# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE. MONDAY, MARCH 1, 100.

# THE DAILY BEE.

OMARIA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916FARNAM ST NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH ST. Published every morning, except Sunday. The

orning paper published in the TERMS BY MATL:

..... \$10.00 Three Months ..... \$2 ..... 5.00 One Month ...... 1

THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday. TERMS, POSTPAID:

me Year, with promium..... me Year, without promium. ix Months, without premium. me Month, on trial.

### COURESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matters should be addressed to the Em-ron or "ins Ban.

### BITHENRICH LETTITES:

All business letters and remittances should be notcessed to THE BIR PERLAMING COMPANY, OMARA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

## THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS, E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE Greek scholar of the Ucrald assumes that that paper was never edited before he landed in Omaha.

### A NEW YORK paper says that that city is crowded with bunko sharps. If they are all as bold as Jake Sharp New York might as well surrender.

IF the daily papers of Omaha would agree to charge councilmanic candidates for the announcement of their candidacy they would reap a rich harvest between now and the blooming of the flowers in the spring.

WE confess that a code of journalistic ethics which consists in secretly formenting trouble in a contemporary's office while preaching brotherly love in type is a little beyond our commonplace comprehension.

# UNCLE BILLY SHERMAN has "done up"

General Fry about as completely as he did up General Hood when the remnant of that command consisting of two mules and a base drum was moving rapidly towards the Rio Grande.

THE net receipts of the Chicago charity ball, which was held last week, amounted to about \$10,000. The net receipts of the Omaha charity ball were \$4,600. This is doing pretty well for a city only one-tenth the size of Chicago.

In more southern latitudes spring will begin on Monday, but Professor Couch hasn't hauled down his cold wave flag yet. and it will not be safe to plant flower seed and spring chickens for some weeks to come

MR. Boyn claims that the opera house property would bring him a much larger ncome if turned into offices. An opera house built upon less expensive ground, with entrances and exits on the ground floor would be a paying investment.

WHILE there will be considerable more building in Omaha this year than last, there is a good deal of card house construction going on just at present Every winter we build great blocks on paper, which fail to materialize with "the flowers that bloom in the spring."

THE Herald takes delight in quoting from the San Francisco Alta. The Alta is n moribund sheet and is edited by an Iowa wind-bag named John P. Irish, who deals out taffy at long-range to Dr. Miller.

Dictating to Commerce. The claim of Commissioner Fink in his pircular on the dressed beef rates, that it is the duty of the railroads to protect one business from the effects of competition of another is at once a dangerous assumption of powers and an absurd attempt to claim functions which lie entirely beyond the province of common carriers. The railroad lines are chartered and operated with one distinct end in view so far as the public which creates them is concerned. That function is to perform equal and undiscriminating service for all patrons, to exchange commodities between points on and beyond their lines, in short to act as the instrument of commerce and the employes of the neople who pay them for their services. Under the common law they are

present attempt to crush out the dressed

beef industry cannot be suppressed too

quickly. To admit that the common

carriers of this country have the right to

Herald may proceed at once to fence in its graveyard and employ its sexton. The political funerals which have taken place at the instance of the bloody lord high executioner who sheds red ink by the quart in the Herald are not very numerous. Marshal Cummings can await his doom with composure. The contemptible fling that Cummings would not be a proper representative of the compelled to serve all parties alike for equal service and to charge each in prolabor element only shows to what extent portion to the service rendered. stupid malice in charge of a political axe The arrogant assumption of the right can go. Marshal Cummings has been a to dictate what goods shall be carried over their lines which is implied in their

mechanic and laborer all his life, and if anybody can be classed as a representative of real labor it is Tom Cummings. Hot Wave Signals. The value of the cold wave signals has

