

THE OMAHA BEE.

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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE sandstone mine confirmed Mr. Wilson without raising from their seats.

DE CHAMBERD was baptized in water from the river Jordan, but he died all the same like any other common mortal.

THE Union Pacific still retains its grip on the board of public works. They own one member and plow with the other.

SENATOR PLUMB, who plumes himself at home as an anti-monopolist, will have to drop the mask now that Jay Gould has staked in his letter that Plumb was the only senator to whom he appealed in behalf of Stanley Matthews.

THE city can't afford to hire an inspector of sewers who would stop people from choking the sewer pipes with brushes, brick-bats, cans and dogs, but they can afford to squander \$50 a month for a man with brass buttons and blue coat to stand on dress parade in front of the mayor's office.

THE trial of Frank James began at Gallatin, Mo., Monday. The interest in the case is as great now as at the first term. The indictment under which the famous bandit is on trial is the Winston train robbery which took place about two years ago when conductor Westfall was killed. It is feared the trial will end in a farce unless judge Lynch steps in to deal out even handed justice to the cutthroat.

THE BEE says that the governor is the embodiment of certain fixed political principles, which are usually enunciated in the party platform upon which he is elected. "Is a judge never elected upon a platform of 'fixed political principles'?" - Republican.

Not in this state. The republican convention that nominated three supreme judges at Kearney in 1875 adjourned without adopting a platform, and succeeding judicial conventions have followed that precedent.

THE compounders of patent bitters who were relieved of the stamp tax by the revised tariff have discovered that they will not be allowed to shirk all revenue taxes. When the new commissioner proposed to compel them to take out licenses, upon the ground that they were in reality compounders of liquors, they found comfort in a belief that they could collect from the government the stamp money which they had paid in excess of what would have been the cost of licenses, but now they are confronted by an old decision, made by the first controller of the treasury, in which it is held that a manufacturer of such goods, whose tax has been changed, has no right to prefer a claim of this kind.

THE democratic leaders are looking anxiously for the coming man to carry New York. Nine months ago Governor Cleveland was regarded as that man. His veto of the elevated bridge bill and general subservience to monopolies has knocked him out of the ring. A leading democratic daily the Philadelphia Record, comments on him as follows:

Governor Cleveland, of New York, may be "a coming man." He came so fast, to begin with, and so sensibly slackened his pace after he reached Albany, that his movement is no longer apparent. He blazed like a comet in perihelion as he rounded the turn and flew up the homestretch on the day of election; but the white heat of that time has now all faded away. We are afraid Mr. Cleveland is not "a stayer."

THE high-handed attempt of the railroad monopolists to destroy the beef packing industry by extortionate tolls on dressed and packed meats has aroused a storm of indignation among western packers. It has long been the policy of the railroad depots to build up any industry that yields them heavy revenue and tear down every industry that does not pay them its full share of tribute. The position of the railroads on dressed beef shipments carries out this policy in its most obnoxious form.

The cattle raisers of the West have the advantage of better facilities for killing cattle, tanning hides, using bones and hoofs than the east, therefore a prohibitory tax is laid upon dressed beef by the railroad task masters to check production in the west and stimulate it in the east.

Because the east formerly shipped hides to Cincinnati, to be tanned, but now these hides are shipped from Chicago, dressed they should pay higher freight rates than live beef!

Because the railroads, in sending dressed beef, lose the freight on hides, both on the live cattle and when transported back to the west to be tanned, dressed should pay higher freight rates than live beef.

The patriots of New England started a revolution once against Great Britain because a high tax was exacted on tea, but the patriots of the west allow corporations created by the state to impose burdensome taxes on them that would not be tolerated in Russia or Germany.

NEED YOUNG MEN GO WEST!

Horace Greeley's advice to young men is often quoted as the best that can be given to ambitious, pushing fellows in the east who only lack opportunities to become wealthy. There is undoubtedly much in it worth a young man's attention. An energetic, persevering, honest and amiable youngster can hardly fail to make his mark in the great west, and even if he only "grows up with the country" he does well. The country grows fast and surely out there. But it is a mistake to suppose that prosperity, even the early ripening variety, is a fruit of western growth alone. It is not necessary to quit the broad acres of Pennsylvania, the rich lands of Delaware, or the cozy farms of New Jersey to find Dame Fortune.

Indeed, it is questionable whether a better future cannot be had from intelligent and thorough cultivation of the small "home farm" than from one of the great prairie ventures in the west.

