

The Omaha Bee

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BUSINESS LETTERS - All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE OMAHA PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA, DRAFTS, Checks and Post Office Orders, to be made payable to the order of the Company.

OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Proclamation by the Governor

Convening the Legislature

WHEREAS, The constitution of the state of Nebraska provides that the governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation; and

WHEREAS, Important public interest of an extraordinary character requires the exercise of this authority;

Therefore, I, Albinus Nance, governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby convene the legislature of said state to meet in special session at the capitol in Lincoln on Wednesday the 10th of May, 1882, at 12 o'clock m. of said day for the purposes herein stated as follows, to-wit:

First. To appropriate the state into three congressional districts and to provide for the election of representatives therein.

Second. To amend an act approved March 1st, 1881, entitled "An act to incorporate cities of the first class and regulation of their duties, powers and government," by conferring additional power upon cities of the first class for the purpose of paving or macadamizing streets and alleys and also providing for the creation and appointment of a board of public works therein.

Third. To assign the county of Custer to some judicial district in the state.

Fourth. To amend section 69, chapter 14, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska, entitled "Cities of the second class and villages."

Fifth. To provide for the expenses incurred in suppressing the recent riots at Omaha and protecting citizens of the state from domestic violence.

Sixth. To give the assent of the state to the provision of an act of congress to extend the northern boundary of the state of Nebraska.

Seventh. To provide for the payment of the ordinary and contingent expenses of the legislature incurred during the special session hereby convened.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state.

Done at Lincoln, this 20th of April, A. D. 1882, the sixteenth year of the state, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and sixth.

By the governor: ALBINUS NANCE, S. J. ALEXANDER, Secretary of State.

PERHAPS the Lincoln Journal wants some further proof of the rapid decline of THE BEE and the terrible shrinkage of its subscription list.

SOME months ago Councilman Herman was interested in drafting a building ordinance. Many of our citizens would be interested in knowing why it was pigeon-holed.

THE Philadelphia Record thinks that when the star route conspirators demanded a bill of particulars before going to trial, they merely asked to see the government's hand before the first card was played.

THE Chicago papers favor liberal appropriations by congress for the Hennepin canal, but they kick furiously against appropriations to improve the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

THE newly appointed United States minister to the Netherlands, William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, is the son of the man of the same name who ran for vice-president with Gen. Fremont in 1856, as the first vice-presidential candidate of the republican party.

SENATORS Dawes and Hoar are greatly relieved to know that the administration will not consider it a personal affront if they oppose the recently made Massachusetts nominations. There is yet a faint prospect of harmony in the cod fish state.

IT is to be hoped that Governor Nance will inform the legislature in his forthcoming message at what particular stage of the bloodless Omaha riots the militia became powerless to suppress the rioters so as to compel him to appeal to the president for federal troops.

TALK about flat journalism! The Omaha city directory for 1880-81 contains the business card of The Omaha Republican, in which the yereous manager of that sheet claims a circulation of 6,400 for his daily, when he knew that it was not circulating 1,600 dailies at that time and does not circulate as many copies now.

SENATOR VOORHIES, of Indiana, is very much agitated over the condition of American citizens in Ireland. It is remarked that Mr. Voorhies has never uttered a syllable nor cast a vote for the protection of American citizens on American soil, especially in the south.

THE confidence gang of the Republican is too busy to take notice of our challenge to publish a sworn statement of circulation. The confidence gang has time enough, however, to continue mailing out bogus reports to foreign advertisers, representing the Republican as by far the most widely circulated newspaper west of Chicago.

THE AVALANCHE OF CLAIMS

The enormous pressure of private claims upon congress calls for some immediate remedy. Senators and congressmen complain loudly of the time which is wasted in their consideration and of the inconvenience to which they are subjected by the persistence of the lobby and the undying efforts of their promoters. Like the fabled Phoenix, the private claim never dies. Rejected by one congress it calmly waits its turn for introduction at the next session. Kicked out of the committee rooms, it vegetates in red tape in some claimants' pockets until a reorganization of the house or a change in the committee points a second introduction, when it comes up smilingly to the scratch with all the old vitality and redoubled argument why it should be given precedence of all others on the calendar.

