

The Omaha Bee.

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THE WEEKLY BEE, published every Wednesday. TERMS POST PAID—One Year...\$3.00 Three Months... 1.50 Six Months... 1.00 One Month... .50

The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. E. ROSEWATER Editor.

HAND over another tally sheet. Four new candidates for United States senator have registered for the race.

BECK, of Kentucky, takes a deep interest in the welfare of his constituents, and is a member of pure Kentucky bourbon.

Some of our own men have shown a wonderful change of heart on the cheap question within the past four or five days.

MOBLEY, of Grand Island, proposes a conundrum. How Wood Cut Turner do for United States senator? He Wood Cut all long haired fellows that hanker after land offices very short.

ANOTHER big strike is threatened at Pittsburg among the iron workers. An attempt to make a further reduction in the wages of the mill hands is liable to produce a collision between capital and labor.

HAMMOND, of Georgia, is said to be a promising dark horse for the speakership. Mr. Hammond will be remembered as the gentleman who discovered that St. Alexander was trying very hard to imitate Peter Schwenck's handwriting on that bogus census certificate.

The St. Louis Post Dispatch discredits the story now current in Washington that one of the judges of the supreme court has recently lost heavily at the common game of faro. The P.-D. is of the opinion that the supreme judges can satisfy their inclinations for hazardous games by getting "pointers" on railroad stocks.

THEY don't do things by halves down south. A bill has just been received by the sergeant-at-arms of the United States senate from the Atlanta undertaker who buried Senator Ben Hill for the modest sum of \$3,100. Eight hundred dollars for the casket and the rest for attendance. That undertaker ought to move west.

DENVER is going into a fever of excitement over the coming of Nilsson. An ovation is being arranged by the Swedish population which numbers over one thousand. The Swedish consul will meet Mrs. Nilsson with a carriage and six and escort her in state to her hotel. She is expected to remain there three days and by the time she leaves they will be relieved of considerable of their hard cash in exchange for their enthusiasm.

ALTHOUGH Nebraska is in every respect the equal of Kansas in point of productiveness and natural resources she has not kept pace with Kansas in growth. In 1880 Kansas had nearly one million population while Nebraska had only 452,000. During the past two years Kansas has added fully 200,000 to her population while Nebraska has scarcely added half that number. The primary cause of the marvelous growth of Kansas was political, but since the war her growth is mainly due to effective and systematic advertising. Kansas has never lost an opportunity to advertise her resources. She has expended vast sums of money for publishing to the world her advantages of soil and climate, while Nebraska has depended almost entirely upon the advertising she has received through the land grant railroads. The coming legislature should devise some well matured plan for encouraging emigration to this state. We do not want a bombastic bureau that will squander the entire immigration fund on gas bags or wind bags, either of the Pearman or Noteware pattern. The most effective, and by all odds the simplest, machinery for diffusing information about Nebraska is the printing and circulating of documents gotten up under official authority of the state. Such documents, printed in different languages, should be placed at the disposal of the secretary of state, with the necessary funds to pay for postage. Older states than Nebraska are in the field doing the same thing, as may be seen in the following item, which appears in the Chicago Tribune of a late date: "Michigan is making strenuous and it seems, very successful efforts, to secure a large immigration. The demand for the alluring documents issued by the state indicates that a great many families who expect to move in the spring are reading up the land of the wolverines this winter."

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The legislature will convene on the 2d of January and the first business of importance will be the election of speaker. Time honored usage has given the speaker the prerogative to appoint the committees of the house and inasmuch as the committees shape legislation the speakership is a position of great influence and responsibility. A competent, upright and impartial speaker can do the state great service. A jobber, trickster and tool of monopolies would be a dangerous man in such a place.

There is a disposition among leading anti-monopolists to take the appointment of committees from the speaker and leave their organization to the house as is customary in the senate. We doubt the propriety of such a course. There are one hundred members in the house. Such a large body is more unwieldy than the senate and the assignment of members to their respective committees would become more difficult. It would be more desirable that the man chosen to preside over the house should be in full accord with the majority of the body on all vital issues, and above all things that he should be a man whose integrity is above suspicion, and whose loyalty to the principles of anti-monopoly cannot be assailed.