combine to prevent condensation of food because it is less profitable to the railroad lines would be to place a club in the hands of every corporation with which it could beat out the brains of local industry. The public at large care little whether or not the eastern trunk lines own slaughter houses and stock yards on mation. The service has been satisfacthe banks of the Hudson. But they are tory and a great accommodation to the public benefited. The question is now vitally interested in protecting themselves against an organized raid on western being mooted why provisions should not dressed beef producers, because the be made by congress for a hot wave signal service during the summer months. growth of this industry decreases the profits of hauling live cattle Its introduction and operation would a thousand miles to the sea board. be as simple and satisfactory as the pres-The determination of Messrs, Armour & ent system of signalling the approach of cold weather. Hot waves follow the same Co. to test in the courts the right of Mr. Fink to place a practically prohibitory rule as their opposites. Their course and the time of their appearance could be as tariff on dressed beef will give general definitely determined as those bringing satisfaction. It will be a test of the power of the corporations to repeal the laws of with them a fall of the mercury. trade and to set aside the operation of commercial principles which lie beyond their province to meddle with. If the railroads can suppress industries which cheapen food because such condensation of food products is drawing out of business clumsier and more expensive methods of supplying the public, they have it in their power to raise a bar between the industries of any section of the country and the markets of the east, and to dictate the form and direction of the commercial activity of its citizens. Against such a tyranny the country must at once rise in indignant protest. It cannot be permitted. The inevitable law of legitimate trade competition must be permitted to hold its sway, even if the present meteorological committee of the board of profits of the railroads suffer by the benefits which accrue to the public at large.

## They Can't Be Hooodwinked. The BEE throws out a feeler thus: "How would it be if Marshal Cummings should run

for councilman in the Fifth ward?" It would be the natural thing for a corrup republican official to do to enlarge his opportunities by going into the council. However, running is one thing, and electing is another, As a candidate for marshal the Herald would take positive delight in welcoming Mr. Cummings with bloody hands to a hospitable grave.

The BEE also says that "Marshai Cummings as councilman of the Fifth ward would represent the labor element," How does the BEE know he would? The writer has it in mind that the BEE is impudent in assuming to represent the "labor element," with which

bringing the same to he curb line. If at PRIVILEGED true, however, that an effort is being made through just such cappers as the one that the end of the time prescribed by the pronow edits the Herald in the absence of Dr. posed ordinance this work is not done. then the city shall do it and assess the Miller, to create a controversy through cost against the property. These are the outsiders who are willing to play catsessential points suggested by Mr. Gibbon, paw for political purposes. This is only in keeping with our experience in the and the city council sould at once take past, when our amiable contemporaries action upon the matter. Heretofore the gas and water comparies have been very have fomented trouble in our office for the purpose of breaking down a successslow in laying their nains, owing to vari ful rival. As to Marshal Cummings, the ous causes, and have at times seriously delayed the paving. That property owners should make connections with the gas, water and sewer mains on the streets will prevent a great deal of damage to the pavement after it is laid. After the pavement is once laig it should be disturbed as little as possible.

THE surgeon-general of the United States Marine hospital expresses the opinion that owing to the precautions that have been taken the cholera will not make its appearance in America. He urges, however, that cleanliness, both individual and municipal, be maintained, as well as a thorough system of inspection of emigrants at foreign ports.

### THE exposition building will accommo date very large assemplages, but Omaha is sadly in want of two or three public halls that will seat from one to two thousand people.

BOSTON, better known as Beantown, has had a wind storm, but it was nowhere compared to the big llows of Prof. J. L. Sullivan.

THE snow-storm is a back-set to the crop of spring poetry.

# **KINGS AND QUEENS.**

King Oscar, of Sweden, has become a teeto

Queen Margharita of Italy-the "Pearl of Savoy"-is said to the best dressed woman in

King Thebaw's royal ancestry, according to the Burmese documents, number 587,000

The czar of Russla is about to send an exoloring expedition through Khorassan, under the direction of Dr. Rudde,

The crown prince of Germany has seventytwo decorations. It is rumored he will attend the next masquerade as a crazy-quilt.

The Prince of Wales, unlike some of his mitators in this country, wears a black silk ribbon as a watch-guard, because he can afford it.

An increase in cable tolls is expected in case Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch becomes frequently mentioned again in press dispatches.

