

THE OMAHA BEE

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor. A. H. Pritch, Manager Daily Creation, P. O. Box 436 Omaha, Neb.

Isn't it pretty nearly time for Church Howe to arrive at August?

LITTLE Delaware has been heard from. She has hoisted a presidential lightning rod for Chevalier Bayard.

The outlook for crops in Nebraska was never better, and if nothing disastrous occurs this state will have a corn and cattle boom.

Now that Tilden has positively declined, the democrats are beginning to kick him for having put off his declination to the very last moment.

LINCOLN makes great pretensions. It has a "Press Club." We don't see how Lincoln has got along so far without such an important organization.

Now that John Kelly has heard from Dr. Miller he will flee unto the woods, John is considerable of a flea anyhow. Now you see him, and now you don't.

AFTER the Saratoga convention adjourns, Roswell P. Flower will have no further use for his money. Meantime he will continue to bleed.

SEVERAL high positions are now going begging. No one is willing to serve as minister plenipotentiary to the empire of Russia, because usage accords to the next president the privilege of making a change in his ambassadors.

If Mr. Tilden had been nominated at Chicago there would have been a grand upheaval, &c.—Omaha Herald.

A sort of political sea-sickness, as it were, that would reach from Omaha to Oregon.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat thinks that President Blaine would be willing to send ex-President Arthur as minister to England. This must be a mistake. We thought Mr. Blaine was expected to appoint O'Donovan-Rossa.

If Mr. Thurston will confine his efforts in behalf of Mayor Chase to the court room, we will have another word to say. But if he proposes to extend his efforts to log-rolling in the council chamber, we shall have a great deal to say.

THE WIDOW BUTLER thinks that Blaine and Logan are a very strong team, but the Widow Butler feels confident that she could get away with them if she only had a fair chance at Chicago. All that she lacks is just one more presidential nomination.

BEFORE Mr. Thurston appears in his heroic role of a plumed knight in defense of Champion S. Chase he better ask Andrew J. Poppleton what Champion S. Chase desired to know of him concerning the legality of allowing certain of his friends (contractors of public works) to pay the back taxes on the mayor's property.

By the way, the grand jury ought to investigate the recent prize fights. It should not be forgotten that the officers of the law although aware that it was going to take place, did nothing to prevent it. It should also be remembered that the shooting affray on the return trip of the excursion train occurred within the limits of Douglas county.

RELIGION will figure prominently in the present campaign. Blaine's religion having been called into question it has been pretty well settled that he is a Congregationalist. Of course it wouldn't do for Logan to belong to the same church, under the circumstances, and he is therefore credited with being a Methodist. We ought to hear from the Widow Butler next. We venture to say that he will join all the churches between now and November, and finally land in the lap of Job Ingersoll.

THE OMAHA BEE attacks the board of regents for employing "professors" of modern languages, elocution, etc., at beggarly salaries, to-wit: \$600, \$800 and \$900 per annum. These teachers are not, however, elected as "professors," or known as such, and they are not, either in law or in practice, "members of the faculty," as the Bee terms them. They are "tutors," and the pay is about the average paid in other institutions for young teachers employed to assist in the various departments under the direction of the regular professors. The Bee displays a singular ignorance of university affairs in making such charges against the regents.—Lincoln Journal.

We stand corrected as far as employment as "members of the faculty" and "professors" is concerned. Yet we venture to assert that these persons call themselves "professors," and "members of the faculty" all the same. If these "tutors" are competent persons we still maintain that they should be paid better salaries.

NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITIES

Northwestern Nebraska is being very rapidly settled up. The settler, are all well-to-do and intelligent people. The growth and development of northeastern Nebraska during the last two or three years have been wonderful, and it is fast becoming one of the richest agricultural sections in this part of the west. The trade of that part of Nebraska goes to Sioux City, in Iowa, instead of to Omaha, where it properly belongs; and if our business men would make any effort to capture it they would easily succeed. One of the first things to do is to build a railroad from Omaha to a point in Cedar county on the Missouri river, opposite Yankton, in Dakota. This road would control the trade not only of northeastern Nebraska, but also of southwestern Dakota, which is a wealthy and productive agricultural region. Such a railroad to go outside the limits of a diocese in selecting its bishop. Minnesota has recently supplied one in the person of the much-beloved Dr. Knickerbocker, whom she gave to Indiana. It is more than possible that she will soon be called upon to add another to the list.