Among the one hundred members of the legislature such a man can doubtless be found. It will not do, however, to make a mistake in the choice of speaker. It will not do to trust to the professions and promises of any man whose political record is tainted or whose associations leave room for doubt as to his fidelity. There are already a number of candidates in the field for the speakership. All of them claim to be in earnest sympathy with the measures advocated by anti-monopolists. But we know that some of these candidates are in close communion with the political managers of the railroads and expect active support from them. Can such double-dealing tricksters be trusted? Are they likely to fulfill the pledges they make to anti-monopolists when they depend for their success upon the support of railroad men?

In order to make sure of the election of a man of their choice, the political attorneys of the railroads and their editorial associates, propose to clamor for a caucus of republicans to nominate a speaker, whom every republican member should be in honor bound to support. In other words it is proposed to exact a pledge from every republican member of the house that he will support for speaker any man that receives a majority of the votes of a caucus made up of republican members of the house. Could any man who earnestly desires to legislate against existing abuses by railroads enter such a caucus and by making such a pledge bind himself to support a man for speaker who would organize the committees to defeat every anti-monopoly measure? Could any member of the legislature who is pledged to favor anti-monopoly legislation go back home among his constituents and justify his vote for a monopoly speaker?

What right has any honorable man to skulk behind the party caucus to shirk a responsibility and violate a sacred trust? Is there any other honorable course left for an honest and sincere anti-monopolist, whatever his political faith may be, than to record his vote for the man of his choice in the open house and let his record attest his fidelity to principle and his devotion to the material welfare of the state.

If any member of the Douglas county delegation wants to confer a blessing on this community, let him put a bill through the legislature that will rid this city of seven or eight shysters that pretend to dispense justice under authority of law as justices of the peace. Every business man of Omaha is in favor of reducing the number of justices in this city to three or four. Let these judges be elected by the city at large, give them a fixed salary, and let the costs go to the city or county, and we shall have men upon the justices' bench who can be trusted and whose decisions are respected. As it is, this city is cursed with a set of "cost mills" where men are robbed in the name of justice and justice is worse than a mockery. From these legalized robberies there can be no relief until the legislature enacts a law that will abolish the worst than useless justices' courts.

OLD Simon Cameron, who has been hobnobbing with the precedent during the last few days, with the view of bringing about harmony in Pennsylvania, has come to the conclusion that "my son Donald" can be re-elected to the senate if he desires to be. There is no doubt that "my son Donald" desires very much to be his own successor, but we doubt whether old Simon can harmonize things at Washington that will reconcile his constituents to send him back for another term.

MR. PADDOCK has a national reputation as a eulogist of dead statesmen, and Mr. Saunders is becoming famous as a funeral escort. He has just been appointed to represent the higher

branch of the national legislature at the funeral of Congressman Orth.

STUBBORN FACTS. "We have not heard of any railroad man making money any faster on stock dividends than is usual for furniture men, crockery backers, farmers and manufacturers to make or honestly expect to make on like investments in their legitimate business."—State Journal. Mr. Giese should be voted a leather medal by the next legislature. He is the only man in the United States that would have the audacity to utter such a brazened lie. Where has this man lived during the past fifteen years? Has he been searching after the north pole or was he one of Stanley's companions in Central Africa? Surely nobody in America would be so stupid or ignorant as to assert that the owners of railroads have not made money faster than farmers, crockery and furniture dealers. If the railroad managers have any desire to influence the course of the next legislature they had better train that poisonous intellect to make his appeals on their behalf more plausible.—OMAHA BEE.

Billingsgate is not argument or evidence. The Journal said that it had not heard of any railroad man making money any faster on his stock dividends than is usual, etc. If THE BEE knows of such a man, trot him out, and show us how much per cent he has made. The "barred liar" is usually the fellow who pumps wind and breaks out into blackguardism when the facts are at war with his propositions. Let us hear the name of one man who has made more money on stock investments by drawing dividends on the same than the furniture dealer, grocer, farmer, banker, etc., make or reasonably expect to make on the same amount invested in their particular line of business. Bandyng epithets in arguments on political economy is the refuge of charlatans and fools.—Lincoln Journal.