The Sultan thinks the Shah of Persia's poetry is poor stuff, and the shah thinks the sultan's plano playing will bring cats into favor once more, says the Courier-Journal.

The prince of Wales never opens a book or a newspaper. Competent secretaries read everything the prince should know, and the result is related to him in condensed shape.

When King Ludwig of Bavaria was recently serenaded by a band playing Wagner's music he howled like a dog and smashed all the furniture. So it seems that the poor man had lucid intervals.

Queen Victoria's birthday present to the crown princess of Germany was a "full-dress carriage," and it has just been dispatched to Berlin. The interior is lined with blue silk damask, with gold fringe and tassels. The outside is of claret color, with lines of crimson and all the mountings are of brass.

At a reception given at St. Petersburg by Prince Youssonpoff to the emperor and empress of Russia nearly a thousand guests were present to great their sovereigns. The entertainment itself was the clumax of a series not unlika that snown to Queen Elizaeth at Kenilworth and rivaling even that extravagant display. Both the royal guests danced until 3 in the morning.

# PLUNDERERS.

The Public and Private Functions of Railroads Reach a Common End.

The Utter Failure of Political Bodies to Cope With the Ouestion-A New Remedy For the Evil Proposed.

## Don Platt in the Chicago Current

In a number of the Current before me I find an editorial suggestion to the efto be paved is eminently proper, as it feet that the better way to relieve ourselves of the evils accumulated in our present system of railroads is to have the government own and control these highways of trade. A highway is the property of the public and of right should be under the control of the government. That a railroad is such a highway our courts have already decided. Common sense teaches us that mechanical science has given us in the shape of a road-bed and its iron rails precisely what nature gave us in a river, a lake or a sea. Had the

public in the first instance seized on this and constructed the road through its goveroment, there would have been no question as to proprietorship. But this was not done. Instead of that, private cap Was ital was called in, and permitted to not only entrench itself behind the exclusive privilege of corporation, but the rights of he public disappeared from the organization In this complicated condition the com-

mon mind is sorely perplexed. I have a farm of 500 acres. I see, one day, a num-ber of men with instruments on my best meadow. I ask them their purposes, and they inform me that they are prospecting for the Patent Screw, Pod Augur, Bee Line from Columbus to Tolodo. I tell them I want no such invasion of my farm, that it will destroy its value, and they must cease, or I shall drive them off as trespassers. They inform me that it is a public improvement, and if I refuse the right of way they will appeal to a court, and have my property condemned. I persist and they do so. The P. S., P. A. B. L. is constructed. My fences are broken down, my meadows ruined, my cattle killed or frightened out of all growth by this public improvement.

A year after I drive a lot of fat cattle. fattened under great difficulties, to the station, intending to freight them to To-ledo. I find myself discriminated against in the way of freight charges, in favor of a huge cattle monopoly of which the rail-road officials make an important part. find myself charged enough in the way of freight to take all the profit out of my beef, and I remonstrate. I am laughed at. I threaten an appeal to the same court which condemned my land and learn that the railroad is private property, over which the court has no more con-trol than it has over the house or field I

rent of another. Now, where the public interest ends and the private right begins confounds the common understanding.

I state this actual occurrence on the proposition, generally accepted, that the actual investors, stockholders so-called, are controlling their instruments. The situation is further muddled by the fact that the men who put their money in the improvement are as much out as I, a pro-ducer, am. Of this, however, further along. I wish to treat of your proposed reme

dy, and I will not delay by using Hamlet's warning, that says: "Better bear the ills we have

