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

GEN. VAN WYCK returns to his Otsego county farm with a rare collection of scalps hanging to his senatorial waistband.

In its closing hours congress passed a bill modifying the money order system so as to authorize postmasters to issue postal notes in denominations of \$5 and under. This is an important bill, and will greatly facilitate the transmission of small sums through the mails. It authorizes the issue of money orders without corresponding advices of \$5 and less, to be on engraved paper, and known as postal notes, payable to bearer, such notes to be invalid after three months, but the holder can after that time get the par value of the note by applying to the postoffice department at Washington. For issuing a postal note a fee of three cents shall be charged. This bill authorizes the issue of money orders in denominations of \$100 or less, but none for more than \$100 can be issued. The following fees are fixed to be charged for money orders: For orders not exceeding \$10, eight cents; from \$10 to \$15, 10 cents; \$15 to \$30, 15 cents; \$30 to \$40, 20 cents; \$40 to \$50, 25 cents; \$50 to \$60, 30 cents; \$60 to \$70, 35 cents; \$70 to \$80, 40 cents; \$80 to \$100, 45 cents.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S veto of the bill reducing the rates of fare on the elevated railroads from ten to five cents, has aroused a storm of indignation in New York. The chief ground of the veto is that reduction would be an attack on the rights of property, the railroads as yet having failed to pay ten per cent on their invested capital. How Governor Cleveland became aware of the fact is a mystery. No investigation has as yet succeeded in discovering what amount of capital was actually invested in the roads. The stock has been enormously watered, and the bonded debt so inflated that it would be difficult for even a director to discover the actual cost of building and equipping the road. Jay Gould added \$17,000,000 of water at one sprinkling after both the New York and Manhattan roads had already been stocked at twice their market value, and subsequent manipulations of the stock has been in the direction of still further inflation. If the people of New York must pay yearly dividends of ten per cent on this monster monopoly before they can expect any relief from its exaction, the present generation will not live long enough to see the fare reduced. The plea about wronging "innocent investors" by depreciating the value of their investments is the merest twaddle. Gamblers are not innocent investors. They take all the chances of gain or loss. The dabblers in watered railroad stocks invest with their eyes open. It is fully understood that the thieving chicanery of the stock jugglers will not be protected by the courts and legislatures on account of the interests of "innocent investors," there will soon be no market for the sale of these doctored securities upon which the public is compelled to pay interest. But just so long as our laws permit fraudulent capitalization to go unchecked the same old worn out plea of "innocent investors" will be urged against every movement directed towards compelling corporate monopolies to deal fairly and justly with their patrons.

The plea that the Legislature of New York had no right to put a stop to extortion by reducing the fare from ten to five cents, on account of vested rights acquired by virtue of their charter, is decidedly lame when it is borne in mind that the elevated railroads trampled under foot property rights, computed by millions upon millions. Not only did they absolutely destroy property values along the public thoroughfares which they traverse without paying a dollar of damages, but they have violated nearly every obligation imposed on them by their charter. No wonder that the people and papers of New York bitterly denounce Governor Cleveland for interpreting his executive authority to sustain illegal pillage and highway robbery.

THE NEW DISTRICTS.

Under the new judicial redistricting law enacted by the legislature, the number of judicial districts in Nebraska was increased from six to ten. These districts are as follows:

- 1. Gage, Johnson, Nemaha, Pawnee and Richardson.
2. Cass, Lancaster, Otoe.
3. Douglas, Sarpy, Burt and Washington; two judges.
4. Butler, Colfax, Dodge, Platte, Saunders, Merrick, Nance.
5. Adams, Clay, Fillmore, Jefferson, Saline, Neokolls, Thayer.
6. Hamilton, Hall, Howard, Sarpy, York, Polk.
7. Cedar, Cass, Madison, Kearney, Dakota, Dixon, DeWitt, Stanton, Knox, Wayne, and the Omaha and Winnebago reservations and unorganized territory west of Knox.

8. Franklin, Furnas, Dundy, Hitchcock, Harlan, Kearney, Phelps, Gosper, Red Willow, Frontier, Hays, Chase, Webster.
9. Antelope, Boone, Greeley, Pierce, Holt, Valley, Wheeler, and the unorganized territory north of Guster and west of Holt counties, comprising the new counties, of Brown, Cherry and Loup.
10. Buffalo, Sherman, Dawson, Custer, Keith, Cheyenne, Lincoln, Sioux.

