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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS'
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

AND now Indian Commissioner Price says that he did not resign because his office was moved from its old location to another building. He simply does not want to live in Washington any longer.

M. ALLEN STARR, M. D., will have an interesting article in the September *Popular Science Monthly*, on "Where and How We Remember," in which he presents evidence to show that each part of the brain has its own definite work to perform.

SINCE when has the *Herald* become so great a defender of labor unions and labor in general? When the Pittsburg riots were going on it wanted the workingmen crushed out no matter what means were employed. So it was also in the labor troubles in Omaha and everywhere else.

THE absurd rumor that there is a possibility of the Union Pacific and Burlington forming an alliance has again been been started. If such an alliance is formed, it will be like an alliance of water and oil, in which the oil, representing the Burlington, will always be on top.

THE BEE has no disposition to do in justice to Mr. James E. Boyd. He claims that we have overestimated the actual value of his property at $500,000, the fact being, as he says, that it will fal $150,000 short of that amount. Mr. Boyd asserts that he paid one per cent. of the aggregate taxes of 1883. We concede that this is all wrong and an injustice to Mr. Boyd who probably does not own more than one thousandth part of the property of the county. This is the result of the low and unfair assessment, and Mr. Boyd's statements do not controvert the fact that Mr. Doll does not do his duty.

AMONG the articles in the *North American Review* for September, three in particular merit the serious consideration of everyone who studies the tendencies of our government. The leading one is by Bishop J. Lancaster Spaulding, who insists that the only sure "Basis of Popular Goverrment" is morality, not culture of the intellect, nor universal suffrage, nor the development of material resources; and that if the country is to be saved from ruin there must be a return to the uncompromising moral code of of the founders of New England. The policy of "The Exclusion of the Chinese" is advocated by John H. Durst, who presents a striking array of forcible and original arguments againts Mongolian immigration. Four distinguished writers on political economy, namely, David A. Wells, Thomas G. Shearman, J. B. Sargent, and Prof. W. G. Sumner, set forth, from every conceivable point of view, the "Evils of the Tariff System;" and it is announced that in the *Review* for October several writers of no less distinction will exhibit the "Benefits of the Tariff System." The other articles in the current number are "The Demand of the Industrial Spirit," by Charles Dudley Warner; "Inspiration and Infallibility," by Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance; "The Need of Liberal Divorce Laws," by Elizabeth Cady Stanton; and "Our Remote Ancestry," by Prof. Alexander Winchell.

IN regard to the raise of 20 per cent in the First ward assessment, Judge Lake has given an opinion that evidence must be taken to show that a district is relatively low before it can be legally raised. This may be correct, but it does not controvert the statements of the BEE that Mr. Doll's assessments are not only outrageously low but outrageously unfair in many instances. If the First ward had an assessor who would make a fair and honest assessment there would be no necessity of equalizing that ward with the others. That the First ward, as a whole, is assessed relatively much lower than the other wards, there is no question in the minds of men who have taken pains to look into this matter. The raise of 20 per cent on the whole ward, while it may have been done illegally according to Judge Lake's opinion, would work no injustice to any one. It is simply putting that ward on a level with the others, and merely raises the inequalities that already exist, without disturbing their relative positions. To remedy the inequalities of individual assessments in that ward, whether the assessment is raised or reduced, will require the election of a man as assessor who will do his work thoroughly and honestly, treating all men alike. Will Judge Lake please tell us who is to pass upon the sufficiency of the evidence, which is required according to his opinion, before a district assessment can be raised if it is relatively too low?

BOGUS UNIONISM.

Now that the interest in the controversy between the so-called printers' union and this paper has been revived by the attempt to burn down this office, it is timely to review the inconsistency and flagrant violations of union rules and principles by these typographers. One of the fundamental rules of every mechanic's union is that only members of the union are permitted to work side by side in any establishment or under any employer. This is true of the bricklayers, the plasterers, tailors, moulders, and other craftsmen. Another rule is that only a certain number of apprentices are allowed in each concern employing union mechanics, and only skilled mechanics are allowed, after a full period of apprenticeship, as master workmen. Every union has a scale of prices below which no member is allowed to work.

