

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM ST. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65 TRINITY BUILDING.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning daily published in the state. TERMS BY YEAR: One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00.

ADVERTISING: All Business Letters and Remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

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

A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation, Omaha, Nebraska.

The railroad commission is smugling itself at the expense of the people. Let the fares go on.

Now that the commissioners of Douglas county have planned themselves solidly on the civil service platform, the country, the county, and the superintendent of the poor farm are safe.

INSTEAD of wasting their ammunition in pulverizing the rum power through a bootless political campaign, the Nebraska prohibitionists better devote their time and energy to the proper enforcement of the present law.

It is a proposition to put a union depot at the foot of lower Farnam street were to be made, the Republican would raise an awful howl because Rosewater has property interests on the lower end as well as on the upper portion of Farnam street.

"THERE'S no place like home," said Mr. Kelley, who has returned from foreign shores to Richmond, where he will resume the practice of law. Hereafter he will be more guarded when he talks about the paternal ancestors of foreign potentates.

If Governor Dawes is over the state there is one man who never loses sight of the interests of Nebraska. His name is Pa. O. Hawes. He can discover a claim against Uncle Sam in behalf of the state where any other man could not discover it with a 400-horse-power telescope.

Why can't the Republican get a law passed prohibiting the city from making any improvement on any street upon which Rosewater has property? If that can't be done, then a law ought to be passed compelling Rosewater to sell all his real estate in this city and prohibiting him from owning any in the future.

The Indian agent at Crow Creek has been instructed to remove the squatters from the reservation, the time for their removal having expired a month ago. He is authorized to call upon the commanding officer at the nearest military fort for a force sufficient to effect their removal. As there is no discretion left to the agent, it is very likely that the squatters will have to go.

If the city acts upon the advice of the Republican in regard to the city hall it will erect a tumble-down tinder-box upon the plan of the Republican building, which is held together by iron braces and wooden props. With that kind of a building the city council will have to follow the example of the Republican commissioners and adjourn to the street every time there is a heavy wind storm.

The contractors who are playing cat-and-dog for "home talent" are barking up the wrong tree when they appeal to workmen to join them in the crusade. The workmen of Omaha are under no obligations to "home talent" architects. What do "home talent" architects care for Omaha workmen when they make plans requiring contractors to import nearly all their iron and stone-work, even when they know that the cut-stone from abroad is done by convict labor?

How much do the Omaha workmen profit by the "divies" between "home talent" and contractors? Why should the workmen tear their shirts over the fact that the plans for the city hall are to be made by an architect who does not live in Omaha? What the workmen want is employment, and they can't get it too soon, nor have too much of it. "Home talent" architects can do no more than make the plans, whether they are good or bad. The employment of laborers and mechanics rests with the contractor, and the mayor and council alone will determine who shall have the contract.

The Rip Van Winkles and small boys who contribute to the editorial columns of our fossilized contemporary, have ventured to advise the board of education to go slow before votes to expend \$25,000, in conjunction with the city council, for the new city hall. This advice comes a little too late to be useful. The board of education made an informal agreement that effect three months ago and placed \$6,000 at the disposal of the council for beginning the work. The board made a formal contract with the city to expend \$25,000 on the city hall, nearly three weeks ago. The contract was signed by Mayor Boyd for the city and President Points and Secretary Conroy for the board of education. The contract was approved by the council and is now a matter of record. When the snails of the Republican catch up with the process, they will probably make the discovery that their advice is not very timely.

HOME TALENT.

This paper has always advocated and encouraged home industry. All things being equal we are now, as much as ever, in favor of giving home talent the preference in any enterprise. We do, however, consider it presumptuous for Omaha architects to insist that they shall be allowed to compete for plans for the proposed city hall building. The construction of public buildings is a specialty, in which only a few architects in this country are expert. There is not an architect in Omaha, so far as we know, who has ever planned and erected a fire-proof building of any kind. Our home talent has designed some elegant residences and store buildings, but there is not a building in Omaha to-day, except the postoffice and court house, that will not burn down within thirty minutes. Even the Omaha National and Nebraska National banks, which present a very substantial appearance, are not in any way fire-proof, and the Paxton buildings on Fifteenth street, with all their costly plate glass and stone trimmings are mere fire-traps.