The great difficulty in dealing with private claims in any other method than by congressional action lies in the fact that a majority of such claims can have no standing in a court of law. Hundreds are outlawed by time, others have already been passed upon in the courts and decided adversely, and a large quantity have no standing before the legislature except in the equities which they may present to the generosity and sympathy or sense of justice of congress.

Again many congressmen are unwilling to surrender to any court the power congress holds over the disposition of these cases.

There is, however, a general feeling that some steps must be taken to stem the flood of claims of all classes which is pouring in upon congress and four plans have been proposed with this object in view. The first is the Bowman bill, which is that recommended by the committee on claims, and which has been under discussion in the house. This measure seeks to avoid the dangers incident to passing claims upon experts testimony which is the only testimony available, for the claims committee in view of the immensity of claims which came under their notice. It proposes to refer all private claims to the court of claims with a view of having the facts judicially ascertained and reported to congress as a basis for action.

The committee on civil service reform prepared another bill which was reported by Mr. House, of Tennessee. They objected that the Bowman bill would afford no relief, as congress would have to examine each case when reported back exactly as it does now, and that it would merely make the court's judgment effective by voting an appropriation. The House bill proposed to remove the whole question of claims out of congress, and to refer them to the court of claims giving to that body the power not only to determine facts but also to pass judgment upon the demands made by the claimants. An objection brought against the bill which secured its defeat was that this measure would exclude all claims barred by the statute of limitations and resting only on equity and accordingly the house voted the proposition down and amended Bowman's bill by inserting a proviso excluding from reference to the court claims, all claims for destruction or damages to property growing out of the war.

This amendment is still pending and another bill is now brought forward to send all claims not barred by the statutes to the circuit or district courts of the states in which the claims originated and to leave all other classes of claims to congress.

The subject seems to be hedged with a number of difficulties, but there is no doubt that congress ought to be relieved from the interminable discussion of private claims. It is a waste of time, and in nine cases out of ten prevents the consideration of other and more important business.

In addition the treasury is annually robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars through bogus claims rushed through in the last hours of the session. Over ten thousand bills have already been introduced in the congress at the present session. A large proportion of these are bills "for the relief of" somebody, which are classed as private claims. No one supposes for an instant that the committees can make any investigation which is at all searching, and the result is that the only side heard is the claimants. Whether the court of claims is made the sieve through which all private claims are run before being submitted to the house, or whether the claims themselves are relegated to the federal courts, is a matter of trifling importance compared to the necessity of relieving congress from the avalanche of private bills, which threatens to overwhelm it and acts as a serious obstruction to business.

NEW JERSEY has reformed almost everything but her railroads. Her recent exploit has been a staggering blow to justices of the peace in cities of the first and second classes, who will hereafter be deprived of all civil jurisdiction, and will be left only to exercise the functions of committing magistrates. Formerly civil suits of all kinds where the amount in dispute

large sums, and the offices, which were much sought after, were made the reward for small political services. Men were elected to the positions from the lowest grades of ward politicians. The result was that the administration of justice by justices of the peace was thrown into disrepute and the justices became mere collectors of doubtful claims, using their office to frighten defendants into settling up. Four years ago an act was passed establishing two courts in each of the larger cities and one each in cities of the second class. To these courts, presided over by a counsellor of law nominated by the governor, was given all the jurisdiction over civil cases formerly exercised by the justices. The law was fought by the justices of the peace and a final decision has just been rendered by the court of appeals affirming the exclusive jurisdiction of the district courts created by the legislature, and leaving the justices of the peace in cities of New Jersey to the small dribblings of fees which they can collect from the exercise of their functions as committing magistrates.

Sooner or later some measure of the kind must be passed in Nebraska. The same complaints which were made against the New Jersey justices are frequently heard in Omaha against the men elected to administer the law in small causes. In a city of 40,000 inhabitants there are twelve justices of the peace. The business brought before them could be easily transacted by two. With two men of established ability and reputation instead of twelve of all grades and degrees of honesty, we should hear fewer charges that every slyster lawyer owned his justice and that three out of every four of the justice courts were merely cost mills to grind out fees at the expense of litigants.