The international typographical union and all the subordinate unions are required to observe these regulations strictly, and only in extraordinary emergencies is a suspension of the rules allowed and that only temporary. Now it is notorious that for a number of years the Omaha typographical union has allowed union and non-union men to work in the same newspaper office side by side. To-day there are union and non-union men in the *Herald* and *Republican* offices, just as there were in THE BEE office before the late strike, and as there are now. Why then do these printers want to discriminate against this office which has been maintained for years nearer to union rules and regulations than any office in this city? It was in this office that the union was re-organized and obtained its strongest foot-hold. THE BEE has never used plates, except during the last strike. It is not using plates now, while all the other dailies have used plates right along, and by submitting to the use of the plates the rules of the union have been violated and abrogated.

Because this paper has supported labor in every vital issue during the past ten years, and because it has given a helping hand to labor on every possible occasion, and supported the workingmen in their political struggles, as well as against the aggression of capital, the printers have imagined that they could impose upon their friends and exact from us what they would not demand from any other office. The printers' scale of prices two years ago was 33 cents per thousand for night work, and 30 cents for day composition. We are now paying 34 cents for night work, and the *Republican* and *Herald* are paying 33 cents. We are paying 31 cents for day work, while the printers only demanded 30. In addition to all this we have reduced the quantity of bourgeois type, to which type objection was raised, and have "fattened" the paper by adding a large quantity of minion type in which our telegraph report is now set, together with a large amount of miscellaneous matter. THE BEE is, without doubt, as "phat" a paper as there is in Omaha, and we believe it to be the fattest. What consistency or decency, therefore, is there in calling our prices "scab" wages when we pay more than the other papers, and furthermore when we do not discriminate against union men? Union men who want to work in this office are allowed to do so, under a permit from the union, and then they are ordered out by the union. Why, if we are paying "scab" wages, does the union allow its members to work here at all? The effect of all these inconsistencies is to thoroughly demoralize and degrade the union, not only among its own respectable members but among all other unions of the different trades. There is not a union office in Omaha, and has not been for years. THE BEE has been the nearest approach to a union office, and is to-day.

The Omaha union is a bastard union, and violates its own regulations. It has no standard scale of prices, and allows its members to accept wages below the lowest scale. It does not restrict apprenticeship, and has admitted to membership boys and men who are utterly incompetent, and who have had only from six months to two years' experience, whereas it is generally supposed that four years experience is required to make a competent printer. The Union pretends to have only respectable and orderly members, but it has admitted tramps, vagrants, drunkards, and all sorts of outlaws. The union pretends that the work of its members is better than that of anybody else, but every "rat" in Omaha would be admitted in ten minutes to the union, if he were willing to join, and thereupon he would immediately become a first class workman. Admission to the union, it seems, makes the competent workmen, and not skill or experience. It does not live up to any international union rules, and allows itself to be run by tramps and a gang of political shysters, like Jason Lewis, who have not a grain of manhood or principle in their composition, but who use printer's ink simply to blackmail candidates and hoodwink other workingmen into the belief that they are defending the rights of labor. They are a sham and a fraud, and should not be countenanced by respectable union men.

