THE OMAHA BEE

Omaha Office, No. 916 Farnam St.
Council Bluffs Office, No 7 Pearl St. Street, Near Broadway.
New York Office, Room 65 Tribune Building.

Published every morning, except Sunday' The only Monday morning daily.

TERMS BY MAIL.

One Year.....$10.00 | Three Months $3.00
Six Months..... 5.00 | One Month..... 1.00
Per Week, 25 Cents.

THE WEEKLY BEE, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TERMS POSTPAID.

One Year.....$2.00 | Three Months.....$ 50
Six Months..... 1.00 | One Month..... 20

American News Company, Sole Agents, Newsdealers in the United States.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All Communications relating to News and Editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, Checks and Postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, P. O. Box, 488 Omaha, Neb.

THE railroads of Nebraska are out of politics. They are willing to trust the conduct of the campaign to Caspar E. Yost, Captain Phillips and John M. Thurston.

IF the men nominated on the state republican ticket were called on to meet the people and stump the state, the campaign would be a very sleepy affair, and they would stand a very slim chance of election.

THERE is no doubt that Mr. H. H. Shedd is a great improvement on the retiring Agee. He is an excellent presiding officer, and while not a man of positive convictions or pronounced views on the vital issues of the day, more especially the aggression of corporate monopolies, he is disposed to be fair in his rulings, and is always courteous.

THE democrats are making a vigorous effort to capture the state of Maine. The republican managers say they have positive evidence that the democrats have sent $55,000 to that state to be put where it will do the most good, and that more money will be provided if necessary. Maine will certainly prove a rich field for the professional ward politician this year.

SOME people never know when they are well treated. Of that class the stool pigeon of the Union Pacific, who ostensibly conducts the *Republican*, is a conspicuous example. His villainous defense of tramp incendiaries invites pitiless castigation which we propose to administer to him and his associates just as soon as we can conveniently refresh our memory concerning a few matters, which his unprovoked assault has stirred up.

UNDER the civil service rules sixty-five persons were recently appointed special examiners in the pension office. They were selected from a list of about three hundred persons certified by the civil service commissioners as having passed the necessary examinations to qualify them for the positions. The appointment of these examiners has been very fairly made among the different states. From New York there are seven appointees, from Pennsylvania six, and from Illinois six. Ohio and Indiana have four each, and Maine, Michigan and Massachusetts are each credited with three. New Jersey Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Iowa have two each. No other state is credited with more than one appointment, and more than one-half of the examiners just appointed are veterans of the war of the rebellion. The duty of a special examiner is to make a personal examination of claims for pensions coming from the district to which he is assigned, and for this service he receives a salary of $1,600 a year, and $3 a day for living expenses, his transportation being paid by the government.

THE front door-bell is in a great measure a nuisance simply because it is rung at all hours of the day by persons who take advantage of its exposed position to gain admission to a residence where they are not wanted, and to which they would not be admitted if their business could be learned in advance. We refer to book agents, canvassers for all sorts of patent inventions, and peddlers generally. These agents tramp from house to house, walk up to the front door, ring the bell, and when the servant opens the door they inquire for the lady of the house, or frequently call for her by name, having learned it at the residence which they have just left. The lady, whose baby is awakened into crying by the sharp ring of the door-bell, goes to the door only to find some impudent canvasser who wants to sell her a book, or "some article that no household can get along without." She slams the door, and returns to her duties, only to go through the same programme again and again. The bell-ringing nuisance by tramping agents has been suppressed in some cities, and it ought to be in Omaha. The grand jury of Philadelphia has seriously considered the matter, and has made the following recommendation:

There is another evil which we respectively suggest should be speedily remedied. Men are properly licensed to sell truck and articles of common use on the street. They cry their wares with a stentorian voice, that can be heard in every part of every house which they pass. We think that this is abundantly sufficient. But, to add to this, a habit of ringing every door bell is an outrage. No one within can tell who may be at the door, and from the most distant part of the house, under the most trying circumstances, again and again in every hour of the day, the bell must be answered at the call of some huckster or peddler. We respectfully present this case as an outrage, and beg that stringent regulations be adopted for its suppression in the interest of overburdened wives and domestics.

A GALLANT GENERAL IN WANT.