Take the case of a man with \$1,000 who buys a farm of 100 acres in Nebraska at the minimum price of \$2.50 per acre. His farm costs him \$250, and he has \$750 left for his house, furniture, stock, farm implements, seed and food until harvest time. Naturally he is obliged to stint himself in his purchases to such an extent as to be unable to work more than sixty acres, and that amount only in a shiftless way. Even if he gets his homestead from the government free, he still has an insufficient sum to cultivate the whole of his holding. When his crops are gathered he is at a distance from all markets. He is at the mercy of the nearest railroad-station grain dealer, who frequently has no competitors in the trade.

Wheat in Omaha last Thursday brought 83 cents per bushel, and in Philadelphia on the same day it brought \$1.18, a difference of 35 cents per bushel in favor of the home grower. Corn in Omaha brought 36 cents per bushel, and in Philadelphia it brought 63 cents. The disadvantage of the Nebraska farmer distant from a center like Omaha would be still greater, while within one or two hundred miles of Philadelphia the difference would be trifling. Not only does he get more for his produce, but on a small farm, well tilled, he can get much heavier crops to the acre than on a large tract insufficiently cultivated. Thus, on 60 acres producing 40 bushels to the acre, he would raise exactly the same amount as on 100 acres producing only 15 bushels to the acre. But his selling price in one case would be 42 per cent more than in the other, while correspondingly his living expenses would be much lower. - Philadelphia Record.

This sounds very plausible but it presents only one side of the picture. There is no doubt that an ambitious, pushing clear headed young man will achieve success in the east as well as in the west. But how long will it take him to make his mark if he only depends on his muscle and brain? How many thousands if not almost millions of young men in the east are crowded to the rear and kept there a whole lifetime because all the avenues to wealth are monopolized by men who have either capital or great influence at their backs?

The highway to fame and fortune is not only broader in the west than it is in the east, but it is not half as crowded. There is elbow room on the broad prairies for the ambitious, pushing young man who would almost be jammed to death in the sharp struggle for existence in the older and more populous east. It is true that the western farmer pays heavy tribute to the railroads for carrying his products to the seaboard market, but the Nebraska farmer who cultivates the fertile soil mainly by machinery, and raises immense crops without manure, can double discount the Pennsylvania, New Jersey or Delaware farmer on a smaller investment and less labor. This is not all. The pushing young man that comes west to grow up with the country feels sure that every acre of land he buys will double, treble, yes, quadruple in value within his own lifetime. He sees great cities building up all around him, and he knows that the centres of commerce and industry are sure to create a better market for his products. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware farmers may get rich by raising garden truck on a 10x12 garden patch, but the young man who will own a 100 acre Nebraska farm in 1890, will be able to buy out a dozen young men who stay in the east on 20 acre farms that take up half their time pulling up stumps, digging up rock and splitting fence rails. And the young man who follows Horace Greeley's advice, also knows that the time must come, sooner or later, when the great railway monopoly will be restricted by law, if it is not compelled to give cheap transportation to meet competition by rival lines and improved water ways.

There must be much relief to the distressed French nation in the fact that Count de Chambord, a king without a crown, a ruler by divine right without a people, and possessor of a stage property sceptre, died without willing away all this regal regalia. That will leave all the claimants to the crown of St. Louis on a fair footing for playing "King" away from home.

If the vigilant marshal of Idaho had discovered a horde of hungry politicians on the trail of the president, the country might have felt some uneasiness, but the report that a gang of mountain cowboys have concocted a plot to lasso the president and hold him for a heavy ransom is too preposterous for anything.

SENSATIONAL CHAMBERS about the president, scattered broadcast through the associated press, may be called enterprise, but such enterprise should be left to a class of journalists who live by their wits. The associated press should strictly confine its office of usefulness to the transmission of news founded on fact.

The Colorado pool can't agree upon the division of the traffic, but they are in perfect harmony on the high old rates.

CALIFORNIA fruit would be a drug in our

market if the Union and Central Pacific did not charge eight hundred dollars to express a car load of fruit from San Francisco to Omaha.

WEST OF THE MISSOURI.

The impetus given to the settlement and development of Montana by the building of the Northern Pacific is a counterpart of what has been accomplished by the construction of the Union and Southern Pacific lines. Thousands of people are flocking to the "new northwest," and every business and profession are represented in the throng. New towns are springing up on prospective branch railroads, while the old towns—Helena, Bozeman, Butte, Deer Lodge and Missoula, are enjoying a revival of trade surpassing all expectations. Benton, for the time being, retains her supremacy as the commercial metropolis of the Missouri, but the railroad has already practically destroyed commerce on the river, and in a few years steamboats will be as much of a curiosity there as they are in the lower Missouri to-day.