Than fly to others that we know not of," for we are well acquainted with the ills of government usage. The so-called gov-ernment taints all it touches. Our civil service is so inefficient and corrupt that it shames us before the world. This government held our lands in trust for the actual settler. What has become of them? The so-called government has undertaken to carry our letter or us. The correspondences from than the trans-

political fabric, seemed haunted by one great fear, and that was the people, in whose behalf they erected a government. This resulted in a cast-iron affair that has no elasticity, no adaptability whatever to the changing wants and necessities of the governed. No government is farther regoverned. No government is farther re-moved from the control of the people, than this so-called popular government of ours. The president is put in office for four years. He cannot even be influ-enced, let alone controlled during his term. The senate, an aristocratic body term. The senate, an aristocratic body made in imitation of the Enlish house of lords, represents states, and each mem-ber is in for six years. The house, under this, has become a mere appendage of the executive and senate, for it lives on the patronage dispensed by the executive and senate

The result of all this is the utter climination of all questions of principle or policy from the canvass that ends in an -

All the while, however, the unwritten law of usage frames itself into governnt, and under it our rights, privileges and living are used and abused.

The fathers thought, for example, that in destroying the law of entail, they elim-inated all aristocracy. They certainly destroyed the aristocracy of birth. in leaving us the corporations they left us a worse abuse, that produces far more evil than the one destroyed, for it is soul less, organized greed, rapacious and cruel. that lives forever.

These corporations make our govern-nent. They hold in their keeping all the ment. right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," to secure which our political structure was created. Hence what you propose to remedy by purchase or seizure by the government is the government itself

The world is, at last, awakening to the fact that all the evils that afflict humanity come, not from unequal political come, not from unequal political privileges, but from an unequal distribu-tion of property. We have a large class that produces everything and enjoys nothing, and a limited class that produces nothing and enjoys all. This is as possible under a republic as under a despotism. To day the masses go from the polls where they have enjoyed the noble privilege of voting, to hovels of starvation, and yesterday a citizen died of whom we boast that he was the richest man in the world. Every day the gulf widens between the very rich and the very poor. What is it to me that I pos-sess the noble privilege of voting the Hon. Lycurgus Leatherlungs into an office while my children erv for bread my children cry for bread, office while

and the roof above my family is not my In treating of this, I have dealt with the subject as if the political fabric of our fathers had been left to us, pure and intact, as it came from their hands. Such is not the fact. The evils of a corporation government have tainted and well nigh destroyed that of the fathers. These combined corporations-those hideous things built up among us, such as the

Standard oil monopoly, nominate the candidates of both parties for the presidency, select our senators, purchase members of the house, own the legislatures of states, and overawe our smaller courts. All our elections have come to be mere questions of money. A purchase of a chair in the senate is common. and when it is necessary to secure political enthusiasm, that is bought with

money. Sitting in the gallery of the senate the other day, I counted a major-ity of the members either representatives or creatures of corporations

This structure of a government that was meant to be a political process through which to secure certain rights, and act only as a conservator of the peace, has been moved from its base to that of all old governments which are meant to be paternal affairs, that under-take to do something for everybody and end in favoring a few at the expense of the many. The form remains. We have all the fathers made, but with us the pa-ternal theory is theory alone, and the ef-test is only to make the huge shell help-less.

Those facts are necessary to enable us

than its creator. With the corporations owning congress, how long will it be before they possess the little commission? Senator Cullom hints, in a feeble way,

the real remedy, and this fetches me to the object of my article, and that is to call attention to the only able suggestion which this agriation has brought to the front. I refer to the bill offered to the Reagan committee, by Major Frank S. Bond, president of the Erlanger system of southern railroads.

President Frank S. Bond is a remarkable man. A railroad magnate, with all he has invested in this sort of property, he has brain enough to see that unless some remedy is found to restrain wrong some remedy is found to restrain wrong and bring this vast power under legal control, the people will rise in their wrath and destroy this immense and necessary property. He proposes that a tribunal shall be open, free of cost, to all sufferers; a tribunal the railroads will respect, and in which the people shall have confidence. He opens the way to the courts of the United States now closed against us, by making it the duty closed against us, by making it the duty of the government to prosecute when ever complaint is made, free of cost to the complainant. In other words, the government becomes the prosecutor and the sufferer only a witness. This is, in substance, the bill he proposes to make a law. I have not the limit in this paper to give the details. These are simple, and for the end sought, seem to be per-

Of all the great structures left by the fathers, the courts alone remain efficient Statesmen are rare, but a Bax er is possible. These courts, as I have said, are closed to us. The victim of oppression has to enter the arena single handed, and fight all the combined wealth of the The law's delay will destroy land. if he escapes the depression that comes of the insolence of office. We have law enough if we can only fetch it to bear. The error of Mr. Reagan, that carnest honest-hearted reformer, is in the re-enactment of laws already in existence, without giving us the tribunal to enorce them.