The fact having become known that Major-General John Benton is in a penniless condition and actually suffering for the necessaries of life, a fund is to be raised for his relief. A committee, consisting of Generals Hancock, Terrell, Porter and McClellan, has been appointed to take charge of the subscriptions and see that General Benton is properly cared for. The story of his career reads more like a romance than a stern reality, and will no doubt excite a deep sympathy among every class of people, and particularly among the union officers and soldiers. General Benton has a brilliant record, and rendered gallant service to his country. He was educated at West Point, and the opening of the war found him engaged in literary pursuits at Nashville, Tennessee, where he had married into a wealthy family, whose sympathies were entirely with the south. Notwithstanding his family ties, Benton remained loyal to his country and joined the Union army. Thereupon his southern wife deserted him, taking with her his children. This desertion nearly broke his heart, and made him desperate and reckless of all danger in the campaigns in which he participated. He was always at the front courting death, as if anxious to end his unhappy life gloriously on the battle field. He won a brigadier's star at Murfreesboro, and added the double star of a major-general at Chattanooga. It was at Chattanooga that he had some personal difficulty with General Grant, his superior, as he allowed his temper to get the better of him. General Benton next campaigned with Sherman on his march to the sea, and captured Charleston with an advance body of troops. At Charleston he again quarrelled with his superior, General Sherman, who caused him to be court-martialed. Although not convicted, he resigned, and going abroad he took an active part in the Russo-Turkish war, in which he fought on the side of the Turks, in command of a division. After the fall of Plevna he came into disfavor, and had a narrow escape from being strangled because he was the friend of Mehemit Ali. He finally returned to the United States, broken down in health and spirits, and attempted to earn a living by his pen. He is now an old man and has but a few years more to live. That the remainder of his life should at least be made comfortable is eminently proper, and the money contributed for this purpose, will be a deserved tribute to a brave and loyal soldier. Gen. Benton is undoubtedly a man of great pride, and it was probably on this account that he has concealed his needy condition until brought to the verge of starvation. Now that his case has been brought to the attention of the public, we would suggest that contributions be taken up at the various soldier's reunions, and that the Nebraska veterans, now in camp at Fremont, make up a handsome purse for the old warrior, whom many no doubt remember.

DEATH OF SENATOR ANTHONY.

The sudden death of Henry B. Anthony removes one of the most distinguished senators of the United States, as well as one of the ablest of the republican leaders. Mr. Anthony was nearly seventy years old, he having been born in 1815, in Coventry; R. I., of Quaker ancestry. He graduated at Brown University in 1833, and in 1838 he became the editor of the Providence *Journal*. As an editor he displayed great ability, and wielded a powerful influence through his paper for over twenty years. In 1847 Mr. Anthony was elected governor of Rhode Island, was reelected in 1850, and was urgently called upon to accept the nomination for a third term, which he declined.

Governor Anthony became United States senator in 1859, he having been elected as a union republican to succeed Philip Allen, a democrat. Senator Anthony has ever since retained his seat in the senate, the people of his state returning him at the expiration of each term. For twenty-three years he served as senator, and his present term would not have expired until March, 1889. During his long senatorial career he performed many important duties, and was always regarded as one of the most efficient and popular members of the national legislatue. His record throughout is free from spot or blemish, and his death ends a life that has been of great service to his country and an honor to himself.

IT is estimated that between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 had been made out of the great Chicago pork corner, which has been engineered by Phil. Armour. As usual most of this money has been squeezed from the pockets of speculators outside of Chicago. Of course Mr. Armour is praised for his great shrewdness, and admired for his wonderful financial ability by men who do not understand the methods of the great speculators. The fact is that Phil. Armour is nothing but a gigantic plunderer of the people. He is a gambler in the necessaries of life, and owing to his vast resources he is enabled to manipulate the provision market to suit himself. It is said of him that he either owns or controls all the pork in this country. By his operations, which are called corners, he not only bleeds the small-bore speculators, but robs the people by forcing up the price of food and giving it a fictitious value. The business of cornering provisions as carried on by Armour and other greedy and unscrupulous speculators is not only demoralizing to the country, but it is ruinous to legitimate trade. If we are not mistaken the running of a corner is a violation of the law of Illinois, but we suppose that Armour and his crowd are so rich that they can boldly defy the law.

