Capital	900,000
FIREMEN'S FUND, California	800,000
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.	1,200,000
NEWARK FIRE INS. CO., Assets	800,000
AMERICAN CENTRAL, Assets	850,000

Southeast Cor. of Fifteenth and Douglas St., OMAHA, NEB.

J. G. RUSSELL, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Diseases of Children and Chronic Diseases a Specialty. Office at Residence, 2009 Cass street. Hours—8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 2 p. m., and after 6 p. m ap15c 1m

J. R. Mackey,
DENTIST,
Corner 15th and Douglas Sts, Omaha, Neb. Prices Reasonable. ap22-3w

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, NORFOLK, NEB., May 18th 1881.

Concerning N. W. ¼ Sec. 5, Township 16, North of Range 11, East of 6th Principal Meridian.

To William Corbett, —— Morrell, Thomas Boyers, J. B. Whittier, Elijah M. Hobbs, and to all whom it may concern.

You are hereby notified that on the 5th day of September A. D. 1857, one William Corbett, filed his Declaratory Statement, No, 5907, upon the N. W. ¼ of Section 5, Township 16, North of Range 11 East of the 6th Principal Meridian, and on the 11th day of same month located thereon Military Bounty Land Warrant No. 80,171, act of 1847, which warrant was found to have been located at Council Bluffs, Iowa, October 1st, 1859, on land in that land district. The "location" was canceled by letter of Hon. Commissioner of the General Land office, dated July 25th 1860, and the counterfeit certificate returned to the local office, and the officers instructed to notify Corbett of the action taken; and that as his pre-emption right had been approved, he would be permitted to locate said tract with a valid and legally assigned warrant, or to substitute cash in payment therefor; that no legal notice of the said action of the commissioner was brought home to said Corbett, or to any party or parties who succeeded to his rights, and it appearing from the records of Douglas county, Nebraska, that J. B. Whittier, and Elijah M. Hobbs, are the legal successors of said Corbett to the title of said N. W. ¼ Sec. 5 Town. 16, North of Range 11 East of 6th P. M. The Hon. Commissioner of the General Land office has under date of May 4th, 1881 decided that the said Whittier and Hobbs are entitled to locate the said tract with warrants, or to substitute cash in payment therefor; as follows, to-wit: J. B. Whittier for the E½ of N. W. ¼ 5-16-11E Elijah M. Hobbs for the W½ of N. W. ¼ 5-16-11E

Thirty days from the date of the first publication of this notice are allowed, in which an appeal from said decision may be filed in the local land office.