Architects have planned buildings in Omaha that had to be taken down in part, and there is hardly a brick building in this city that is not cracked. In view of these facts, even if public buildings were not a specialty, the city council would not be justified in taking the risk of erecting a \$200,000 building on the plans of any man who has never designed a fire-proof structure. If home talent has no experts in public building it would be a waste of time and money to ask Omaha architects to prepare plans which, at the very outset, we know would be risky to adopt. When Omaha wanted plans for a general system of grades it did not invite home talent among the engineers, but sent for an expert, Mr. Phillips, of Cincinnati. When the city desired to ascertain what system of waterworks would be adapted to the location of Omaha, it sent for a waterworks expert, Mr. Whitman, of St. Louis, and when the waterworks company wanted plans for the system, it imported a specialist, Mr. Cook, of Toledo. Our sanitary sewerage system was introduced by Mr. Waring, an imported engineer. Boyd's opera house was designed by Mr. McElfatrick, of Louisville, a specialist in theatrical architecture.

Why did not home talent insist that the plans for all these improvements should have been open to competition? Suppose that the city should decide to erect a suspension bridge across the Missouri would the council invite plans from home talent. There are doubtless engineers in Omaha as competent to plan a suspension bridge as our architects are to design fire-proof public buildings, but we doubt if there is an engineer who has the cheek to insist that he should be invited to present plans for a suspension bridge because he lives in Omaha and is a tax-payer. There are parties in Omaha, however, who say it would only be fair to allow home talent to present plans, and pay \$1,000 or \$1,200 for them, even if we know that they will be rejected. This is a very remarkable proposition. If we are bound to employ an expert in public buildings, and no such specialist lives in Omaha, why should the council squander a thousand dollars of the tax-payers' money? Surely our home talent is not made up of puffers, and the city is not an alms-house. When the council at the outset proceeds from a business standpoint to secure plans from a reputable architect who has made public buildings a specialty it does not reflect discredit upon Omaha architects any more than the Union Pacific did upon its own engineers when it imported a specialist to build its bridge. Why did not home talent raise a howl when the elevator company employed an expert to plan its elevator, or when the Omaha stockyards company had the plans for its packing house drawn by a specialist? There is no doubt that there are some Omaha architects who are so conceited as to believe that they can design anything on earth, from the Brooklyn bridge to the national capitol. Such men are found in other professions. There are hundreds of men in this city who are confident that they could run a hotel better than the Kitchens, or Shears, Markel & Srobo, or edit a paper better than any present editor in Omaha. Our contemporaries, who favor home talent, ought to be consistent. Instead of going to Chicago and elsewhere for editorial timber they ought to give home talent a show.

CONTEMPTIBLE.

The back-fire set by certain architects to prevent the adoption of the Myers plans for the city hall is simply contemptible. Emisarios and contractors were sent out to spread all sorts of absurd rumors, and Ed. Walsh and other agitators were fired up to protest with councilmen against any action on the pretense that if Mr. Myers was to be the architect of the court house all the labor would be imported. Not content with this ridiculous falsehood some of the strikers for home talent publicly declared that Myers had caused Contractor Coats to import all the labor on the new court house and that less than \$5,000 was paid out to Omaha workmen in that building. What are the facts? The excavation was done entirely by Omaha labor. The stone, which had to be imported, was dressed by Omaha stone-cutters, and from twenty to thirty of them had steady employment for more than two years. Omaha stone-cutters are now employed on the grand stairway and retaining wall. All the bricks were made and burned on the spot by Omaha labor. Scores of Omaha carpenters were employed on the woodwork, winter and summer, for two

A CRUSHED MINISTER.