THE *Republican* prints the boastful and self-glorifying speech of Congressman Laird at the Hastings convention, in which Mr. Laird dwells at great length upon his own gallantry during the war. Mr. Laird's patriotic war record has not been called in question, but it is his record as a railroad attorney and corporation congressman that fails to meet the wants of his constituents. It is the method by which he was nominated and elected two years ago, through the political machinery and corrupting agencies of the railroad for which for years previous he had been political attorney, that makes him objectionable as a representative in congress. It is the repetition of this unrepublican method this year that will induce hundreds, if not thousands, of good and true republicans and loyal soldiers to scratch their ticket in favor of his opponent. When Mr. Laird went to congress he promised to turn over a new leaf with regard to his relations to corporate monopolies. How has he kept his promise? How has he voted in the important issues involving vital reforms? How can he justify his collusion with Knevals in the St. Joe & Denver land grab? How does he propose to justify his connection with the Stinking Water land swindle? We have carefully preserved Mr. Laird's extraordinary letter of vindication of last year, but we are unable to vindicate him on the score of his plea. The second district is republican to the core, but the old soldiers who constitute a majority of Mr. Laird's constitutents do not propose to be again misrepresented because Mr. Laird has fought, bled and died for his country.

THE chief of police of Pittsburg, who ordered the Austro-Hungarian consul to take down the Austrian flag because he regarded it as a violation of the swinging-sign ordinance, has been very properly set down upon by Secretary Frelinghuysen, who has ordered the legal proceedings against the consul uto be dismissed, and that a courteous and fitting explanation be made to him. The communication of Secretary Frelinghuysen is directed to the governor of Pennsylvania, who has sent it to the mayor of Pittsburg. The mayor replies that he will take no action until he consults an attorney. It may be that the mayor of the smoky city proposes to stand by his chief of police, and in this event Mr. Frelinghuysen will probably take it upon himself to apologize to the consul in behalf of the United States. The officials of Pittsburg are certainly acting very discourteously, especially in view of the fact that the consul, under the treaty provisions, has a right to display his flag in the manner that he did. The local laws in such a case as this must give way to national and international laws.

NINTH street is well paved with Colorado sandstone, but it remains to be seen how long this material will endure the wear and tear. It is a fact that sandstone blocks cannot be tamped down like granite. A heavy blow splits and crumbles the rock, and therefore makes it unfit for paving purposes. We say this from no desire to discourage the use of Colorado sandstone in Omaha for building material or for any other purpose for which it is suitable. This paving question is a matter of public concern, and should be treated from that standpoint. Where the majority of the property holders are in favor of sandstone, the council cannot do otherwise than comply with their wishes. But where no preference is absolutely expressed the council and board of public works are in duty bound to regard the interest of the tax-payers rather than that of the railroad that wants to earn tolls for hauling stone from Colorado to Omaha.

THE idea that a fusion between the democrats and greenbackers of Iowa will make Iowaa doubtful state is absurd on its face. Iowa since 1868 has never given less than 50,000 republican majority in a presidential campaign. In 1872 it was 58,149; in 1876 it was 50,171; and in 1880 Garfield's plurality was 78 059. Last year, notwithstanding the fact that the prohibition fight had unsettled the parties in Iowa, Governor Sherman was elected by a plurality of 25,089. One might as well expect Missouri to go republican as to think that Iowa will go democratic in a presidential year.

BEN BUTLER has a "bar'l," and the question that troubles him most is whether he will tap it. He had a conference with the greenback state central committee of Michigan on Monday, and the committee was to decide whether he should put $10,000 into the campaign in that state or not. As nothing further has been heard concerning the matter, it is very likely that the committee decided not to call on Butler for the $10,000, the decision no doubt being rendered at Ben's request. He knows well enough that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

MR. FRANK RANSOM can afford to be counted out in republican state conventions but the republican party, which makes a "free ballot and an honest count" its battle cry, has for the second time within two years invited disaster for its state ticket by countenancing trickery and dishonesty in the nomination of its candidates.

NEBRASKA is still without an Episcopal bishop, Dr. Potter having declined the honor. This makes the third attempt to fill the place. It is suggested to the Episcopal council that before it holds another election it should appoint a committee to find some man who will accept the high office.

THE democrats of the first congressional district have called their convention at Omaha on the 11th of September. It remains to be seen whether the convention will have brains enough to nominate a man who can successfully cope with Mr. Weaver.

THE Omaha *Republican* is congratulated upon its enlarged and improved appearance. The daily *Republican* is now metropolitan in its dimensions, and with its elegant new dress affords a striking proof of the enterprise and good taste of the publishers.