The possibilities of Montana are scarcely known. The valley of the Missouri is as fine an agricultural region as can be found. Ex-Senator Saunders secured samples of wheat, barley and oats while there, which, for bulk and perfection of grain is unequalled. One sample is a seven headed wheat which will yield a hundred bushels to the acre, is of the bearded variety and large white grain, the exact counterpart of the White Tongue variety, which is a smooth wheat and very popular with the farmers of Montana. The two rowed barley has a very long head with about 45 grains each, and White Russian oats that promise a hundred bushels to the acre. These specimens were taken from the farm of Biddle Reeves, whose crop this year is valued at \$15,000.

The mineral deposits of the territory are scarcely uncovered. A good article of coal has just been found in the Gallatin valley, valuable deposits of silver ore were discovered in the Mullan tunnel, in the very heart of the Rockies, the mines around Helena and Butte are paying and improving right along, and with better facilities for moving the crude metal, many mines of what is now considered low grade ore, will be worked and made to pay handsomely. As an agricultural and mineral country Montana to-day offers the best inducements of any region in the west.

The Colorado Coal company is to the Denver and Rio Grande what the Wyoming Coal company is to the Union Pacific. The mines of the former are four miles from Trinidad. They have been worked since 1879, yet the veins seem to increase and the quality of the coal improve as greater depth is attained. The thickness of the main coal seam varies slightly; in some places it is only six feet, in others it is ten and twelve. The mine is developed by three main entries or tunnels, from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in length, and from these runs off a labyrinth of cross tunnels leading to rooms, each room being 21 feet wide, 300 feet long and 20 feet from the adjoining room, with pillars, 10 feet thick, of solid coal supporting the roof.

About 250 men are employed, wages varying from \$1.75 to \$3 and \$4 per day. Coal-cutting by machines is done by contract at 8 cents per ton, each man chine cutting about 150 tons daily. Cost of production is estimated from 63 to 73 cents per ton or more, and from 800 to 1,000 tons is the daily output. A rough estimate of profits on 1,000 per day is about \$319,375 per annum.

STATE NOTINGS.

The new M. E. church at Lincoln will cost \$20,000.

Oakland has \$20,000 worth of buildings destroyed.

The Baptists of North Bend will invade Lincoln on the 30th.

Columbus is taking steps towards the establishment of a normal school.

The circus and dilapidated lemonade captured \$5,000 of Dodge county's money.

In the absence of a gin mill York years for a cider mill of the hard shell variety.

Dodge county will put a \$1,200 bridge over the Elkhorn in the Crowell neighborhood.

The B. & M. are replacing the iron with steel rails on the Pacific route to Denver.

Ferdinand Shika, of Fillmore county, threshed 1,780 bushels of wheat from 70 acres.

The B. & M. company have ordered twenty-five new engines for work on its lines in Nebraska.

"Pete," the oldest horse in Gage county, belonging to John Barrett, died of old age on the 13th inst.

The North Bend Fall is the Landry of Nebraska papers, as bright as a red wagon and as sharp as a safety pin.

Nearly every county in the state is circulating petitions asking their commissioners to order a vote on the question of township organization.

A farmer near Blair has abandoned the plow for the pick and is diligently delving for coal in his coalfield. The indications of success are said to be flattering.

The creamery company at Schuyler are intending to run a cannery factory in connection with their establishment. They will can condensed tomatoes principally.

The Gage County Democrat thinks the body of a politician, especially a democratic politician, is generally seven-eighths wind and one-eighth water or whisky, as the occasion may require.

Harvard is stirring a warm pot of tar to decorate some unknown malicious vagabond who distributes filthy letters through the streets, attacking the character of the wives and mothers of the town.

North Bend merchants are tired of "What the traffic will bear" freight rates of the Union Pacific that they have ordered their goods shipped via Blair and Sioux City to Fremont and from there by team.

The Blue Springs school house will be 70x72 feet in size, two stories high, with eight school-rooms, principal's room, and four large hall and cloak rooms. The building will cost when completed about \$12,000.

J. H. Ishell, of Alma, received a shower of buckshot in his face and breast while resting on a cross-bench in railroad, but fortunately the wounds are not fatal. Two men have been arrested and held for trial.

Two men at Norfolk, have invented a very excellent kind of railroad, viz. an automatic brake that can be attached to any car, passenger or freight, worked by the engineer or any brakeman, and costs only a small figure.

The Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri valley railroad company filed a document with the county clerks of northern counties to secure bonds issued to build west from Valentine 150 miles. Bonds at the rate of \$25,000 a mile will be issued.

The immense influx of people of Fillmore county, and in fact to every county in Nebraska, is sufficient and flattering evidence that the development of wheat and corn, all small grain, is having its effect upon capital in the foreign states. - Fairmont Bulletin.

Among the many refreshing comments on the Stout capital steel, that of The Hardy Herald is equal to a Mandala on a hot day. It says the building committee "were standing before the state treasury and a job."

Yes, but so far apart that Stout and his country laborers walked in and helped themselves.