It will be seen that under the law the new Third district is composed of the same counties as the old Third district. The creation of an additional judgeship will, however, give our overworked docket the necessary relief. With two judges court can be held in nearly continuous session in Douglas county and when the dockets have been cleared in the other counties both judges can sit in Omaha and rapidly dispose of cases and motions. As an emergency clause was attached to the bill the new law goes into operation from the date of its approval by the governor. The appointment of an additional judge for the third district has now been made and Judge Wakely will enter upon his duties at once.

Judge Post's appointment as collector of internal revenue makes a vacancy in the sixth district. We understand this vacancy and all the new judicial appointments will be filled during the present week.

GOOD REASONS.

Governor Dawes has returned with out his approval four bills passed by the legislature, and has sent the secretary of state his reasons for refusing his sanction to the measures:

First: An act for the election of county attorneys and to abolish district attorneys.

Second: An act to authorize precincts and townships and towns to vote bonds to aid work of internal improvements, and to legalize bonds already issued.

Third: Another act providing for the election of county attorneys.

Fourth: An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poison; also a notary public bill, there being two alike.

The governor objects to the county attorney bill on substantially the grounds taken by THE BEE some days ago. He fails to see any necessity for the proposed changes, and doubts whether it would increase the efficiency of our courts, while it certainly would greatly increase the expense. Further he is convinced that the change will not be in the best interest of or meet the views of the majority of the people. On the other hand he cannot sanction the repeal of a law that has proved entirely satisfactory in its practical workings.

Approval of the pharmacy law is refused because the duties of the board, created being of an executive nature, are in violation of the constitution which provides that no additional executive officer shall be created. The governor also points out that the section, which provides that the fines and penalties for violation of the act shall be held by the board and applied to expenses and salaries, is contrary to the provisions of the constitution which expressly directs that all fines and penalties arising under the general laws of the state must go to the use and support of the common schools.

The governor is to be commended for his veto of the act to authorize the issuing of precinct bonds and to legalize illegally issued bonds. This bill was forced through in the interest of the holders of these repudiated securities and against the interests of the people. The entire measure to which it was tacked was framed with the sole object of working off the legislation proviso. Governor Dawes very properly refuses his approval on the ground that the legislation is too sweeping to be safe and that in its construction and intended application it is more than suspicious.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL ELMER is making a complete change in the mail locks used by the postoffice department, and new keys are now being issued to postmasters, employees of the railway mail service and other authorized persons. This is a work of great magnitude, as more than 50,000 keys must be tested, distributed under many precautions and accepted for use. When the distribution is completed the new locks will be substituted for those now in use. They are models of neatness and security, and about 150,000 will be required to supply the service.--Washington Telegram.

Like the periodic change in text books this is a work of magnitude. There's millions in it.

There is more truth than fiction in the charge that the members of our public men are steadily declining. In every avenue of representative trust there seems to have been a decided lowering of the standard of ability and reputation necessary for entry into the public service. Journals of all classes complain, and with good reason, that the statesmen are one by one making way for the office claimers, the great debaters for the claim pushers, and the watch dogs of the treasury for the loaches upon the public strong box, while the better classes of the community, the men who by education and ability and integrity and sound judgment are best fitted to represent the people with honor to themselves and credit to their constituents are quietly remaining at home and refusing to be drawn into political life or pushed aside by others less fitted to perform the duties of popular representatives. That much of this feeling is due to a habit of glorifying the past at the expense of the present may perhaps be admitted. Events which seemed of trifling importance to those who took part in them are magnified by posterity. Men who were traduced by their contemporaries are often the heroes of later ages. But a comparison of any of our public bodies with those of ten years ago will show that there are good grounds for the charge that the standard of our legislators and especially of congress has steadily declined in the calibre of their representatives and that the most distinguished of our senators and congressmen have left the public service to give way to successors of more moderate abilities.

THE DECLINE OF THE SENATE.