THE conduct of the *Herald* and the *Republican* is a disgrace to journalism. We do not believe that Mr. Richardson and Mr. Yost countenance or sympathize with incendiaries, or would given even indirect support to a set of men who have waged this disreputable warfare upon the BEE. We remember that when the *Herald* building took fire the editors and the employes of this paper were promptly on hand to assist in carrying out material, and otherwise assisting. It is true that Mr. Argyle, the foreman of the *Republican*, and Mr. Long, the telegraph editor of that payer rendered material aid to THE BEE during the Sunday morning fire, and we are indebted to them for their valuable assistance. But, on the other hand, we do not appreciate the insinuations and innuendoes of Mr. Jackman, of the *Herald*, and the city editor of that paper, and of Mr. O'Brien, the city editor of the *Republican*. We do not believe that the proprietors of those papers endorse their utterances, nor would have allowed any such statements to appear in their papers had they been aware of the intentions of their employes. O'Brien is a contemptible sneak who has come to this office time and time again to ask us to help him carry out certain schemes to work up a reputation for him as a detective, but when a gang of guttersnipes, who pretend to represent unionism, are arraigned by the BEE he rushes to their defense and stabs us in the back. That's the kind of a cowardly sneak he is. His course is a disgrace to reputable journalism. In any other city the newspapers would denounce anything of this kind. We do not ask for any sympathy, but we do not appreciate the sneers and abuse of such whipper-snappers as O'Brien and Jackman, who have taken advantage of their positions to stab us.

WAITING FOR THE DEFENSE.

We have supposed the protection of the school lands was a sacred trust, and that public officers would save them from spoilation with the same zeal they would protect a parent's grave. If reports are true the alleged syndicate and the officers consenting are worse than ghouls who rob the graves of the dead. We have been waiting to see the defense of the state board. The facts already stated rendered a defense from them absolutely necessary. The republicans as a party cannot afford to keep quiet. The republican convention should denounce such outrages, and if the charges are true the guilty state officers should be indicted instead of re-nominated.

We cannot consistently denounce the plundering of public lands by grasping railroads, by foreign aristocrats and cattle syndicates, and quietly witness the more villainous robbery of our school lands.

The members of the state board are sworn especially to protect the interests of the people, and are paid for that purpose. Why is it that the fraud in Keith county was exposed by its citizens and brought to light by its press? Is it expected of the private citizen that he shall be a guard and detective to protect the state from the ravages of its sworn defenders?

We are patiently waiting for the defense. It should be made before the assembling of the state convention. Then the convention should act fearlessly, denounce the wrong if there be any, and not reward defaulting or inefficient officers. Unless that is done, the people may hesitate to endorse what the convention does.

Let the present state board justify its conduct or step down and out. The members cannot plead ignorance. That plea will be more than one of guilty. Neither can they hide behind the subterfuge of a national campaign. The national ticket will take care of itself in Nebraska. It requires no sacrifice of state and local issues. Nothing, not even the alleged misconduct of the school board, can prevent a large majority for Blaine and Logan, so that the people of this state have nothing to do but keep their own record clean and punish any attempt to rob the state of any portion of its school lands.

If it is true these lands were appraised at twenty-five cents per acre—and that fact was known as it should be by the state board—and if it is also true that railroads lands were sold at three to five dollars per acre in that county, which fact is known to all the people, certainly the defense or excuse of the board will be watched with great anxiety.

THE Frewens, who own immense herds of cattle in Wyoming and Montana, are still endeavoring to convert those territories into British provinces, by getting the British government to allow cattle from those territories to be shipped to England without quarantine and other restrictions, provided they are sent over the Canadian Pacific railway. Whether the British government will make an exception in favor of the Frewens' proposed route remains to be seen. Perhaps our own government may have a word to say about this matter. The shipment of Montana and Wyoming cattle by the Frewens' proposed route would certainly inflict a heavy loss on American railways and stockyards. It is claimed by the Freivens, who control 250,000 head of cattle, that the transit of American cattle by their route through Canada will net six millions per annum, and that there will be an outlay of half that amount in Canada for fodder, while the stock is in transit. It is not likely that American railway managers and stockyards men will stand idly by and see millions of dollars turned from their accustomed channel. We question whether the Messrs. Frewen will ever be able to carry out their scheme. They cannot expect to obtain privileges that are not accorded to cattle men in other territories, besides Montana and Wyoming.