The postoffice address of Minister Kelley has been changed from Vienna, Austria, to Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Kelley has returned to his Richmond home to recuperate from the effects of being kicked from pillar to post. He has resigned his Austrian mission, owing to the fact, as we learned upon examining the law, that he could not draw a dollar of salary after the day the Austrian government refused to receive him. This discovery, of course, completely upset Secretary Bayard's programme of continuing him in the position in order to make a fight upon Austria in the hopes of forcing that country to finally accept him. It is positively stated in late dispatches from Washington that the Austrian government gave no reason whatever for its refusal to receive Mr. Kelley. This statement, it is asserted, is made upon the authority of a high official of the state department, probably Mr. Bayard himself. This fact puts at rest the rumors that Austria's refusal was made upon the grounds that Kelley's wife is a Jewess. Inasmuch as diplomatic etiquette forbids that this country should demand a reason, the matter is forever settled so far as Mr. Kelley is concerned. Austria did not want him, and that is all there is to it. The fact that he had been rejected by Italy no doubt was taken into consideration by Austria in deciding not to receive him. She probably thought it was hardly the proper thing to shift second-hand ministerial timber upon a first-class power, still there are those who believe that Austrian prejudices against the Jews had as much to do with the rejection of Kelley, whose wife is a Jewess, as any other cause. The Italian minister at Vienna no doubt put in a protest against the acceptance of Kelley as the United States minister, and owing to the friendly relations existing between Austria and Italy his protest would have considerable weight. At the same time the Austrian government was well aware that Kelley was not much of a man in his own country, and that considerable of a howl had been raised by the press against his appointment to any foreign mission. This home protest would naturally prejudice any foreign government against Mr. Kelley. It is not the intention of Secretary Bayard to leave the United States unrepresented in Austria, and he will in due time appoint a new minister. It is to be hoped that he will be more fortunate in his next selection and that the new appointee will be a man worthy of the place.

BEFORE we get through with the discussion over "home talent" and the hue

years. The cornice work was done in Omaha. Its cost was \$15,000, of which \$10,000 was paid for Omaha labor. Other Omaha mechanics and laborers were employed for months, and it is safe to say the wages paid to Omaha laborers in the new court house will aggregate over \$75,000. The only men imported by Mr. Coats were a few specialists in their line, like stone-carvers, draughtsmen, etc. No sensible mechanic will object to the employment of such skilled labor. Before Omaha becomes a city of 150,000 or 200,000 we shall have to import a great many more.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

There has just been started at Gilmore, a few miles from this city, a cattle-feeding establishment which is destined to work a revolution in the business of fattening cattle for market. This establishment, which opens with a capacity of 3,750 stalls, and soon to be increased to 5,250, is arranged on the principles of science and economy, as will be seen by reading the description of it in our local columns. The plans and methods will be adopted in the near future by numerous other cattle companies who will locate their stables in Nebraska, and if possible within a short distance of Omaha. Such feeding stables are fast becoming a necessity, as the cattle of the plains for various reasons—the severity of the winters, the growing scarcity of grass, and other causes—find it difficult to fatten themselves for market. The fattening season for plains cattle is during the summer, and consequently they can fatten but once a year, and even then they do not always get into first-class condition. Another drawback is that they all fatten at the same time, and consequently all shipping cattle are sent to market during the fall season. The market is thus frequently overstocked, and the result is a break in price, causing little or no profit to the shippers. Under the feeding system, such as has been inaugurated at Gilmore, cattle can be fattened at any time, and three different sets can be fed during a year. Thus the Gilmore establishment, with its present capacity of 3,750 stalls, can fatten three times that number of cattle, 11,250 head, during a year. Under this system cattle can be held for any length of time in order to take advantage of the market. They can be put into much better marketable condition than plains cattle, and the shrinkage caused by long shipments will be much less owing to the close proximity to the markets of Omaha and Chicago. While these cattle-feeding concerns will prove advantageous and profitable to the owners, they will be equally so to the farmers of Nebraska. The Gilmore establishment will consume 7,000 tons of hay and about 500,000 bushels of grain during the first year. The prediction is made by an experienced cattleman that nearly all the cattle of the plains will be fed in this manner at different points in Nebraska within the next three or four years. So it will be seen that the cattle-feeding business is bound to prove a great benefit to this state.