ON THE DECLINE

This paper is not in the habit of boasting about its business affairs. As the most widely circulated newspaper west of the Mississippi, its commanding position is recognized in this city and state, where its popularity and influence are best known. It is only when attempts are made by designing parties to create a false impression abroad about the standing of Omaha dailies that we deem proper to expose imposture and challenge comparison. A statement was recently published by the Omaha Republican concerning its alleged increase of circulation in which that paper boasted of having overtaken THE BEE both at home and abroad. The evident object of this broad falsehood, which could deceive nobody in Omaha, was to impose on foreign advertisers. Because we did not see fit to contradict and denounce the imposture promptly some of our exchanges, notably the Lincoln Journal, indulged in comment about the recent decline of THE BEE, which they ascribed to the course it had pursued during the labor troubles. For the information of all concerned we herewith submit sworn statements of the circulation of THE BEE before and since the labor troubles, with a detailed exhibit of city circulation during a period of eighteen months. We also invite attention to the summary and challenge that accompany this exhibit:

CITY CIRCULATION.

STATE OF NEBRASKA,)
COUNTY OF DOUGLASS,)
Edwin Davis, being duly sworn, says that he is lessee of the city circulation of THE DAILY BEE; that the circulation of THE DAILY BEE delivered by carriers to subscribers in the city of Omaha, and exclusive of sales of newsletters and newspapers, was as follows:

October 31, 1880.....1,883 copies
January 31, 1881.....1,910 copies
April 30, 1881.....2,042 copies
May 31, 1881.....2,003 copies
June 30, 1881.....2,058 copies
July 31, 1881.....2,081 copies
August 31, 1881.....2,037 copies
September 30, 1881.....2,076 copies
October 31, 1881.....2,076 copies
November 30, 1881.....2,134 copies
December 31, 1881.....2,241 copies
January 31, 1882.....2,493 copies
February 28, 1882.....2,078 copies
March 31, 1882.....2,783 copies

In addition to the above circulation to regular subscribers by carrier delivery, the sales through newsletters and newspapers since January 1, 1882, in the city of Omaha, aggregated from 300 to 600 copies each day.

EDWIN DAVIS,
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23d day of April, 1882.
JOHN R. MANCHESTER,
Notary Public.

GENERAL CIRCULATION.

Two months ago the publishers of THE BEE furnished their patrons with the following sworn statement of general circulation:

STATE OF NEBRASKA,)
COUNTY OF DOUGLASS,)
A. R. Sauer, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is business manager of the Omaha Publishing Co., publishers of THE DAILY and WEEKLY BEE; that the average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the three months ending February 15th, 1882, was 5,587 copies. That the average weekly circulation of THE WEEKLY BEE for the three months ending February 15th, 1882, was 25,714 copies.

A. R. SAUER,
Signed and sworn to before me this 24th day of February, 1882, at Omaha, Neb.
JOHN ROUSSETT,
Notary Public.

A still more flattering exhibit of the steady and rapid growth of the general circulation of THE BEE will be found in the statement covering the two months ending April 15th.

STATE OF NEBRASKA,)
COUNTY OF DOUGLASS,)
A. R. Sauer, being sworn, says that he is business manager of THE OMAHA DAILY

March 15, 1882, was 157,416 copies, or an average for each of the 24 publishing days in that month of 6,559 copies; that the aggregate circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month ending April 15, 1882, was 190,728 copies, or an average for each of the 27 publication days of 7,064 copies. This includes the general circulation of the Daily by mail, the delivery by carriers and sales by dealers and newsboys in Omaha and Council Bluffs, and the sales on railroad trains.

A. R. SAUER,
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23d day of April, 1882.
JOHN R. MANCHESTER,
Notary Public.

Thus it will be seen that the general circulation of THE BEE, which aggregated 5,587 copies before the labor troubles commenced, reached 6,559 copies when the trouble was over, and has grown to 7,064 copies during the four weeks that followed the evacuation of Omaha by the army. Right here let us make known a few established facts:

1. THE DAILY BEE has a larger general circulation than the combined circulation of all the other daily papers published in Nebraska.