THE Farnam street pavement is now completed, and the street sprinklers ought to lay the dust on that thoroughfare. The merchants are waiting for the sprinkling contractors to come round with their subscription paper.

THE *Herald* calls special attention to an excellent history of Grover Cleveland. We wonder if that excellent history contains any reference to Maria Halpin? A history of Grover Cleveland cannot be complete without some reference to the Widow Halpin.

POLITICAL POPCORN.

Was there ever such a campaign seen before.

Just at this time both parties would be devoutly grateful for donations.

From his long-continued silence we begin to fear that Chauncey B. Filley has fallen in the sewer.

By the way, a fusion between Tammany and the democratic party would seem to be the first scheme in order.

Hendricks has one consolation, at least. He knows he left enough ink in the bottle for a hundred letters of acceptance.

Hendricks is not as enthusiastic over his position on the ticket as his friends would like him to be. It is not pleasant for a first-class musician to play second fiddle.

Pomeroy, who, it should be explained, is one of the candidates for president, is, says the Philadelphia Press, going to simplify the campaign by withdrawing in favor of St. John.

Jay Gould tells a reporter that he shall not make up his mind whom he shall vote for until he sees St. John's letter of acceptance. Mr. Gould will probably support Mr. St. John. Gould inclines to watered stocks.

During the past week a veteran union soldier in Jersey City blew a rebel bullet from his nose. We can now expect to see in the Atlanta Constitution and other southern fire-eaters editorials on "An Insult to the South."

Private Dalzell sent a campaign poem and $5 to the national republican committee in New York, and subsequently received a letter from Chairman Jones, thanking him for the $5. Private Dalzell is bitterly contemplating voting the democratic ticket.

Cleveland shrank from the task of explaining the Democratic tariff plank. Like the man who had the Lord's prayer printed on a piece of cardboard he points to the plank and says "them's my sentiments."—[Bay City Tribune.

Amid the sizzle and gurgle and sputter of fusion and fusionists it is consoling to hear the still, small voice of R. G. Horr raised above all the commotion like the permeating shriek of a clarionet in a full brass band, assuring his fellow countrymen that Michigan will stick to Blaine and Logan like a sheet of fly paper to the rear elevation of the family cat.

This year will be marked in history as the year of "kickers." The kickers are running the campaign. First they kicked against Arthur. Then they kicked against Blaine. Then Cleveland was nominated and the kickers appeared on the democratic side and kicked against him. Then Butler arose and he kicked against all other kickers. Now, one, two, three! All kick!

WESTERN NEWS.

DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls has twenty one saloons.

Work has been commenced on a city hall at Vermillion.

Seven tin mine claims, in the Black Hills, were recently sold to eastern parties for $21,000.

The penitentiary building at Bismarck has just been completed, and in a few days will be ready for business.

An artesian well is to be sunk at Fort Randall as soon as the contract can be made with responsible well borers.

The corner stone of the new Episcopal college at Sioux Falls will be laid September 11, with appropriate ceremonies.

The assessment roll of Davison county, of which Mitchell is the metropolis, reaches the very respectable figures of $1,049,675.25.

The barracks at Fort Sully are to be rebuilt, and large quantities of material are now being shipped there by boat from Pierre.

Yankton parties are thinking of putting in works for reducing flax straw, by a new process, into pulp for the manufacture of paper.

The supreme court will meet at Yankton on the 20th of September to promulgate written opinions of the cases decided at the last term.

Peter Goodman is the largest farmer in Ransom county. He had 1,500 acres of crop in this year, one field of oats goes over 100 bushels to the acre.

The Northern Pacific company will henceforth sell its agricultural lands in quantities not exceeding 320 acres, on ten year's time, to parties who agree to become actual settlers within one year from date of purchase.

WYOMING.

The hay crop of Wyoming this season will be immense—far greater than ever cut before.

General Sheridan is expected at Cheyenne on the 5th, and preparations are being made to give him a reception.

Another big irrigating ditch has been planned in Laramie county. This canal, when completed, will water over 30,000 acres of land, all within twenty-five miles of Laramie city.

There is considerable assessment and development work going on in the Ferris mining district, a smelter being talked of, which it is said will without doubt be erected there early in the spring. The rich galena and copper ore of this camp all improve as depth is reached in the shafts now being sunk.

Rawlins is putting on metropolitan airs in many ways. A prominent livery man was arrested recently the charge being cruelty to animals, and was for whipping a balky horse. The court, after inquiring into the matter assessed the damages at $37 50, including fine and costs.