The most notable example is found in the United States senate. Of the seventy-six senators of that body scarcely twenty are known outside of their own states except through the pages of the Congressional Record as answering to roll calls or announcing news. The senate, once an aristocracy of brains, has become more or less an aristocracy of wealth. Within six years it has lost ten of its leaders whose places in nearly every instance have been filled by wealthy nonentities. Blaine and Thurman, Carpenter and Chandler, Ben Hill and Windom, Conkling and Cameron, Kirkwood and Burnside, have been replaced by such men as Frye and Philetus Sawyer and Angus Cameron and Sabin. Of the old senators who wrestled with the great constitutional questions arising from the rebellion, scarcely a handful remain. Edmunds and Bayard are still in their places. Jones of Nevada, and Sherman of Ohio, Hoar of Massachusetts and Morrill of Vermont, and Van Wyck of Nebraska do something more than weigh down seats, but the solidity and business and ability to grapple with vital issues which was characteristic of the body ten years ago is lacking. Great issues call out great men. The decline of the senate is doubtless due in part to a decrease of popular interest in politics. The war closed eighteen years ago and the issues which grew out of it have been settled. The lack of defined differences between the political parties is accountable for the lack of public interest in political platforms and principles. To this as much as anything else is due the indifference of voters to the quality of the men who represent them at home and at the national capital. But there is an issue which is forcing itself to the front which will require the ablest of champions at Washington. Congress has already been influenced against its consideration by the efforts of chartered monopolists who have packed both senate and house with their tools and attorneys. The senate must be redeemed from railroad control before there is any hope of national regulation of the railroads. The Frye and Hale's and Plumb's and Jones' must give way to men with honesty enough to voice the popular demand, and with brains enough to make that demand heard in the halls of congress. There is no lack of material for statesmen in the country. They have only been pushed into the background ready to answer to the call whenever it is made on the part of the public.

Old Kaintuck.

In the last caucus held by the republicans of the house, Speaker Humphrey made a speech, opposing all railroad legislation, saying he did not believe the people desired anything of the kind. Then Grinstead, from Richardson county, who had faced the rebel of his native state when they tried to take "Old Kaintuck" out of the Union, fairly peeled the hide off the gentleman from Pawnee. He reminded the speaker that he never would have been a member of the legislature had he not made anti-monopoly professions during the campaign; nor would he have been elected speaker but for a repetition of those same professions. And every member present knew that Grinstead told the truth.

Larded His Seat.

We notice in one of our eastern exchanges that the students of a certain college "larded" the seats of the chair occupied by the faculty and were suspended. It is currently reported that Judge Valentine or some other influential politician at Washington has played the same trick on Vac Randa--"larded" the receiver's chair of the Niobrara land office, slid Vac out and slid Sanford Parker in. Ta-ta!

Will Settle With Them.

The Nebraska legislature could have easily passed a railroad bill had there been a desire to do that kind of work. The fact that members of the legislature were constantly consulting with the railroad attorneys shows that they cared to do only what the railroad men wanted them to do. The people will never be able to settle such matters at the next election.

Editor Had Stayed at Home.

The Nebraska legislature had a great deal better have stayed at home. The members who voted for the expli-

VOICE OF STATE PRESS.

A Matter of Sincere Regret.

The Register sincerely regrets that the representatives of the people in expectation of their constituents in the matter of railroad legislation. These were in a sound and logical and well-founded in reason, and well-founded in principle.

Extravagance and Jobbery.

The legislature adjourned Monday night, having been in session several days after the pay of members stopped. No measures of general public benefit have been passed so far as we have observed. A large number of railroad bills were introduced, the consideration of which consumed a good share of the time of the session and at the last moment a conference committee was appointed which reported a bill but the senate laid it on the table. Appropriations however have been made a liberality unprecedented. The capital bill got through with votes to spare, and old claims like those of Kennard and Pearson which heretofore have been rejected were allowed; provisions were made for a few more politicians by increasing the number of judicial districts, for which, as is well known, there was no necessity, as testified to by some of the present judges. In fact in place of the economy and reform promised at the opening of the session, extravagance and jobbery seem to have prevailed.

The Gentleman from Cuming.

The most absolute tool and hireling of the railroads in the legislature was the gentleman (?) from Cuming, Mr. Franske, a dyed in the wool democrat. It is just as honorable to work for a railroad company as anybody else. But when a man accepts public office his first duty is to the public. Mr. Franske evidently regarded the matter in a different light. For, whenever any railroad legislation was called up, he not only opposed it on the floor but also on the streets. For the Arlington, Mr. Frank P. Ireland, a railroad attorney and lobbyist, to come to the state house and defend his clients. Immediately the whole railroad force from over the city appeared on the scene to defeat anything that looked like regulation. In these tactics Franske had an able lieutenant in the great democratic anti-monop from Dakota county, Gen. Rollman.

The Relief Bill.