THE board of education should take immediate steps to fit up rooms for janitors in the several schools that are now neglected. This is essential for the preservation of the property from the depredations of gangs of young hoodlums who crowd the yards and outbuildings every evening. In the Leavenworth street school a large number of windows have been broken and the outbuildings strewn with filth. Gangs of young and grown boys frequent the yard up to a late hour every night playing cards and ball, throwing stones and romping through the basement and upper floors of the building, smoking cigar stumps or pipes. No one interferes with them and a policeman is a stranger to the neighborhood. For the care and protection of this school a janitor is paid about $40 a month and an extra allowance of $10 for rent to live elsewhere, while the work of ruin goes on. The destruction of the buildings by fire is not among the impossibilities and the board should either employ a man to guard the people's property during the evening hours or compel the janitor to do it.

THE probabilities for to-day in Nebraska are: Extreme heat and violent political storms. There are three republican congressional conventions to be held.

The Labor Vote.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The certainty of the candidacy of Gen. Butler brings into prominence an element of politics which has always been powerful, but also always heretofore a hidden force whose mighty strength has been swallowed up, now here, now there, first by one political organization, then by another, according as local interests or personal preferences swayed the individuals composing it, but always carrying victory to the side on which it fought and bringing defeat to its opponents. The term labor vote is, as a general thing, used so indefinitely that it is a matter of no small difficulty to tell exactly what is meant by it. In one sense, every man who earns his living is a laborer, whether he work with his hands or his wits, but the expression is seldom understood to have so broad an acceptation.

As a rule, the labor vote is understood to comprise those who work with their hands in some manufacturing or industrial occupation as the employes of others, but even this definition is not exact, since it would exclude many who labor in their own interest, and yet are as truly engaged in industrial occupations as if they worked in manufactories. The small farmer, for instance, would not, with his understanding of the term, be counted as a laborer, though his condition may be but slightly removed from that of his hired man; nor would the owner of a blacksmith shop, though he himself might be the sole employe. The difficulty is only partially removed when the laborer is understood to be the man who works for wages, since a very large class of persons in this country receive wages and do not consider themselves as laborers, nor are they so regarded by others.

The difficulty of drawing the line therefore is almost insuperable, but if we accept the statements of the tenth census without calling in question the means by which those results were attained, we shall find that there were in 1880 employed as "laborers," the kind of labor not specified, 1,859-223 persons, while employed in industrial manufactures there were 3,837,112, making the laborers of the country number 5.694,335, or about a tenth of the population. The entire voting population, according to the tenth census, was 12,830,340, but the full voting strength has never been called out by any election, the vote in 1880 being 8,891,088, or but two thirds of the entire vote. It will thus be seen that if there be but one voter in every five of the laboring population, the labor vote will amount to one-eighth of the entire popular vote, but the probabilities are that the proportion is much greater; that at least one-half of the laborers are voters. Their political strength is thus enormous, if they only knew it, but heretofore they have been unable to concentrate their force, and it has gone to one or the other of the two leading parties. It is not likely that Gen. Butler will poll any considerable part of the laboring vote outside of certain limited localities, but he is a wonderful organizer, and may develop an unexpected strength among the laboring men, even outside of New York and New Jersey.

In Michigan.

Chicago Herald.

The political situation in Michigan is peculiar. General Garfield's plurality in that state was 53,000 and his majority over both Hancock and Weaver about 20,000. Since then a coalition of democrats and greenbackers has carried the state, electing the governor and several congressmen. The farmers and workingmen generally are not now favorably disposed toward the republican party, with which they have long acted, and there is a very formidable prohibition movement in progress which threatens to cut an important figure in the approaching canvass.

The republican convention just held at Detroit made an effort to harmonize all these conflicting interests, but it was not wholly successful. Mr. Luce, put forward by the farmers as a candidate for Governor, was defeated by General Alger of Detroit, and then Luce was nominated for lieutenant governor. His positive refusal to accept the honor may be accepted as an indication that he is not entirely satisfied, and it is probable that the great interests which presented his name will not be particularly enthusiastic in support of the man who defeated him. An unmistakable bid for the suffrages of the prohibitionists is contained in the platform, one plank of which advocates the submission of the question of temperance reform to a popular vote. While this does not commit the party to that issue, and is, in fact, only a convenient way of dodging an important question in a year when it is liable to make trouble, it is presumed that it will be satisfactory to most prohibitionists.