The Albany County Land and Cattle company has completed the purchase of a large tract of land from the Union Pacific company. The land purchased is at present occupied mostly by stockholders of the company under lease. Actual settlers on any of the lands included in this purchase who have not heretofore acquired a title to their possessions may receive this company on and after September 15th.

Cheyenne has a young boy, the son of respectable parents, who was bitten by a spitz dog two years ago and now at regular intervals suffers from spasms resembling hydrophobia. While in this condition it requires three strong men to hold the boy and prevent him from injuring himself or others. When he recovers from these attacks he has no recollection of what has occurred. The case excites much attention among doctors.

A surveying corps of the Burlington road are working north of Cheyenne. The Leader thinks "the purpose of the Burlington & Missouri in causing a survey is probably to feel for some point which is liable eventually to be reached by the Sioux City & Pacific road, although at this time the intention of the company in surveying north is nothing but a mere matter of conjecture. Time, however, will reveal more about it."

Two miners named Simmons and Mackey had a duel at short range at Running Water last week. While both men were standing in the street and about five paces apart, Mackey pretended to turn his face away from Simmons when the latter suddenly pulled his revolver. Mackey was looking at him, however, and had his pistol out in a flash, and both men shot at the same instant, Mackey's bullet knocking Simmons hat off, cutting a hole through it, and Simmons bullet went through his antagonist's coat under the arm. The first exchange of shots was followed by two more, in which Mackey's hat was pierced twice and his bullets went through Simmon's clothing. Bystanders rushed in and disarmed the men at this juncture.

COLORADO.

The state convention of the democracy will meet at Denver September 24.

One of the attractions of the Denver exposition is the dog show.

The recent strike in the Undine mine in Elk mountain, is reported unusually rich and extensive.

The Catholics of Denver have started a library association and opened up rooms in Tabor block.

The Lillar school building, at Colorado Springs, costing $20,000, has been completed and accepted.

There is a cabbage head at Colorado Springs which measures 165 inches in circumference, and a diameter of four and a half feet.

Arnold, alias Howard, the notorious desperado and cattle thief of Southern Colorado, has been captured and jailed and his gang broken up.

The dairymen of Denver have formed a Union and the price of milk will go up. All the prominent dairymen of the city are members of the union.

A. W. Yates, a brakeman on the Julesburg branch of the Union Pacific, was run over by a train and killed last Tuesday night. His body was found laying across the track the head almost severed from it.

The coal miners of Coloradh and New Mexico have formed a protective union. There are 3,000 in Colorado and 1,000 New Mexico. For some time past some 600 have been on a strike at Coal Creek, Colorado, their employers, the Colorado Coal and Iron company, having attempted to reduce the price of digging coal from one dollar to ninety cents.

A horrible accident occurred on the afternoon of the 24th up Virginia canon about two and one half miles from Idaho Springs which resulted in the killing of one man and seriously if not fatally injuring three more. Five young men from Central City named Harvey Miller, August Doveskey, Joe Vaufer, George Dittle and Mr. Bruner hired a carriage and started up the cannon. The horses ran away and started up the side of a steep bank. The horses set in motion a huge bou der which rolled down and crushed the carriage, killing Vaufer and Dovesky and injuring the others.

The Denver News says the blame for the recent burning of the circus car and the cremation of twelve employees, rests on the circus owners. The managers of the circus were criminally negligent in carrying such a high explosive as gasoline in the same car in which, to save expense, they crowded from sixty to eighty men nightly. Some of the men objected to the gasoline being in the car, knowing its danger, but as circus employees are treated like so many cur dogs, their complaints were never given a second thought. The men were forced to sleep in this car if they got any rest at all. The loss to property is not large. The burned car belonged to the circus company, and the loss will hardly exceed $1,000. The loss to the railway company was only nominal.

IN GENERAL.

The latest strike in the celebrated Old Man mine, in New Mexico, essays $900 to the ton.

The woolen factory at Ashland, Oregon, makes about $75,000 worth of fabrics annually.

The miners of Lake Valley, New Mexico, keep business good there by earning $30,000 per month.

Utah's wool clip for '84 reaches 4,000,000 lbs all of which has been marketed except about 700,000 pounds.

A collection of the products of Boise Valley, Idaho, has been made by the Union Pacific company for exhibition at the Omaha, St. Louis and Boston fairs.