PREJUDICING THE JURY. The Republican would emphatically deprecate any action, whether from the pulpit or the press, that has a tendency to prejudice the cause of Mayor Chase and Marshal Guthrie before the grand jury to be called to act on the indictment found against these officials. It is presumed that as the grand jury has done its entire duty in the premises, the district court will be equally able to review the evidence and render a verdict in accordance with the facts. No outside pressure is necessary and any display of it will not only be in bad taste, but dishonorable and disgraceful.—Republican.

No pressure from the press or pulpit should have any influence upon the jury that is to try these officers. It is presumable that the jury will be made up, as most of our juries are, of intelligent men who do not go to church and who do not read a newspaper. At all events the attorneys of the defendants will see to it that no man is allowed on the jury who is biased by anything that he may have heard or read. Mayor Chase himself has publicly declared time and again that the voice of the press is the opinion of only one man, and certainly the voice of the pulpit, no matter how inspired, is the opinion of only one man. But in all seriousness let us ask why would it be dishonorable or disgraceful for the pastor of any church to preach a sermon from real life in the interest of public morals? The apostles directed themselves to the correction of the evil ways of the people of their day. Why should not ministers of the gospel do so now, even at the risk of arousing among their hearers a resentment against public officials who fail to do their duty in the suppression of vice and crime? It is not simply the duty of the pulpit to teach the doctrine of the gospel, but it is its sacred duty to apply its precepts to every day life.

No intelligent person will for one moment question the right and propriety of free and full discussion of the conduct of public officials by the press, after as well as before indictment by the grand jury. There are questions involved in the misconduct and dishonesty of executive officers that go way beyond their mere punishment by the criminal courts. The very first and the most vital question is whether such officers, although not yet convicted, shall be continued at the head of the city government? One of the essential elements of good government is the proper respect of subordinates for the magistrate. The mayor, in his capacity as chief executive, has the right to exact obedience from all subordinate officers, but what sort of obedience can officers yield to a man whom they cannot respect, and whose intemperate habits unfit him entirely to conduct the affairs of the public? It is absolutely necessary that the mayor and marshal shall be convicted of a penitentiary offense before they are deposed? The fact that they have utterly failed to do their duty, and that the mayor has brought scandal upon the city, justifies the press, and, for that matter, the pulpit, in urging upon the council prompt and decisive action. There is altogether too much sympathy expressed for these indicted officials. It is preannounced that the present grand jury, composed of some of our best business men, would have indicted the mayor and marshal without substantial proof of their criminal conduct?

The Fitz John Porter bill, having passed both branches of congress, is now in the hands of the president. The bill restores Porter to the rank which he held when he was cashiered, but without any back pay. President Arthur will in all probability sign the bill at once, as he has already committed himself when he remitted the disfranchising penalty of the court-martial sentence a year ago. The only ground upon which the president could justify the remittance of any part of the sentence was that Porter was unjustly convicted, and if this conceded it is the duty of the president to restore him and retire as provided for by that of congress. It has been the one object of Fitz John Porter's life to establish the fact that he was unjustly convicted, owing to the excitement of the times and strong prejudices which he was unable to overcome. Had Fitz John Porter been a guilty man it does not seem reasonable that he would have kept up his struggle for over twenty years to convince the people and their representatives that he was a wronged man. All that he has sought to obtain was the restoration of his honor—the removal of the brand of cowardly traitor—and he is to be congratulated upon the outcome.

Mr. JOHN M. THURSTON has volunteered to defend Mayor Chase in his forthcoming trial for bribery. Mr. Thurston's alleged reason for entering the lists as a volunteer in defense of the may

field of his present and most acceptable labor. The position of bishop in the Protestant Episcopal church is one of onerous labor, requiring for its satisfaction a peculiar kind of talent. The head of a diocese and member of the highest official body known to the church is less a pastor than a modern missionary. He must organize, direct, and extend the work of the church in every direction, and perform for all the churches under his care duties similar to those which are expected from such clergymen toward his individual congregation. It is, perhaps, indicative of the tendency of work in Minnesota to develop precisely this ability, that other and even older dioceses look not infrequently toward this field for the material to supply vacancies caused by death in the highest office of the church. With the wise purpose of preventing the embarrassments that might arise from hopes disappointed even though not expressed, as well as to the inspiration to new activity which follows transplantation to a new scene of labor, it is customary to go outside the limits of a diocese in selecting its bishop. Minnesota has recently supplied one in the person of the much-beloved Dr. Knickerbocker, whom she gave to Indiana. It is more than possible that she will soon be called upon to add another to the list.