2. THE BEE circulates fully three times as many Dailies in the city of Omaha as are circulated by the Omaha Herald and Republican together.

3. The Herald and Republican together cannot show forty subscribers in the city of Omaha that are not also subscribers of THE BEE, while THE BEE has fully 2,300 subscribers in this city that are not reached by either of these papers.

And now we extend an opportunity to the manager of the Republican to sustain the claims he has made about circulation.

1. The proprietors of THE BEE hereby offer and agree to pay one hundred dollars to C. E. Yost, manager of the Omaha Republican, if he will publish a sworn statement of the circulation of the Republican, showing the number of dailies delivered by carrier in this city, and number sold to dealers and newsboys, mailed or otherwise forwarded.

The proprietors of THE BEE agree to donate one hundred dollars to the St. Joseph hospital fund if the manager of the Republican will show by a sworn exhibit of the circulation of THE DAILY Republican in the city of Omaha and the circulation of the Daily and Weekly Republican as compared with the above statements that THE BEE does not circulate six copies of its daily editions in the city of Omaha for every copy of THE DAILY Republican circulated in this city during the same period, and five copies of its daily and weekly for every single copy of THE DAILY and Weekly Republican that is covered by the aggregate general subscription.

Now let THE Republican show up or retract.

The above was published last Monday, but we are still waiting patiently for the acceptance by the managers of the Republican of our liberal offer.

Wilson is a good name to conjure by in Iowa politics owing to the number of gentlemen by this name who hold official positions. The Iowa State Register thus explains the difficulty, and in so doing assists newspaper readers to distinguish between the distinguished office holders. It says there are four Iowa Wilsons holding office and three James Wilsons. The three James Wilsons have a little variation to their names. They are as follows: James F. Wilson, of Fairfield, United States senator elect; James Wilson, of Tama, just appointed to the railroad commission, and James H. C. Wilson, of Iowa City, and long connected with THE Republican there, who holds an important clerkship in the organization of the lower house of congress. The other Wilson is Parko C. Wilson, of Oskaloosa, who is state inspector of mines.

TWELVE hundred thousand dollars are now lying idle in the national treasury on account of postal money orders uncalled for at various post-offices throughout the country, and Postmaster General Howe will soon instruct local postmasters to notify the sender of each unpaid money order that the person entitled to the money has failed to call for its redemption. We shouldn't be surprised if Omaha would get a large charge of this postal bonanza.

SOME action ought to be taken by the city council regarding the filling in of trenches made in connecting houses and stores with the water and gas mains. In other cities strict compliance with ordinances compels the stamping of the earth in the trenches and settling by water before the pavements are relaid. Farnam street is a succession of hills and gulleys where the macadam has been hastily strewn on top a hummock of dirt caused by the filling in of the water trenches.

No public official ever held his post with stronger marks of popular approval or with more well deserved commendation from the press than Secretary Kirkwood. The Chicago Times has the following to say concerning the rumor that he will be a candidate for congress during the coming fall:

Homely as he is both in face and manner, the Iowa people have a decided affection for Kirkwood, who, undoubtedly, is a man of the strictest integrity. He is slow and prosaic, but he is laborious and faithful, and

poses to make him a candidate; this fall his election is assured without any effort of his own. It is not often, it is all, that an ex-senator goes back to the house; but John Quincy Adams' service as a representative in congress, after having had the tenacity of the white horse, makes an illustrious precedent, fully justifying lesser lights in accepting the humbler place. The house of representatives may not be what it was in Adams' time, but it will be the better for the membership of such a man as Kirkwood.

EX-SENATOR PADDOCK is said to have been agreed upon by the cabinet as one of the members of the Utah commission. That will mollify the state of Beatrice over President Arthur's choice of Teller for the secretaryship of the interior.

DAKOTA isn't a good state for the formation of a know nothing party. Forty per cent. of its population are foreigners.

MAINE will hold its Republican State Convention June 15, and the result is very uncertain.

Every member of the present Legislature of Alabama is said to belong to the Democratic party.