How would Leland Stanford do for his man? He started out to build a railroad across the continent, in 1865, with an investment of \$18,000 as his share. To-day he is quoted as worth at least thirty-six millions. Leland Stanford is not a Wall street gambler, and he is not known to have inherited a fortune from any rich relative. His Uncle Sam gave him a start with a subsidy of twelve million acres of land and about \$48,000 per mile for building a road from Sacramento to Promontory Point. From that enterprise Leland Stanford and six or seven partners cleared enough dividends to build the Southern Pacific railroad from San Francisco to New Orleans, and their combined capital which seventeen years ago was less than \$80,000 now amounts to one hundred and eighty millions or double the amount of the assessed valuation of the whole state of Nebraska with all the land and towns, villages, cities, railroads and all the products and chattels in it. This California syndicate virtually owns the whole Pacific coast, and yet the railroad organization down at Lincoln has never heard of any railroad man making money faster than is usual for farmers, grocers and furniture men in their business.

What impudence to challenge THE BEE to name one man that had made more money in railroading than is usually made by farmers, merchants and manufacturers? When men make such broad assertions in the face of notorious facts known to every man, woman and child that reads their brand themselves as common liars. Upon such people knock-down arguments have no more effect than a dish of cold water on a vicious dog.

Our Val's influence is on the wane. The boom for making the commissioner of agriculture a secretary and cabinet officer appears to have died out. The Globe Democrat gives as a reason, that the bureau has been sending out some thousands of dollars worth of seeds which refuse to sprout. That paper inclines to the opinion the bureau gets along very well as now constituted. The government can teach the farmers how to farm, and can run a seed store and sorghum plantation just as well with a commissioner in charge of this business as with a cabinet officer.

The new deal whereby Vanderbilt and his Northwestern road have swallowed up the Omaha and St. Paul is not regarded with much favor at the northern terminus of the latter road. The St. Paul Pioneer Press makes the following comment: "So far as the extinction of the Omaha as an independent system is concerned, nothing but regret can be felt either in St. Paul or Minneapolis."

Whether the consolidation of the Northwestern and Omaha roads, under the rule of Vanderbilt, will work well or ill for this region depends, of course, wholly on the policy which shall be pursued. The general policy which has been adopted by Mr. Vanderbilt on the trunk lines controlled by him, the exaction of the highest rates he can obtain, without much regard to public opinion of his course, is not likely to work well in this part of the country—where there is an uncomfortable tendency to grangerism on the part of the people and the legislature. There will be much apprehension, too, that the absorption of the Northwestern and Omaha in the Vanderbilt system is only a step toward his swallowing up of lines extending still further west. This apprehension is a most natural one. As has been shown, Vanderbilt is following in the footsteps of Gould in the southwest, and if he follows the course in which he has started to its logical conclusion, the Northern Pacific and Manitoba roads may reasonably dread the fate of the Missouri Pacific, Kansas Pacific and other southwestern roads, and the northwestern cities have reason to anticipate serious obstacles in the path to the accomplishment of the destiny that naturally awaits them at the center of an independent trunk line and powerful railroad system of their own. Mr. Vanderbilt has been credited with

broader and farther reaching purposes than those partly realized by Gould in the Southwest—with nothing less than the swallowing up of all roads north-west of Chicago, to be reduced to mere feeders to his great trans-continental trunk line that the future. It is needless to say that if Mr. Vanderbilt has any views of this character it would be extremely unwise for him to attempt to carry them into execution. It was a step of doubtful prudence for him to show his hand by openly associating himself with the directory of the Omaha road and thus advertising his control of the Chicago & North-western railroad and his subordinate lines, and his gradual advance upon the whole railroad system of the Northwest. There is already a widespread popular prejudice against the railroad oligarchies whose fiat fixes the prices of all commodities and the fate of cities and towns throughout the country. That prejudice, when aroused by manifest injustice or oppression, is more dangerous than the march of a hostile army to the stability of railroad property. But when the oligarchy shall take the still more offensive form of an autocracy, and all the odious despotism of railroad corporations is concentrated in the person of one man; the danger of a popular revolution against the railroads will be immensely aggravated. The extension of the Vanderbilt system into this region is not, then, likely to be welcomed at the outset as an auspicious omen.