If Farmer Luce had consented to stand as a candidate for lieutenant-governor the republicans of Michigan might have reason to congratulate themselves on their diplomacy. As it is, the alienation of the farmers, Greenbackers and workingmen has probably been brought about and only the prohibitionists have been placated. Whether the first step toward prohibition will attract more voters to the party than it repels, remains to be seen.

General Alger does not appear to be a very heavy weight. His speech in the convention accepting the nomination was an amusing piece of fustian. "I would rather," said this doughty warrior, "lead a cavalry charge against an enemy, than face this assemblage." So far as a student of war history may know to the contrary, General Alger, if asked to lead a cavalry charge, might plead that he had a good deal rather be at home making a political speech. He may be a good man, however, notwithstanding this silly affectation. If the democrats, greenbackers and workingmen coalesce, as it is now thought they will, the campaign in Michigan will be an interesting one, with something more than a possibility that Butler and Cleveland may divide the electoral vote between them.

Keith County School Land Frauds.

Blair Republican.

On last Wednesday an injunction was served on the county treasurer and clerk of Keith county, restraining them from issuing leases of the school land in Keith county. This injunction was sued out in behalf of prominent citizens of Western Nebraska, with a view to heading off one of the most stupendous frauds that was ever attempted in the state. The history of the leases as shown by the petition filed in the district court of Keith county, presents a picture of wholesale bribery and corruption rarely witnessed. It is alleged that one Doran, of Omaha, A. G. Kendall, commissioner of public lands, H. C. Bleasdale, county clerk of Keith, and others, conspired fraudulently together to secure to themselves all the school lands in Keith county, over 100,000 acres, at nominal figures, and in defiance of law and justice. In furtherance of this scheme, H. C. Bleasdale appointed three appraisers, who, for a nominal consideration, signed their names in blank to the appraisement, and the values in said appraisment were afterward filled out by Doran or his fellow conspirators. One of these appraisers boasts that he received over $500 for signing his name. No doubt the others were paid in proportion, Bleasdale admits that his share in the transaction was $250 in cash, and several sections of the land. According to the leases these lands have been leased at from 6 to 6½ per cent on a value of 40 to 75 cents per acre, a mere fraction of their real value. Their real value would be from $3 to $5 per acre, and they would be readily taken at that price.—[No. Platte Telegraph, July 21.

There is little doubt that the above allegations concerning our Land Commissioner and his pals, contains a great deal of truth. If the charges can be proven, as above stated, condign punishment should folllw. Such public plunderers are usually so clever in covering up their crimes that though there is a moral certainty of their guilt, it is impossible to secure conviction. Not only this, but by the help of political confederates, they are whitewashed and continued in office to steal again the first opportunity.

We have a solid and influential ring of such thieves in Nebraska, and its ramification extends into every county, and some claim even Gov. Dawes is implicated. For the good of our state and the republican party which they disgrace, they ought to be repudiated at our coming conventions.—If not, by the voters at the polls.

A Monopolist's Candidate.

Des Moines Leader.

It is developed in the Fifth congressional district that "Tama Jim" Willson was defeated for re-nomination by agents and interested parties evidently working for the Washburn and Moen barbed wire monopolists. Wilson is interested in the Farmer's Protective Association and has vigorously fought for free wire in Iowa. This is the principal reason why Marshall county revolted against him and made the nomination of Smith, Judge Hubbard's man, possible. Wilson indicated the causes of this opposition in his paper during the canvass as follows:

One of the chief owners of the Marshalltown barb wire factory moved, in in the Marshall county convention that the delegates to the congressional convention do their utmost for Milo P. Smith's nomination. Merritt Greene is opposed to James Wilson because James Wilson is opposed to Merritt Greene's gigantic monopoly and has fought it without fear or favor. Every railroad man is opposed to Wilson. They know his influence in the halls of legislation, hence their opposition. Barb wire men hate him because he was one of the men that aided in breaking up their nefarious schemes to compel the farmers of Iowa to pay them the or twelve cents for every pound of wire used. Marshalltown barb wire men and railway employes combined manipulated the caucuses and sent a united delegation in opposition to Wilson, and the voters of the county have allowed themselves to be duped to vote for the men who, to say the least, are in the interest of barb wire and railway monopolies.