On Thursday next the voice of Col. Champion S. Chase will be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land. He has landed in St. Paul brim full of facts and figures to demonstrate the necessity of improving the waterways of the northwest. There is no danger, however, that the colonel will exhaust the supply of Mississippi water at the Minnesota capital. At this time of the year a man in cool Minnesota will feel like putting a "stick" in his drink.

COMMISSIONER TIMME knows a thing or two in politics. His effort to remove Mr. Pierce from the position of superintendent of the poor was a skillful piece of jugglery. It will satisfy the workers who helped Mr. Timme because they wanted to oust Mr. Pierce, and it does not offend Mr. Pierce in the least. He wasn't even surprised, nor was Mr. Timme very much disappointed in the refusal of the other two commissioners to join him.

The eastern butchers are still objecting to western dressed beef, but they will all have to come to it. They made a fight against it in New York and were beaten. The Boston butchers followed suit, and were also defeated. Now the Philadelphia butchers are making a fight, and are pursuing the same old tactics of slandering the quality of the beef that is prepared in western cities and sent to the eastern markets.

The twelve-page Sunday issue of the Omaha Herald was a very creditable sheet. Complete in all that is essential in the make-up of a metropolitan daily, it gave evidence of hard work and careful editing. The Bee is pleased to note the marked improvement that is being made in Omaha journalism. The citizens of Omaha ought to appreciate the enterprise and excellence of their newspapers.

The members of the Vermont legislature will hold a reunion next month at Montpelier. It is estimated that this reunion will be attended by fully 3,000 ex-legislators. The census of Vermont shows that the state has 95,621 males who are upward of twenty-one years of age. This gives an average of an ex-legislator to every thirty-two voters.

ACCORDING to the decision of Judge Westbrook, of New York, a jeweler, setting up for himself, had no right to put on his card "late with James P. Van Wyck." For the same reason Church Howe has no right to set up for himself in the coming campaign and put on his card "late with General Van Wyck."

MR. CLEVELAND became president on the 4th of March. Nearly six months have gone by and the Nebraska democrats have hardly had a sniff of the first-pots. This is a wfully tantalizing

The cholera has made its appearance in Japan. It may after all reach America from the Pacific instead of the Atlantic. The certainty of its coming to this country next year is now made much stronger.

GROVER CLEVELAND is making some blunders. It is true, but they are excusable. He has not yet had time to get acquainted with the democratic party at large.

ACCORDING to advice from the state house, "the man on horseback" is governing Nebraska during the absence of Governor Dawes.

As a motor for an Omaha newspaper a gas engine will be an improvement upon the wind-mill.

HASTINGS AND GRAND ISLAND.

Two Prosperous Towns With Abundance of Grit and Rich Territory.

The Census Rivalry and the Charges of Inflation—The School Census Compared—Political and Other Matters.

Written for the BEE. Now that Prof. Lane, superintendent of the state census, has cut down the population of Hastings by the number of 490, the question has been asked, "Will that satisfy Grand Island?" That question is not at all pertinent. It is not whether Grand Island is satisfied or not, but the question is, "where an honest count in Hastings? Grand Island has no more interest in the matter than any other portion of the state. There is no jealousy here of Hastings. The prosperity of the latter does not in the slightest degree interfere with the prosperity of this city. There is no disposition here to retard its progress, or throw obstacles in its way. Grand Island has acquired too strong a position, rests on too firm a basis of prosperity to be influenced by any jealousy of, or unfriendly rivalry with Hastings. Her people are fully satisfied with what has been accomplished and with what is being accomplished, and with the prospects for the future. More than that; the present prosperous condition of Grand Island greatly surpasses the most confident hopes of those who have stood by it from its infancy, and

ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS is well assured, if that of any town in the state is well assured. Its progress has been a steady growth, not resting upon fictitious or transient causes, but upon solid foundations. Its merchants, as a class, are unsurpassed, in any community, for energy, reliability and enterprise. It has most excellent schools, and of high character, with two large brick buildings, one north and one south of the track. Its three banks are among the most substantial and reliable financial institutions in the west. All of them are managed by able, experienced and thorough financiers. They are the Citizens' National bank, with Hon. H. W. Koenig, formerly state treasurer, and who was a lieutenant in the First Nebraska in the late war, as president, and D. H. Voth, Esq., cashier; the First National bank, with H. S. A. Wolbeck, president, and C. F. Bentley, Esq., cashier, and the Grand Island Banking company, under the management of J. P. Kernohan, Esq. The standing of these banks will compare favorably with any in the country.