The democrats of Iowa have decided on a campaign of ten weeks duration, holding their convention on August 16.

The house of representatives passed a bill fixing the second Tuesday in October for the election of congressmen in West Virginia.

Dr. Long for governor and Governor Long for United States senator is said to be one of the stalwart programs in Massachusetts.

The daughter of Bayard Taylor has translated Edwin Booth's acting play into German, receiving, it is said, \$1,000 from the tragedian for such translation.

The Hon. Joseph S. Smith, one of the richest men and largest land owners in the State, is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Oregon. He has been in congress, and is an ardent free-trader.

The republicans of Oregon nominated F. B. Hoyle for governor and M. C. George for congressman. The platform demands the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, and condemns the attitude of the president in regard to the Chinese bill.

The Anti-Bowen programme in Alabama is, according to some of the prominent Independents, to elect William M. Lowe governor, and then send him to the Senate in Mr. Morgan's place. Mr. Lowe is a Greenback Democrat who claims the seat in the House now held by Joseph Wheeler.

Harry E. Packer, son of the late Isa Packer, once governor of Pennsylvania, is now thought to be the most available candidate the democratic party in that state has to put up against Gen. Beaver in the next gubernatorial race. Packer is the proprietor of a large hotel in Erie, Pa.

It is called an off year in politics, and yet a full house of representatives is to be elected, and state legislatures that will select twenty-five members of the senate for congressmen. The platform demands the abrogation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, and condemns the attitude of the president in regard to the Chinese bill.

The earnest candidate in the Kansas gubernatorial race with an organized following is Capt. J. B. Johnson, of Topeka. He seems to have a strong support among the younger element in the republican party. He has declared himself in favor of the enforcement of the prohibitory law and against a campaign of personalities. The state will probably see the most warmly contested canvass it has witnessed in many years.

It is understood in Illinois that Green B. Baum, commissioner of internal revenue, is a candidate for the seat of acting Vice President Davis in the United States senate. He is reported to have written a letter placing himself in the hands of his friends. There will be several other strong candidates for the place, but as the legislature which is to choose the senator has yet to be elected, it is impossible to forecast the prospects of any of them.

PERSONALITIES.

Judge Blatchford is said to be the wealthiest man that ever sat upon the supreme bench.

Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, and Governor Murray, of Utah, are half-brothers. Both were Union officers in the war.

The late lamented Jesse James and the assassin of the president never used to quarrel, why in any form. They had no small views.

It is said that Gen. Skobeleff has received as many as twelve challenges to a day, but he doesn't care to go out and muss his jet-black hair.

Chang Shi Sang, the new Chinese giant at the museum in New York, is eight feet six inches in height. His wife, who is less than five feet, calls him her "dear big boy."

Madame de Struve, the wife of the new Russian minister at Washington, is a slender and refined-looking woman, with the fair complexion of the north, and blonde hair like that of gray.

Barnum and Jumbo eyed each other curiously at first, but the old Connecticut showman and temperance lecturer was much interested in the gigantic beast by treating frequently to a bucket of Bourbon straight.

Mr. Arthur's little daughter is a pretty child, chubby as a cherub in an altar-piece, and wearing a pair of large brown eyes that look brightly out from under a fringe of short brown hair.

Howagard again illustrated how hard it is for anybody in the official ring at Washington to understand that a man who steals public money is a thief. Now if Howagard had only stolen a handkerchief, J. Edgar Wylie never would have given him an outing.

Senator Jones of Florida learned the trade of a carpenter, but he does not handle the plane and saw as nimbly as he once did, and when he wants exercise he howls over the concrete streets of Washington behind a tall black horse.

The venerable Alexander H. Stephens, sitting in his invalid chair in the open air before the speaker's chair, is the most impressive figure in the house of representatives—a little old man, with the figure of age and the face of a child; with eyes of flame, the voice of a minkie-bird, and the words of wisdom.

Henry Bullitt is a Leadville miner, but his foot in a large steel bear-trap to see if it would go off. It went off. So did Henry's foot. The next time he touches a bear-trap with his foot it won't hurt him. "Because he can do it with his pig leg."