If we can get our members of congress to consider this growing evil, which is doubtful, let them study the remedy pro-posed in the Bond bill, and at least give it a trial.

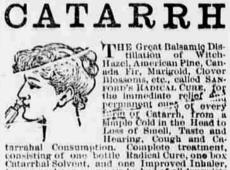
> A Bold Buccaneer. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Rev. Heber Newton, in his sermon last Sunday, spoke of the late Jesse James as "a bold buccaneer, not of the seas, but of the railroads." We would not advise Mr. Newton to move to Missouri and run for an office on the democratic ticket. Thomas T. Crittenden treated Mr. James as "a bold buccaneer," and now look at him-practicing law in Kansas City, instead of representing the government at a foreign court.

### Bad Johnnie. New York Graphic.

It is alleged that John R. McLean is about to retire, for a time at least, from Ohio poli tics. We doubt it. If John were wrecked like Robinson Crusoe on a desert island he could not be happy until he picked a quarrel with his own shadow.

Sheriff Murphy, of Brown county, left the city Saturday in company with his prisoner, the young horse thief, Ed Emery. The captive was ably guarded during his stay at the Canfield House by the veteran porter, Maj. Geo. White, as-sisted by three navy revolvers.



Europe. kings.

It is a well known fact that people are taught more readily by simple signals than by long bulletins of changes in the barometer and thermometer. The "hot wave signal waving in the sky" would bring the news of coming heat to thousands who would never stop to read "Old Probabilities" in the papers. It would call as loudly for dusters and parasols as the

cold waye flag has for arctics and overcoats. To shippers of perishable goods such an enlargement of the signal service system would be invaluable, while to a perspiring public it would be hailed as a great acommodation. While congress is in session is the time to start the ball rolling for the hot wave signal. The

trade would meet with general approval if it took the matter in hand for a report at the next meeting of that body. THERE is something almost pathetic in General Sherman's labored review of the

controversy forced upon him by General Fry, and in his indignant denials of any intent, in word or deed, to disparage his old friend and commander Grant. No one can read the correspondence contained in Sherman's reply without feeling a strong touch of sympathy for the grizzled soldier, whose loyalty to a comrade was brought into question by twisting a sentence, taken at random

trom a long letter, out of its proper connection and distorting its significance to the disadvantage of the writer. General Sherman spoke the truth of history when he wrote that for months before Shiloh Grant was under a heavy cloud, and he dram a probably correct inference when he stated as his conviction that the illness of General C. F. Smith gave the supreme authority of a lifetime to the discredited officer who was afforded at Pittsburg Landing the chance of adding the victory of Shiloh to Donelson, and of rising through successive commands to the leadership of the armies of the union. This is what Sherman meant, and this is what he said, concluding his letter with the sentence, 'Grant was under a cloud, but it tested and strengthened the qualites which were in him and produced such fruits." General Sherman addresses his letter "To my comrades and friends." They will not exculpate him on the showing because there has been . no offense requiring exculpation. The place of "Uncle Billy" Sherman is too secure in the hearts of his countrymen and in the affections of his old commands to be vacated by any paper controversy which can now arise over the events of the past. The general will only awaken sympathy for his worst misfortune, more a misfortune than a fault, that of talking and of writing in

been fully and fairly proved to the public during the past winter. The black blocked flag flying from the various signal stations throughout the country have given timely warning of approaching cold waves to many citizens who would have otherwise been without such infor-

in this way Irish and Miller have formed a mutual admiration society.