Being a railroad center, the city has the advantage of railroad communication in every direction. The large number of substantial improvements, most of them brick buildings, and handsome blocks, which have been erected during the last two years, and this present season, furnish the best evidence of its growth. A brick structure is now going up, in which will be opened a wholesale grocery house as soon as completed.

The newspapers here are flourishing. Fred Hedde, Esq., has made a success in the newspaper line, as well as in other lines. He took hold of the Independent a couple of years ago, and he and S. L. Mobley, Esq., have built it up into a first-class daily, and conducted it, and he is, here, the largest daily in the state outside of Omaha and Lincoln.

THE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS of the town have been greatly improved both in capacity and quality. The railroad house, now the Pacific Hotel company's house, managed by O. D. Goodrich, Esq., has been doubled in size, and newly furnished throughout, and is admirably kept by A. W. Baker, Esq., formerly of Omaha. Both are first-class houses. The Jordan, and Estes, are also excellent hotels.

One fact is observable here; there is very little litigation. Hon. A. J. Poppleton said to me not long ago, that his experience had convinced him that there was less litigation here than in any other town. With all these advantages, with all these evidences of substantial advancement, the people of Grand Island have no complaint to voice with jealousy the advancement of any other town, but rather to rejoice at it. If Hastings has 8,470 people by an honest count, I for one, should be glad that who has thus increased her population. They are an enterprising people, and during last season and the present have erected a large number of buildings, which are a credit and ornament to the city. They deserve success, and I wish them prosperity.

Grand Island has no desire to obtain credit for population which she does not possess. We have too long denounced dishonest counts in the south to favor a dishonest count here. A majority made up by fictitious voters, a number swelled by spurious names, will always react upon the parties who are the beneficiaries of such wrongs, and upon those who are their abettors. The reduction by Prof. Lane of 490 from the number of people of Hastings, as returned by the enumerators (8,470), meets with no protest from this city—not a word of complaint. They, therefore, frankly admit that the census was greatly in error, for if they believed it to be correct, they cut to denounce such an arbitrary and unjust wiping out of their population by the state superintendent of the census.

There were just as good reasons for striking out 2,800 as there were for striking out 490. Prof. Lane visited Hastings and Grand Island, inspected both cities, street by street, and then said in the presence of reliable parties here that he was satisfied.

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There is one pretty reliable test as to population, though, of course, it is not exact. The census of the school children of a town or city is reliable, as, according to that, the levy is made and the amount allowed for school purposes. Hastings, according to the reduced returns, has a population of 7,980, and her number of school children in the present year is 1,179. Grand Island has a population of 5,040, and her number of school children this year is 1,515, showing that with 3,000 less population it has 336 more school children than Hastings!

The census gives Kearney 4,000, or about that number of people, and yet the school census shows Kearney to have 1280 school children. With 4,000 less population than Hastings, it has 101 more school children! The same extraordinary disparity has been shown by comparison, with every city and town in

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THE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS of the town have been greatly improved both in capacity and quality. The railroad house, now the Pacific Hotel company's house, managed by O. D. Goodrich, Esq., has been doubled in size, and newly furnished throughout, and is admirably kept by A. W. Baker, Esq., formerly of Omaha. Both are first-class houses. The Jordan, and Estes, are also excellent hotels.

One fact is observable here; there is very little litigation. Hon. A. J. Poppleton said to me not long ago, that his experience had convinced him that there was less litigation here than in any other town. With all these advantages, with all these evidences of substantial advancement, the people of Grand Island have no complaint to voice with jealousy the advancement of any other town, but rather to rejoice at it. If Hastings has 8,470 people by an honest count, I for one, should be glad that who has thus increased her population. They are an enterprising people, and during last season and the present have erected a large number of buildings, which are a credit and ornament to the city. They deserve success, and I wish them prosperity.