The "cannon ball" train was ditched near Hardy, on the 18th, by the water washing the track out, and the wreck the B. & M. ever had on this division occurred. Three cars and the tender were badly broken up. Some six persons were more or less injured, but only one seriously, who was quite severely and perhaps fatally hurt.

Louisville has procured a stock of tar feathers to decorate the brutes and bums of the town. The Observer warns "a certain class of the south part of town who gave him a beating on Saturday night last. A man who will stoop so low as to beat his wife and then make her stand out of doors the highest part of the night is no better than a dog

and should be treated to a coat of tar and feathers." One of the self-announced candidates for sheriff of one of the western counties, looks out for the possibility of defeat by displaying his present business on his political platform. Hear him: "I elected sheriff I propose to collect every store bill put into my hands including my own; and if defeated I pledge myself to sell groceries lower than ever. If I run on the anti-monopoly ticket this fall and get defeated, next spring I shall be straight republican, and sell all goods way down; but if I run on the republican ticket this fall and get busted, next spring I shall throw out a full fledged anti-monopoly chicken, and groceries will be sold lower than ever. Having planted my big feet on this platform I will say to the voters, one and all that the City Grocery is my headquarters, where syrup and votes, and coal-dish and prizes are kept on hand, and fresh fish and tickets are cut and dried, and dates and candidates are sugared and soft-soaped to order."

A Civil-Service School. A Washington special to the St. Louis Republican says: Early last spring an enterprising ex-British naval officer opened a civil-service institution in this city. He went to considerable expense in fitting up rooms and engaging teachers. His institute was modeled after those in England. He has met with poor encouragement, and yesterday retired in disgust from the field. "The scheme commenced on the right," he said, "and I had hopes of building up a profitable school. There are several large institutions of the kind in London, and they all make money. The people here are not educated to that idea yet. I had a large number of applicants at the start, but they expected too much of me. To begin with, they wished to be examined for the civil-service examination, and asked me to get them the official list of questions. I could only do this by bribing some of the clerks, and not being in the bribery business I refused to do it. Then they thought that I ought to see to it that they were all provided with a fat office if they descended to take a course at the institute. When the applicants found that I could only prepare them for the examinations and could not guarantee to get any of them positions in the departments they commenced to drop off. I have received hundreds of letters from parties asking me to get them clerkships. It has been the common error to suppose that I kept an office-brokerage shop. I might have continued my school, notwithstanding these drawbacks, but I became convinced that the civil service-law is a fraud as it now stands. Nearly all of the officials that I have talked with treat the civil-service regulations as a large joke. There is no need of my school. To continue it would only be giving color to the farce."

California Hoodlums. New York Times. The hoodlum is as distinct a product of California as the big trees or the large and insipid fruit or the brag about the climate. His name shows that he is a new species. If he were simply the rowdy of the east or the rough of Europe, he would have been called a rowdy or a rough. But his peculiarities were too distinct to permit of grouping him in any nomenclature that pretended to scientific exactness with either of these species, and he has accordingly been classified by naturalists among the fauna of California as the species hoodlum, the habitat of which is exclusively the Pacific slope of the United States.

We have had the opportunity of studying the hoodlum in the person of Denis Kearney, who is vouchered for as remarkably perfect specimen, and who was exhibited in the east some years ago. He is now on exhibition again as the property of the Central Pacific railroad, but since he has come into the possession of that corporation he has attracted much less attention than he attracted before he was partially domesticated. From observation of Kearney just after he had been caught, it was concluded that the hoodlum bears to the common blackguard very much the same relation that the Tasmanian devil sustains to the domestic cat. He is seldom seen in daylight in populated places where there are any police, and seldom attacks man unless the latter invades his lair or unless he is actually suffering from hunger. The hoodlum, on the other hand has no fear of man, whom he often attacks without provocation, and so far from slumping human society, he delights to flumm himself in its face, and may often be seen in the principal city of San Francisco running for office and addressing public meetings.

Build Dugouts.

Chicago News.

If cyclones continue at the rate with which they have visited us for the past two years we might as well turn to the practices of the cave dwellers that inhabited Europe a million of years or so ago. All the supposed laws governing these storms have this year been most rudely and effectually broken, and we are once more at a period when the wisest can only say: "I do not know." That compasses human knowledge upon the subject of these storms. A few years ago they were only known in an elliptical-shaped region extending from central Iowa to central Illinois, and from the Ohio to a point not far from Clinton, Iowa. Later the ellipse has tilted to the southwest, and extends from near the Gulf of Mexico to Manitoba, while the length of its shorter axis has proportionately increased. It used to be an infallible law that a cyclone never approached or was found near a large body of water, but that at Racine the present season shows that that law is no longer obeyed.

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