For a Woman's Sake. Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat. CHARLESTON, S. C., December 15.—Last night John Rogers went to see Violetta Deans, in Richmond county, and found Duncan McDonald in the parlor talking to her. Both men were in love with her and had previously had some altercation about something McDonald was reported to have told the object of their affections concerning Rogers. The latter had expressed his determination to demand a retraction of the speech right in her presence, and McDonald, when he met McDonald, he demanded a retraction, which the other refused to give. Rogers then sprang at McDonald's throat. Both clinched and scuffled, regardless of the screams of the girl, who finally swooned near the combatants. McDonald, being a larger man, succeeded in getting on his opponent, and then Rogers drew a pistol and fired in McDonald's breast killing him. Rogers has been arrested.

Strange Divorce Suits.

Chicago Tribune. Belinda McCormick relates her brief and unhappy matrimonial experience in a bill for divorce filed in the circuit court on Monday, and appeared for service for a day. She says that something prior to the month of November of last year she received a letter from one Louis Cass McCormick, in which he solicited the privilege of making her acquaintance. She was then a widow. Through the representation of a friend that McCormick was a gentleman and desiring a lady's acquaintance, she was induced and did reply favorably to the letter; a correspondence and meetings followed, and in July, 1881, she promised to marry Louis, who represented himself as a man of considerable means and financially able to support her in comfort. On November 9, 1881, they were married, but did not cohabit and live together as man and wife. She found shortly after that Louis was not a gentleman by any means, and that his financial representations were false. At the time of the marriage he knew that she was exposing about \$800 from Nebraska; on the

SECOND DAY OF THEIR WEDDED LIFE she received a draft for \$700. McCormick induced her to endorse the draft to him, so that he might save her the trouble of going to cash it. He left with the draft, and although he cashed it he forgot to return to the hotel, when he had left his wife of a day without means of subsistence, and also to send her the money. Since that time she had seen him at St.aley, Ill., where he repudiated her, and said she was a person of bad character who was endeavoring to blackmail him. For these offenses against her affections and pockets she seeks redress from the court.

The circuit court is petitioned to dissolve the marriage of Eliza Sweet and Dewitt H. Sweet, in a bill filed yesterday by the former, which uses very extraordinary arguments to induce the court to grant the prayer. The lady says that prior to November 23 last she was unmarried, and permitted the calls and visits of her male acquaintances, among them Sweet's, who many times

ASKED HER TO MARRY HIM, and as often was refused. On the day mentioned, having been quite sick for a week with a fever that is sometimes attendant upon the condition of woman, she was wholly unable, from the unsettled condition of her mind to understand the nature of a contract of marriage; and for the same reason was unable to withstand the importunities of the defendant. He, she believes, induced her to consent to have the ceremony of marriage performed between them, and thereupon procured the necessary license and the attendance of a minister of the gospel, and caused him to perform the ceremony whereby she became lawfully married. She says that she has never cohabited with the defendant, and has constantly refused to ratify and consummate the marriage in any manner whatever. She says that since the marriage she has been miserable, and unless the court will release her of the same her whole life promises to be a wreck. She had earnestly sought to induce her own consent to take upon herself the responsibility of her act, but had been wholly unable to do so. While she acquits the defendant from an active intention to fraudulently impose upon her the marriage obligation by actions for which she at the time was quite irresponsible, yet she does claim that the circumstances stated are a legal fraud upon her, and that she ought not to be held to the contract.

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Tables supplied with the best market affords. The traveling public claim they get better accommodations and more general satisfaction here than at any other house in Omaha. Rate, \$2 per day. aug211m

ENGLAND'S FINANCIER.