Grand Island has no desire to obtain credit for population which she does not possess. We have too long denounced dishonest counts in the south to favor a dishonest count here. A majority made up by fictitious voters, a number swelled by spurious names, will always react upon the parties who are the beneficiaries of such wrongs, and upon those who are their abettors. The reduction by Prof. Lane of 490 from the number of people of Hastings, as returned by the enumerators (8,470), meets with no protest from this city—not a word of complaint. They, therefore, frankly admit that the census was greatly in error, for if they believed it to be correct, they cut to denounce such an arbitrary and unjust wiping out of their population by the state superintendent of the census.

There were just as good reasons for striking out 2,800 as there were for striking out 490. Prof. Lane visited Hastings and Grand Island, inspected both cities, street by street, and then said in the presence of reliable parties here that he was satisfied.

HASTINGS WAS OVERTAKE and Grand Island was undertaken, and that the population of the two cities is about equal.

There is one pretty reliable test as to population, though, of course, it is not exact. The census of the school children of a town or city is reliable, as, according to that, the levy is made and the amount allowed for school purposes. Hastings, according to the reduced returns, has a population of 7,980, and her number of school children in the present year is 1,179. Grand Island has a population of 5,040, and her number of school children this year is 1,515, showing that with 3,000 less population it has 336 more school children than Hastings!

The census gives Kearney 4,000, or about that number of people, and yet the school census shows Kearney to have 1280 school children. With 4,000 less population than Hastings, it has 101 more school children! The same extraordinary disparity has been shown by comparison, with every city and town in

an afternoon row. There was a row late Saturday afternoon in the Eagle house on Fourteenth street. Officer Moslyn arrested Charles Fleck, the proprietor, as the principal. He was released, Peter Goos furnishing a bond for his appearance.

The Casper injunction case to prevent the paving of Thirteenth street came up in the district court Saturday morning and has been continued until this morning.

STATE JOTTINGS.

York is agitating a canning factory. The factions of Jackson are now wrangling over the location of a school. One hundred carpenters are rushing up buildings in Eshville. Steve Darion, a peddler crazed with drink, has been sent to the insane asylum from Oloo county. Beck, the Chadron confidence operator, escaped from jail there, although handcuffed behind his back. Fremont votes to-morrow on the water-works bond proposition. There seems to be no opposition to it. North Bend complains of the freight charges by the Union Pacific and an appeal for a reduction has been sent to headquarters. Fourteen persons have publicly announced themselves as candidates for office in Phelps county and ten in York county. The local campaign is on. The Republican valley editors will press palms and exchange chestnuts at Oxford to-morrow. Any member approaching the town with a swallow-tail coat will be immediately lynched. The great West Point road case, that has probably caused more bad blood than any other case in Dodge county courts, has finally been decided by the district court in favor of the road. The hunters of Sarpy county turned out the other day to exterminate a mountain lion which was said to be prowling in the Platte bottoms. When the beast was run down it proved to be a Newfoundland pup. Within a radius of two and a half miles of O'Fallon, including the town, there are twenty-two families with a total membership of ninety-three persons. This is another evidence of the productive capacity of the country. In the game of baseball played at Alnsworth on the 24th between the Alnsworth and Long Pine clubs, Alnsworth was beaten by a score of 36 to 2. The democratic editor of the Long Pine Journal was knocked out in the first inning by being struck on the side of the head with the ball. Willie, the little son of J. C. Thomas, of Seward, met with a sad accident last week. Willie taking the family cow to pasture the animal suddenly turned in such a manner that the horn tore out one of the boy's eyes. Willie is a bright boy of fourteen, and stands his misfortune bravely. The "Central City Economical Club" is no more. It died a violent death while holding the Slocum law. It was a blubious outfit with unlimited stock, each share representing one bear. The demand for shares was gauged by the threat of the members. The "agent" of the club was B. and over to the next term of the district court.

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