The Salt Lake Tribune says Utah has three mines that are yielding more ore and making less fuss about it than any other three mines in the Union. One of them has never levied an assessment, and has paid about $5,000,000 in dividends.

A kangaroo snake was brought to Hawthorne, Nevada, the other day by a prospector, who captured it in the mountains east of Walker Lake. It is probably the first species ever found outside of Mexico, and even in that country they are very rare. Its peculiarity, from which it derives its name, is that it has a pouch extending along its belly into which the young crawl when alarmed or when they wish to sleep.

POLITICAL.

Ben. Butler's Singular Speech to Pennsylvania Farmers.

WILLIAMS' GROVE, PA., August 29—Gen. Butler arrived at noon and was met by 5,000 people. He was escorted to the Grange headquarters, where he held a short reception. Every available seat near the grand stand was early occupied.

At 2 o'clock Gen. Butler was escorted to the grand stand by a very large number of people, a band of music and a squad of fifty policemen. As he ascended the steps to the platform he was loudly cheered, and a few moments later was introduced by Worthy Master Leonard P. Hone, of the State Grange.

GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Gen. Butler in his speech said:

Usually a speech to farmers commences in telling them how happy they are and how much their lot is to be desired to all others, and how excellent a thing it is to plow in the ground, and to drive cows and to milk them and to make butter and have other people eat it. I am not going to begin my speech in that way. I was a farmer's boy, brought up in my early youth on a farm, not like these, but so rocky that when they sent me after the cows I could jump a mile from stone to stone and never touch the ground I know something of farm life. It is a hard life if well followed. It is a stern life if well followed. The farmer, as a rule does not get rich, but he always has comfortable subsistance, and if he is industrous and frugal he lays up a competence for his children. If he has taught them to work with him and not let them get foolish ideas in their heads, such as that the highest vocation a man can have is to measure off calico with a yard stick behind a counter. Never do that. Stay at home, boys, on the farm. Let me tell you one or two things, and this is politics, only you do not know it. Ninety-nine out of every 100 men that go into the city and go into business do not succeed in a high degree, and more than ninety out of every hundred fail entirely. The successes you hear of. But the failures sink away into obscurity and your sons who are gone into the city find their place at last in the poor house, where history does not deal with them to any considerable extent. And it is as much worse for a girl as you can think. I speak like an old man to young men and women and mothers and fathers. Find a good honest farmer or mechanic in your neighborhood and marry the girl to them and let them be happy parents of fine children again to marry with that class upon which the very foundation of the government rests.

WHY FARMING IS A HARD LIFE.

Now, I say farm life is a hard life. But why is it a hard life? Because you don't get a fair share of the profits on what you produce. Look at the agricultural implements I see here. How much has the power of the farmer been increased by the improved machinery? More than two hundred fold. You can produce two hundred fold as much in the same time. Now, why is not the condition of the farmer two hundred fold better now than it was before the good gifts of God to him in the shape of machinery were given him to make an increased production? He either ought to get 200 hundred times richer, or he ought to work 200 times less than formerly. But he don't. Where has this money gone? Who has got it? [A voice in the crowd: "The monopolist."] Not always the monopolist; but he gets the most of it. The farmer hasn't got it. He has got his land a little better or little worse, but all this great production has gone somewhere. It has not been eaten up. It has not been burned. It has not taken wings and flown away. You see it in these immense fortunes which have been acquired. I am not here to say one word against these men that acquired them. I am here to arraign the laws of the country which allow them so to accumulate the wages of honest labor and honest production. [Applause.] I am here to say that laws and legislators that can be so manipulated as to make the rich richer and the poor poorer ought to be changed. There are fifty billion dollars' worth of property in the country, of which the farmers own more than one-fourth. Well, why have they not got rich? Because, first, their riches don't flow in piles to them. It is a steady stream and then you pay all the taxes substantially. Why do I say that? Why, if we could get all this $50,000,000,000 property taxed, your taxes would be nothing at all. They would be a flea bite. But Mr. Vanderbilt says that under the law he is not taxable at all for any taxable property by your laws, and yet he had at that time $25,000,000 national debt and other securities, and the law would allow him to escape taxation.

A SINGULAR SILENCE.