An English paper announces the birth of a daughter to Mrs. Richard A. Proctor. The eminent astronomer will have to quit looking for planets now, and wait up and down the floor, for fourteen hours every night, with his blessed youngster. Mrs. Proctor is a Missouri girl, and her parents now reside at St. Joseph.

Representative Robeson wears several pairs of eye glasses to suit special necessities, which suggest to the correspondent as his eyes moves from one object to another. He has a well-out nose, a prominent mouth, a retreating chin and scarlet cheeks, which suggest to the correspondent of The Independent that the day of judgment will be hastened in his case by a pig.

When the crowd rushed to the James house after the shooting, Mr. Craig said one of his most trustworthy policemen

there. He was taking a view of the situation, and happened to pick up a sort of paper that was lying on the table in the room where Jesse lay. The seven year old son of the dead man told the policeman to put it down. He paid no attention to him. The boy picked up a large revolver, checked it, aimed it at the policeman, and said: "That is my mamma's; d - n you, put it down!" "Wan't he a chip of the old block?"

The Rev. David Hesley, pastor of St. Patrick's church, Lawrence, Mass., has disappeared, and a large amount of money which had been collected for the purpose of building a church. Mr. Hesley is evidently not so much of a foreigner as his name would imply.

Visits improvement.

Mr. Noah Gates, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I had an attack of bilious fever, and never fully recovered. My digestive organs were weakened, and I would be completely prostrated for days. After using two bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters the improvement was so visible that I was astonished. I can now, though 61 years of age, do a fair and reasonable day's work." Price 8.

A Pioneer Railroad.

The Mohawk and Hudson railroad company was chartered in 1826. Construction was begun in 1831, in 1831 horse cars were run up it, and in September, 1832, the first steam train was run over the road. It connected Albany and Schenectady, a distance of sixteen miles, and is now a part of the New York Central. The engineer was John B. Jervis, of Rome, Oneida county, and the president was John I. DeGraff, then mayor of Schenectady.

The first passenger train was run from Albany to Schenectady on September 24, 1832, and seventeen persons were passengers, including John Townsend, Thurlow Wood, Edwin Crosswell, Erasmus Corning, Joseph C. Yates, Charles E. Dudley, Lewis Benedict, and Billy Winnie, penny-postman. There were then inclosed planes at both termini, and three trains were run daily. The locomotive was a really English machine, a singular-looking engine, which is now a railroad relic at Milwaukee, we believe; there was a small platform car carrying two barrels of water and a little wood, as a tender; and two passenger cars, which were stage-coach bodies, each mounted on four wheels. A very good illustration of this novel railroad train is sometimes seen in the collection of relic hunters.

John Hamson, an Englishman, was engineer and fireman, and Billy Marshall, the conductor, occupied the coach box seat. Marshall was the inventor of a rude contrivance, which has been developed into the conductors' cord attached to the engine bell.

The primitive passenger coaches were soon superseded by those of more modern construction; but it was many years before the locomotive approached its present perfection, and the coaches were for a long time small apartment cars, with doors at the sides, until at last, gradually the large, spacious, and convenient coaches of the present were introduced. The original rail was the flat-iron-strap, which had the serious disadvantage of the "snake-heads," caused by the end of the rails turning up and penetrating the cars, often with serious results.

Four years later the railroad was extended from Schenectady to Utica, the opening taking place in August of 1836. Three years later the Utica & Syracuse road was opened; the Auburn & Syracuse branch being opened a year earlier. Later the road was continued to Rochester and thence to Buffalo. In 1854 the direct road between Syracuse and Rochester was completed, and a grand celebration took place, with a train being run from Albany to Niagara Falls in seven hours, being given a clear road, with switches spiked, etc. After the consolidation of the New York Central, in 1854, Erasmus Corning, Dean Richmond, Henry Keep, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and William H. Vanderbilt were the successive presidents. Every considerable place on the line of the road had previously had its active and energetic railroad men, who were prominent in the early history of the railroads of this state.

The semi-centennial of the pioneer railroad of New York, will be celebrated in September next, both at Albany and Schenectady. There are yet living several gentlemen who were connected with its construction and operation. Very interesting reminiscences may be related of this historic period, in which railroad history had been so wonderfully and rapidly made.