OMAHA, with her prize-fighters, her crooks, her indicted mayor and marshal, and other sensational features, may be a very wicked place, but she is not much ahead of St. Paul. The Pioneer Press, of last Sunday morning said: "With a prize fight and a base ball game on the programme for to-day, St. Paul is surely progressing as rapidly and far as liberal-minded could wish. It is true that neither will take place, according to current reports, within the city limits; and that the former, whose destined locality remains strangely secret to those who wish with whom knowledge is duty, is set down for a point outside the boundaries of the state."

Like the Omaha bruisers who went out on a special train to Saunders county, the St. Paul pugilists went on an "excursion by rail," and ran out about forty miles. The prize fight, which was for \$250 a side, ended like the Omaha affair, in a foul, but there was no shooting on the home trip, probably because it was Sunday.

Many people will be surprised to learn that the original Ku Klux Klan was originally a pleasure club of less than ten young men who came together occasionally for an evening of harmless fun. In the July Century, Rev. D. L. Wilson, of Pulaski, Tenn., the birth-place of the Klan, will furnish a remarkable contribution to history in an account of its origin, progress and final abandonment after laws against it had been passed by several of the state governments. For obvious reasons no names are given, but the statements made are vouched for as being authentic.

DRUG stores must do a large business in "Jersey lightning" in the state of New Jersey. The city of Camden recently passed an ordinance raising the liquor license from \$95 to \$200 per year, and compelling drug stores to pay the same license as saloons. This is Jersey justice with "a stick in it."

EMILE GAUDIN, member of the French chamber of deputies, who was a strong opponent of the importation of American pork, is dead. This is a warning to all who run against the American hog.

Corn and Hogs. Kansas City Journal. The disposition is growing to believe that hereafter the United States will merit such competition in Europe that the balance of trade in our favor cannot be maintained by our exportations of breadstuffs. It is, however, contended that if, in the future, we are comparatively excluded from the grain markets of Europe, that the civilized world must remain dependent upon us for meat. If our farmers are driven from wheat culture by the absence of a demand for our American wheat in Europe, they will have to change their crop, or take to some industry that will prove remunerative. Making meat is regarded as the coming great industry on the farms of America, and it is clearly the tendency now for the vast ranges over which cattle have grazed unrestrained to be taken up, settled and given over more or less to cultivation.

In regard to this subject of meat making and the money there is in it, we can better illustrate it by referring to a recent article in the New York Exchange Reporter, on "The Cost of Pork Made from Corn." The article in question after alluding to the high price paid for hogs, which current market reports show, says these prices are maintained in spite of the excision of American pork products from France and Germany, and suggests the inquiry why our farmers, but more particularly those who farm on a small or moderate scale, do not raise more corn and hogs, and less of wheat, barley, oats, etc., since it can easily be shown that a corn crop converted into hogs is one of the most profitable crops that has in late years been produced on American soil. Successful farmers have often obtained a pound of pork by feeding from two or three pounds of corn. To obtain the best results, the grain should be ground and the meal steamed. Its nutritive effect and fattening powers are surprisingly increased in this way, and the practice of its efficacy so clearly as to place it beyond doubt. It is, in fact, almost incredible how cheaply pork may be produced with a good breed of hogs, if well fed and well managed.

The Reporter furnishes the following table giving the prices that can be realized for corn at several different prices for pork, and for different ratios of corn to pork in feeding. The measure is rated at \$3.50 for each ton of feed consumed, which is probably less than its real value to the farmer who rightly uses it.

Ratio of corn Price of pork Price realized to pork. per bushel. per bushel. per bushel.

Four pounds produce 5 cents 85.50
ing one pound. . . . 7 cents 1.10
7 cents 1.14
8 cents 1.28

Three pounds produce 4 cents 1.28
ducting one pound. . . 7 cents 1.47
8 cents 1.65

Now hogs in the Kansas City market at present bring from 7 to 6 cents per pound, which according to the foregoing table is equal to \$1.14 to \$1.28 per bushel of corn, whereas corn is selling at 55 to 56 cents per bushel. If four pounds of corn will produce one pound of pork, as it certainly will if the grain is properly prepared, one bushel would produce four and a half pounds of pork, and twenty-five bushels would yield a dressed hog weighing 350 pounds. If the hog brings only 6 cents per pound net, the farmer gets equal to \$1 per bushel net for the corn. These figures and calculations surely show the profit there is in corn when put into hogs.

DILLON POUNDS HIS DESK.

The Drop in Union Pacific Raises a Rumpus.