Do you say a word about these laws? Oh, no! You get up all manner of quarrels over states rights and old matters of any kind that were matters of importance long ago, and one will call himself republican and another democrat and get vexed and angry and make a great row, and are bled every day while you are quarreling, nothing more and nothing less. Why does the farmer pay so much tax? It is because all his property lies where it can be seen and the tax gatherer can't miss it, whereas my bonds, if I have got any, and my stock, and my notes, any my securities lie away in my safe, and the assessor can't find them. The farmer is worse off than the workingman, because he has got something to be taxed that can be seen. The workingman has got his capital, which is his capability of doing a day's work, and this is not taxed. But a farmer having one-fourth of the property in this country pays three-fourths of the taxes.

Gen. Butler then considered the subject of transportation, and said:

"Railroad companies league together and make discriminating rates of freight. And now, without going into this matter at length, let me sketch you one thing. Chicago beef is and has been cheaper in Liverpool, England, than in Boston even when that beef has been through Boston. You say that is very remarkable. Not at all. It is effected by discrimination in rates against the Boston purchaser. I only want to call that one thing to your mind to show you how these great corporation of necessity almost act against the farmer.

THE FAULT OF CORPORATIONS.

A corporation leaves the individual manager entirely relieved from all responsibility. You go to a railroad corporation and complain to its manager. "Oh," says he, "I'd relieve you if I could, but the company have voted so and so, and such is the order." And who is the company? You can't find them. The company has neither conscience nor soul, and the individual is relieved from his responsibility, and that is the worst thing I have against corporations. Corporations are necessary, but what are they? They are agents of the people, created by the law of the people [applause], to be restrained by the people, and they are to act only for the good of the people, and they are allowed to take tolls and fares and freight for the purpose of just and fair remuneration, and if they may do that, and that alone, they become the friend of the workingman, and the friend of the farmer, as means of communication and interchange of freight and passengers. But if they transcend these limits then your legislatures should have full power. It has in theory a constitutional right to restrain them, but now how is it in Pennsylvania? Do you believe honestly there is power enough in any democratic or republican legislature in this state to control the Pennsylvania railroad? There is not a man of you believes this. It has been tried every year, and missed fire every time.

Gen. Butler then addressed himself to his democratic hearer.

"Who has been throwing away his vote," and to his republican hearer. "Who has been doing worse—sustaining the party that has brought about these things?" He said it didn't make a bit of difference which party won, the Pennsylvania railroad controls them always, just as you would if you were the Pennsylvania railroad. Men are pretty much alike in this world. The great party of men are all right. The mass of the people are always right, and they are always intelligent, for everybody knows more than anybody.

Gen. Butler next considered the low prices ruling, and gave his reason therefor as "undercensumption, not overproduction," and believes there is a wide and vital difference. Overproduction is when there's more of anything produced than all the world could consume it they could get it. Underconsumption is when there is more produced than those who want it and can't get it can consume. The trouble is, it is because the means of transportation are so high, it keeps you poor. It is discrimination, and that you want to remedy.

VOTING FOR ONE'S SELF.

Now won't you vote for yourself awhile? We have got to start a new party—a people's party. The people must come up and stand together and renovate the old parties. You can do it, you men, if you will stand together. Now, don't anybody go away and say, "Gen Butler wants us to vote for him." I am not anxious on that subject at all. You can do me no good by your votes. If you should elect me President, however, next November, you would do me greatest possible harm. An old man doesn't want to be driven from pillar to post for four years by a continual scramble for office by all sorts and conditions of men, without power unless you would give me congress, without power to do any good, and only to be annoyed and fretted to death because I could not do anything. I came here not to ask you to throw away your votes. I want you to lay the foundation of a people's party which shall remedy these things.

Gen. Butler was loudly cheered at the close of his address, and was driven to the station and conveyed by special train to Harrisburg, whence he left for New York, where he speaks tomorrow evening.

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Will McDonald, 2542 Dearborn Street, Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Eczema, or Salt rheum, on head face neck, arms and legs for seventeen years not able to move, except hands and knees for one year; not able to help myself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless, permanently cured by the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the grand skin cures) externally.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 28 State street, Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the Cuticura Remedies, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit Mich., suffered untold tortures from a Salt Rheum which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. After the most careful doctoring and a consultation of physicians failed to relieve him, he used the Cuticura Remedies, and was cured, and has remained so to date.

Mr. John Thiel, Wilkesberre, Pa., writes:—I have suffered from Salt Rheum for over eight years, at times, so that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes of Cuticura and four bottles Resolvent, have entirely cured me for this dreadful disease.

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