Something About the New Chancellor of the Exchequer. New York World. Mr. Childers' appointment to the chancellorship of the exchequer is, of course, the first step toward the reorganization of the Gladstone cabinet concerning which the earliest and most accurate information has been given to American readers by the accomplished London correspondent of the World. Six of the great offices of the ministry have been held by three ministers, Mr. Gladstone calculating that of first lord of the treasury with the chancellorship of the exchequer, as he did during the last few months of his first administration; the earl of Kimberley acting as colonial secretary and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and Lord Cairns holding the positions of lord president and lord privy seal. The Rt. Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers is still a young man to fill the post he now occupies. He was born in Brook street, London, June 25, 1827, and is a son of the late Rev. Eardley Childers, of Cantley, Yorkshire, by Maria Charlotte, daughter of the late Sir Culling Smith, Bart. He was educated at Cheam school and at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was graduated fourth senior in 1850, proceeding to the degree of M. A. in 1857. Immediately after his graduation Mr. Childers married Emily, daughter of Mr. George I. A. Walker, of Norton, Worcestershire, and sailed for Australia. Till 1857 he remained in Victoria, being elected to the legislative assembly for Portland and holding the office of commissioner of trade and customs in the first Victorian cabinet. He is the second British chancellor of the exchequer who learned statesmanship and finance at the antipodes, Mr. Lowe (now Viscount Sherbrooke) having been for some years previous to his return to England in 1851 a member of the Council of New South Wales and member for Sidney. Mr. Childers returned to England in 1857 as agent general for the colony, and two years later, in 1859, contested the borough of Pontefract as a liberal. Less successful than his colleague, the Hon. Richard Monckton Milnes (now Lord Houghton), who then held this seat, to which he had been first elected in 1857 as the successor to John Gully, the prize-fighter, Mr. Childers was defeated by Mr. William Overend, but he petitioned against the conservative member, who accepted the Children Hundreds, and in January, 1860, he was himself elected. Mr. Childers has ever since sat for Pontefract, his election on accepting office in 1872 being memorable as the first election in England in which the voting was by ballot. Mr. Childers was chairman of the select committee on transportation in 1861 and a member of the commission on penal servitude in 1863, his recommendations with regard to the subject of transportation having been eventually adopted by the government. In April, 1864, he became one of the lords of the admiralty under Palmerston, and in August, 1865, financial secretary to the treasury. He went out of office with the liberals in 1866, but returned with Mr. Gladstone in December, 1868, as first lord of the admiralty, having in the meantime been appointed a commissioner to investigate the constitution of a law courts. His health compelled him to leave the admiralty in March, 1871, having during his incumbency made radical changes in the organization of the department, subordinating the other members of the board more effectually to the first lord, and establishing a more direct responsibility in the case of departmental officers. In January, 1872, Mr. Childers resumed the post of agent general of Victoria, and in August he re-entered the cabinet, succeeding Lord Dufferin as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, in office in which he was replaced a year later by Mr. Bright. When the liberals returned to power in 1870 Mr. Childers was appointed secretary of state for war. His incumbency has been fruitful of reforms, as he has been charged with completing the work begun by Lord Cardwell, a work which has been resolutely carried forward, notwithstanding a great deal of opposition in professional and official quarters. The army has been localized and the militia welded into one force with it, and though the Egyptian expedition tested the efficacy of his new organization rather prematurely, it stood the strain in other fields besides those of politics. Though he was entered some years ago as a student of Lincoln's Inn, he was never called to the bar. He has written several pamphlets on free trade, railway policy, national education, and similar subjects, and has been associated with the direction of such enterprises as the Great India Peninsula railway, the Great Western railway of Canada, the London and County bank, the Bank of Australia, the Liverpool, London and Globe insurance company, and the Royal Mail Steam Packet company. By his first wife, who died in 1875, Mr. Childers had several children, and two of his sons went through the recent Egyptian campaign. He married again in April, 1879, his second wife being Katherine, daughter of Dr. Gilbert, bishop of Chichester, and the widow of the Hon. Gilbert Elliot, brother of the present earl of Minto. Mr. Childers is well known on this side of the Atlantic. His last visit to the United States was made in company with his second wife not long after their marriage.

A Revolver Doom.

Norristown Herald. The owner of the Smith & Wesson pistol works at Springfield, Mass., has an income of \$2,000 a day. What with the religious weeklies offering pistols as premiums to the getting up of clubs, and dime novel readers arming themselves with the weapons when they start west to kill enough Indians to last them all winter, it is not surprising that a pistol manufacturer has an income of \$2,000 a day. The wonder is that it is not larger.

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