While the eulogy paid to Mr. Wilson takes on a rather roseate hue it is needless to deny that the main point is correctly sized up. Washburn & Moen have played many deep games in Iowa. Some have won and some have failed. We do not believe that this corporation can come into Iowa and dictate the choice of congresman in any of the districts.

WESTERN NEWS.

DAKOTA.

Farms in Brown county sell for $10.00 an acre.

The total valuation of Edmunds county is $386,190.56.

It is estimated that Hand county has nearly 10,000 population.

The bean crop of Buffalo county is estimated at 14,000 bushels.

Eighty bushels of strawberries were grown this year on the grounds of the Sioux Falls nursery.

A first-class tow-mill has been located at Flandreau, and will be in operation in time to utilize this season's straw crop.

Wild mustard is causing a good deal of annoyance to the Morton county farmers. It grows very rank and interferes with the growth of the crops.

The managers of the Sioux Falls fair, are trying to arrange a five-mile race to be rode by women on the last day of the fair, for a purse of $25.

WYOMING.

The orders for cars for the shipment of stock are pouring into the railroad offices lively.

The announcement that the Union Pacific granted the demands of the strikers caused much jubilation and a torch light procession in Cheyenne.

Fred E. Goodrich, a gay and festive society man of Cheyenne has got himself into a hot box by "raising the wind" with bogus checks. A number of acquaintances are now prancing about for his scalp.

Chas W. Mason, a desperate tramp who was put off a train between North Platte and Cheyenne, emptied his revolver at Conductor Allen. The bullets missed their mark and Mason was jailed at Cheyenne.

The big ditch of the Wyoming development company is now twenty miles long and runs from the Sabille creek due east. Two hundred men are at work on it. It will be used principally for irrigation.

The authorities of Fort Russell have been notified that the appropriation of $100,000 for repairing and rebuilding the fort is now available. There is some talk of moving the fort to Camp Carlin and avoid many inconveniences which the present site of the fort cause, owing to the distance from the railroad.

COLORADO.

The directory man places the population of Leadville at 12,000—a falling off of 2,000 in the past year.

The members of Veteran post No. 42 of the G. A. R., of Denver, held an indignation meeting recently and vigorously denounced the politicians of the state for neglecting them in the distribution of offices.

The citizens of North Denver are raising the wherewith to build a $30,000 viaduct across 18th street.

The Colorado Coal & Iron company is opening up the Crested Butte mine about a quarter of a mile from the place where the disaster occurred a few months ago, in which so many miners lost their lives. The company is simply opening up the old vein in a new place.

The coal miners of the Canon City Coal company at Rockville are still on a strike which they inaugurated about four weeks ago. The number of men out of employment in these mines is about 200. This strike was caused by the company reducing the tonage from $1.25 to $1.10, and the miners refused to accept the 15 cents reduction.

Look to Your Congressman.

Catskill (N. Y.) Mail.

If you want to vote directly for the interests of the nation have a care who is sent to represent your district and state in congress. It is here that public measures originate and are fostered until they are put out as the law of the land as good or evil to the people. If your representatives at Washington are good men determined to act for the welfare of the people, then prosperity and peace will be the people's. If your representatives are selfish or bad men, lookin only to their own interests and those of certain classes of citizens then the masses will suffer injury. Do not let the pomp and glitter of a presidential election continue to draw you away from the vast importance of having good men in congress.

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10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11.	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
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16.	Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues	.50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
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