The President of the Road in Tones of Thunder Denies That It is Going into a Receiver's Hands.

New York Journal, June 18. "When will your troubles end!" asked a prominent Wall street banker yesterday afternoon. "We have had a dozen failures, two or three banks have gone under, the Louisville & Nashville, West Shore and Wash are in an inextricable middle, and today comes the report that the Union Pacific is on the ragged edge of a receivership."

The old gentleman appeared disgusted and disheartened. It was early noticed in the board-room of the Stock Exchange that Union Pacific was being heavily sold. At one time the unplesant rumors regarding the situation of the road led to a stampede and many of the most conservative brokers hastened to unload.

The primary cause of the trouble was an unofficial report showing a decrease in the net earnings of the road for April to have been \$333,000. The bearish feeling on the stock was increased by a report that the expert book-keepers sent by the Government to examine the accounts of the road had made a bad report. It was said that the report of the Government examiners showed that the net earnings for the first quarter had decreased \$1,600,000, and that the surplus of \$20,000,000, heretofore considered sacred for the sinking fund, had been invested in the company's securities for the sole purpose of sustaining the stock and securing the company.

When this rumor became known there was a pell-mell rush on the Exchange to sell the securities of the road and in a few minutes the stock was depressed 22 per cent. All was confusion and many believed that, despite the road's well known prestige, it was eventually to go the way of all the earth to find a resting place in the receiver's hands.

To learn the true inwardness of the company's affairs, and to refute if possible the dubious rumors afloat, a Journal reporter visited President Dillon at his office in the Western Union building. As a rule Mr. Dillon is not a pleasant gentleman to interview. He is short and sharp in his answers, quick and nervous in his manner, and decidedly averse to speaking of the affairs of his company. Yesterday while apparently disturbed over many of the reports circulated, he was almost urbane and even approached the genial.

"Why, my dear sir," he said, the story that we have used the \$20,000,000 in the sinking fund for the purpose of supporting the securities of our company is absolutely false."

Mr. Dillon resumed his chair, and the reporter, quaking in his shoes at the ebullition of temper shown by Mr. Dillon, mildly ventured to ask: "It is true that the government accountants appointed to examine the road's affairs have completed their labors and found the company in a much worse condition than had been expected?"

"Put that down as another falsehood," said Mr. Dillon. "Let us show you the dispatch I have just sent to Mr. MacFarland, the treasurer of the road in Boston," and he handed the reporter the following: "The government accountants have learned nothing beyond what has already been speaking of to the public except the results in detail."

"What are those details, Mr. Dillon?" "I do not care to explain them just now," replied Mr. Dillon.

"How about the report that there is a decline in the net earnings of the first quarter of \$1,500,000, and that the road cannot meet its quarterly dividend of 13-4 per cent due July 1?"

Mr. Dillon appeared a little disturbed at this question but quickly recovering, said: "In reference to that subject I have only to say that a meeting of the directors have been called for the 18th instant. They will consider the matter?"

"Is it true that on the application of the government the road will go into a receiver's hands?"

"No sir!" thundered the king pin of the Union Pacific. "I would to any emphatically that all disputes between ourselves and the government will be adjudicated upon in a few months."

It was becoming rather lively for the Journal reporter, and bidding Mr. Dillon a hasty good afternoon he quickly departed.

From another source it was learned that if the road had proposed to pay its July dividend the books of the company should have been closed several days ago. It is also said that Mr. Tilden and Jay Gould have reduced their holdings of the company's stock very materially during the last two months.

They knew no North, nor South, nor East, nor West. On Tuesday, (always Tuesday,) May 13th, 1884, as is usual, the veterans Gen's G. T. Veazey, of La., and J. M. Early, of Va., met at the 18th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. At noon they began the labor of distributing wealth promiscuously and laid out right and left, North, South, East and West. Ticket No. 10,842 drew the First Capital Prize of \$75,000. It was sold in fifth, at \$1 each—one went to great Doney, 33 Jackson St., Memphis, Tenn.; another to Isaac Haines, an engineer on the M. & C. R. L., collected through Messrs. W. H. Hixon & Co., Huntsville, Ala. The Second Capital of \$25,000 drawn by 25,755, sold in fifth—one to H. C. Drickle, Lancaster, Ohio; another to Alexander King, Waverly, Ky. The Third Capital, \$10,000 drawn by 64,012, sold in fifth—one to T. S. Ashby, Sherman, Grant Co., Ky. The other Capital Prizes scattered everywhere. And these famous wagers will do it all over again on Tuesday, June 19th, and any one can learn all about it by inquiring of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

No More Frontier. Written by Bill Nye. The system of building railroads into the wilderness, and then allowing the wilderness to develop afterward, has knocked the essential joy out of the life of the pioneer. At one time the hardy hewer of wood and drawer of water gave his life willingly that his son might ride in the "varnished cars." Now the Pullman palace car takes the New Yorker to the threshold of the sea or to the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions.