MONOPOLY ISSUES.

An argument has come from some of our Northern Nebraska newspapers to the effect that the section was not overriden with monopolies, and there is no reason for a fight on that issue. The Pioneer believes that all enterprises which invest immense amounts of money should have equal privileges in matters of taxes and protection of the laws, but also believes that the representation of capital should not be favored any more than the smaller amounts represented by private individuals. Because a rich monopoly can demand compromises in taxation, simply upon the ground that wealth backs it up, it is no more than just that the farmer who pays his tax upon the full valuation of his property according to the assessment should be entitled to a like compromise. The point as issue with Northern Nebraska at this time is not that she is overburdened with monopolies, but rather that her people take advantage of the rule which has governed other portions of the state in that particular. Monopoly demands recourse while the farmer pays his full ratio of taxation. And it is right here where the issue of anti-monopoly begins. The people demand that the monopoly shall pay a full amount of taxation and that the private individual, whether rich or poor, shall pay his full amount. Because a monopoly is rich, and brings capital and improvement, it is not to say that it should be presumed with gifts, for investments are not made with a view of gratifying any locality unless there is in that locality some future return, some profitable object. The farmer aids the monopoly and the monopoly aids the farmer only when equitable measures are enforced by combination such as the people seek. Let the people keep alive to those issues, and the burdens of taxation will not fall alone upon them. Allow monopoly, with its whining of depreciation and burdens, gain the upper hand, and we shall see

oppressive operations in northern Nebraska in a few years. What The Pioneer seeks is a fairness toward the great enterprises, but not a lack of interest in them so that the monopolists can have full sway against their weaker toilers in the vineyard. This is no discouragement to monopolists further than to keep them, within their proper sphere and give them to understand that fair play is desirable and necessary for peace, comfort, prosperity and happiness.

HIS GRATITUDE.

11th and Poplar streets, St. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—For twelve years I suffered from kidney troubles until your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure wrought a wonderful restoration of health.

april 17th JOHN M. WARD.

Consistency.

The Omaha Republican says prospects in Omaha were never brighter. Buildings and improvements will aggregate this year from four to six million dollars. The same authority, a few weeks ago, said if the working-men succeeded in carrying the election the city would go to the devil. The workingmen did succeed, and the result is, according to The Republican, "times are propitious; the present year will witness an enormous stride forward." Will Mr. Brooks kindly inform us where the headquarters of his Satanic Majesty are located, so that we may send a delegation from West Point to call upon him.

Actual and Fictitious.

It cost the B. & M. company, according to Mr. Touzalin's statement before a senate committee last winter, \$12,000 per mile to build their road between Lincoln and Red Cloud, Nebraska, and it is now quoted and stock issued at \$48,000 per mile, and the company declares and pays a semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent on the latter amount. The producer who ships over this line is forced to pay this dividend on \$36,000 per mile of watered stock. This watered stock represents a value of just three times the cost of the road.

American Aid to Ireland.

Not even the rhetoric of Judge Black can add much to the popular impression of the wrong of Ireland. American sympathy has been numbed by reiterated appeals, and a race which has always got all the rights it wanted by taking them lacks in emotional appreciation of six centuries of bondage; but the bare statement that Ireland prefers to govern itself and cannot sum up a case over which Americans divide their attachments, is a blow without wisdom and the ruled without rights. Speaking in defense of a peaceful agitation which culminates in five hundred citizens of a free country shut up by a "liberal" administration without charge of crime or the hope of trial, Judge Black naturally overestimated the value of this country as a hot bed of operations and a source of supplies to prolong the work of the land league; but this is not the real service of the United States to Ireland. We have served Ireland and all oppressed countries alike by demonstrating that the only effective plan for securing quiet is to let people mind their own business. An occupation which relieves them from the strain of minding somebody else's business.

Irish independence is as much a dream as the independence of South Carolina, but Irish home rule, tempered by federal law and federal courts, offers no more difficult problem than home rule in South Carolina, tempered by the convictions secured by Mr. Saunders and Ker