It has proven itself to be a well organized band of thieves, freebooters and highway robbers. We call your attention to the bill for the relief of Uncle Pearman, the squatter governor and chief of the Oicos, \$3,000. A bill for the relief of Patrick O'Brian, O'Shannon, O'Hades, O'Haves, member of congress contingent, \$1,100, which, we suppose, is to reimburse him for money sunk in his Washington peanut stand enterprise. A bill for the relief of Tom P. Kennard. We don't know how much more what for. Neither does anybody else. And so the relief bills go in the greatness of their vast greatness until a bill for the relief of every old republican harracoe in the state is thrust upon him.

An Outrage.

The citizens of Nebraska never before so outraged on account of the action of their representatives, as they feel to-day. Every pledge made by the republican party in the last campaign has been violated. The voters have been treated as though they were serfs, and fit only to toil and earn money for the aristocrats of corporate monopolies. Their petitions have been disregarded and their prayers for relief mocked at. The railway power of the state controlled the republican majority, and it did the bidding of its masters. As a party it is reeking with rotteness and corruption. It is a seething mass of political putrefaction in Nebraska, and a libel upon justice and should die at once.

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to bill may feel all right over it, but their constituents don't, and that half dollar will be a gentle reminder to the voters in the future to severely let those fellows alone.

Those Little Games.

The railroad bill failed, but the capital appropriation bill went through in spite of a blundering engrossing clerical. Such little games cannot defeat the ways of a Lincoln lobby.

A Lamentable Want.

What the republican party of Nebraska lacks to-day is the cohesion of ideas, the inspiration of common high purpose and a moral, instead of a bitter fight for leadership. Its stock of old principles is not used up.

A RAILROAD FIGHT.

The Claims of the Oil Works for a Side Track.

Opposition from the Citizens of North Omaha.

At the last meeting of the city council an ordinance was presented granting the right of way to any railroad company to lay a railway track across Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, through the alley between Cuming and Nicholas streets, to connect with the Woodman lined oil works, the ordinance being referred to the committee on streets and grades. The route chosen follows the line of North Omaha creek almost its entire length, and the principal features of the ordinance have already been published in THE BEE. It has since been somewhat amended, one of the clauses added being that no cars shall be moved or operated thereon between the hours of 5 p. m. and 12 p. m. This is intended for the protection of the popular boulevard, Sixteenth street, across which it passes at its junction with Sherman avenue. Monday a special meeting of the board of trade was held to consider the proposed ordinance. Vice President Clark, who presided, stated the object of the meeting. The amended ordinance was presented in printed form, and Secretary Gibson submitted a series of resolutions, which were unanimously approved by the board. These resolutions recite the fact that the Woodman Lined Oil Works desire to secure railroad connection with their works; that they are now building a factory which will be the largest of the kind in the United States, there being about 100 in all, will be of ornamental design and a credit to the city. These works will have a capacity of working up into oil and oil cake 3,000 barrels of flaxseed and fifty tons of cooco nuts every day, the value of the product of which will be about \$12,000 for each day the works are operated or nearly \$4,000,000 per year, and giving employment to over 100 men. It will make Omaha a market for 900,000 barrels of flaxseed every year, all of which will be grown in the State and for 15,000 tons of cooco nuts, which will be imported from the South Sea Islands. Some of the stockholders of the company are wealthy San Francisco and St. Louis merchants and have invested largely in these works because of their faith in the future of this city. Believing in the encouragement of outside capital to invest in such enterprises and believing that the route of the proposed track, lying as it does, almost its entire length along the bed of North Omaha Creek, and believing that the ordinance affords ample protection to the interests, both of the city and the property holders, the Board therefore resolves: That the preamble and resolutions be presented to the city council with the request that they grant the right of way as set forth in the proposed ordinance with as little delay as possible. The proposed track has developed considerable opposition from the citizens of North Omaha and particularly of Sixteenth street, and a meeting was Monday held at the store of Henry Bolin, presided over by that gentleman. Mr. Peter McDermott acted as secretary. Petitions previously circulated and signed by over 300 citizens and property owners, were presented to the meeting and a committee of five was appointed to lay the same before the committee meeting of the city council last night. The committee consisted of Joseph Redman, James Shannon, John Erik, Julius Roeder and J. H. Sweeney. The general tenor of the petitions was a protest against allowing any railway the privilege of crossing Sixteenth street and Sherman avenue with its tracks, the signers being indignant at the idea of cutting the street in two.

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