An old-timer once said to me: "I've about decided, Bill, that the west is a matter of history. When we cooked our grub over a sage brush fire we could eat fat and light Indians, but now we bill

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COMBINATION

our digesters with the cold pizen and pewter of the canned peach; we go to a big tavern and stick a towel under our chin, and eat pie with a fork, and heat up our carlises with antichrist coal, and what do we amount to? Nuthin! I used to chase Indians all day, and eat raw salt pork at night, bekuz I dasset build a fire, and still I felt better than I do now with a wad of tin-can solder in my weather-beaten breast.

"No, we don't have the fun we used to. We have more warrens and selatias and one bloomin' thing and another of that kind, but we don't get one snort of pure air and appetite in a year. They're bringin' in the blamed telephones now, and malaria and ague, old alledge and fun might as well skip out. There ain't no frontier any more. All we've got left is the old trantler joes and rheumatism of '40."

Spring Humors. A SPRING MEDICINE, Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, no other so-called blood purifier or aperient compound is so famous, so well compared with the Cuticura Remedy. It combines four great properties in one medicine, acting at once upon the blood, the skin, the bowels, and the liver. For those who wake with Sick Headache, Furred Tongue, Biliousness, Dizziness, Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, Piles, High Colored Urine, Itchy Scall, and other ailments, Cuticura Remedy, and other constant conditions requiring a speedy, gentle and safe, efficient and diuretic, nothing in medicine can possibly equal it.

The Heritage of Woe. MISERY, shame and agony, often bequeathed as a sole legacy to children by parents in a neglected child. To cleanse the blood of this hereditary poison, and thus remove the most prolific cause of many ailments, to treat the skin eruptions, Itchy Sores, itching Tortures, Humiliating Eruptions and itchy Sores caused by it, to purify and beautify the skin, and restore the hair so that no trace of disease remain, Cuticura Remedy, the new Blood Purifier, diuretic and aperient, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the great Skin Cures and beautifiers, are infallible.

I Had a Rheum. In the most aggravated form for eight years. My kind of rheum, medicine or doctors did me no permanent good. My friends in Malden know how I suffered. When I began the use of Cuticura Remedies my limbs were so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on them without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on crutches. Used the Cuticura Remedies five months, and was completely and permanently cured. References: MRS. S. A. BROWN, Malden, Mass. Any citizen of Malden, Mass.

Copper Colored. I have been afflicted with troublesome skin disease, covering almost completely the upper part of my body, causing my skin to assume a copper-colored hue. It could be rubbed off like dandruff, and at times causing intense itching and most distressing suffering. I have used blood purifiers, pills and other advertised remedies, but experienced no relief until I procured the Cuticura Remedies, which, although coarse and irregularly, cured me, allaying that terrible itching, and restoring my skin to its natural color. I am willing to make an affidavit to the truth of this statement.

Send every where. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Soap, 25 cents. Putras Drogas and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY FOR INFANTILE and Birth Humors, a deliciously purgative Skin Beautifier, sent Twelve Cents and Nursery Sentiment.

NEBRASKA LAND AGENCY. Have for sale 200,000 acres carefully selected lands in Eastern Nebraska, at low price and on easy terms. Improves farms for sale in Douglas, Dodge, Colfax, Platte, Burr, Cummer, Sarpy, Washington, DeWitt, Saunders, and Butler Counties. Terms made in all parts of the State. Money loaned on approved security. Notary Public available in office. Correspondence solicited.

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HO RSES ICARIED. At the St. Mary's Avenue Barn, Wm. BOQUET & CO., Prop's. Horses boarded at \$15.00 per month and delivered SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Corner 17th and St. Mary's Avenue. Give us a call.

H. PHILLIPS, MERCHANT TAILOR. Has one of the largest and best assortments of Spring and Summer Goods, of the latest styles and the most fashionable. All goods guaranteed to be of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Call on or address H. Phillips, 1504 Farnam Street.

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For further particulars, address Fred M. Wood, 125 1/2 Broadway, Lincoln, Nebraska, or Wm. Daily, Peru, Neb.

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