Two Maryland editors, who once challenged each other to fight a duel, have discovered that under the law they are prohibited from holding office, and they are now petitioning the legislature to remove the disability. We have noticed that since the democrats have come into power there have not been nearly so many challenges to duels in Maryland as there were in former years, when the offices went to the republicans.

THE east has been wrestling with what it is pleased to call a western blizzard, just as if a blizzard could not originate anywhere else than in the west. So far as we have been able to observe from the eastern dispatches it was only a high wind storm which did not extend farther west than New York state. To call such a moderate blow a western blizzard is a slander upon one of our most vigorous institutions.

MISS FANNIE MILLS, the Ohio girl, who has for some months been a dime museum attraction on account of her big feet, and whose father has offered \$5.000 to any man who would marry her, has finally caught a victim. His name is Griffin, a journeyman painter of New York. He probably wants to start a dime museum of his own. He will have to do something of that kind in order to foot his wife's shoe bills, as the \$5,000 won't last long for that purpose.

THERE is a strong reaction beginning in Omaha against the wooden block eraze. Intelligent property owners in the new paving districts are beginning to see that their best interests are opposed to Cheap John paving materials, which in the end are much more expensive than the best. Citizens who have pro vided themselves and the city with substantial pavements are also protesting against the laying of the cedar block nuisance, where they, in common with all taxpayers, will be assessed to pay for of intersections and continued repairs. An fra of wooden block paving would be the that worst set-back to Omaha's prosperity which she could possibly experience. The very men who have signed for wooden blocks on the ground that any paving will greatly increase the value of their property would be the ones most injured. The assessments for the cost of first paying would have hardly more than half expired before a second lien would be placed on their property for repaving. In Washington to-day more than a million dollars of unpaid assessments for wooden blocks are still outstanding on streets which have been repaved with a better material. Three years ago the BEE fought the battle for le pavements on the same ground on which it stands to-day. Its position is fortified by the three years' experience of every city which has dabbled in wood and tar since that time. A pavement of wood is a snare and a delusion. It is as poor a substitute for a pavement as corduroy is for a solid road-bed. In addition, it naturally becomes a nest for fiith, a breeder for disease and a source of un- them as to their wages and treatment, ending profanity for all who are unfor- and no grievance can arise which we are funate enough to be compelled to use it. not disposed to adjust a nicably. It is | tions for each lot of twenty-two feet,

as an institution it even has uncomposed dif ferences.-Herald.

If the BEE is impudent in venturing to speak for workingmen, it is a good deal more impudent for a man who is merely hired as a "writer," and does not own a penny's interest in the Herald, to assume S speak for the proprietors of that paper as the champions of organized labor. The Knights of Labor, like the Nebraska grange, have left the doors wide open for the cappers of monopolies to play the spy upon them, with a view of achieving political ends. Everybody remembers how the Nebraska grangers were imposed upon by Church Howe, whom they elected as their grand master. The kid-gloved gentleman who has taken the contract to befog and hoodwink the workingmen by masquerading as a Knight of Labor has a very big job on his hands. The laboring men of Omaha have had ample experience in times past with the sympathy and friendship of the Herald. In the language of Artemus Ward: "It is true the leopard cannot change his spots. but you can change them for him with a paint brush as I once did to a leopard of mine that wasn't naturally spotted in an attractive manner." During fifteen years past in every struggle between capital and labor. whether in this city or in the country, the owners of the Herald have always ranged themselves in vio lent opposition to labor. They have denounced the workingmen and workingmen's organizations as "red-handed in cendiaries," "communists and fiends." Only five years ago, when a mere labor demonstration was magnified into a riot,

the Herald was loudest in calling for troops, and demanding that workingmen's wages should be regulated by the bayonet. The same men own the Herald to-day, and they have not changed their views with regard to labor, no matter what the pretense may be. If labor troubles should arise on the Union Pacific to-morrow the man who is now playing knight and capper on the editorial staff the Herald would be compelled to turn the guns of paper upon labor or lose his job. To whom has labor in Omaha always looked for a fearless advocacy of its rights during labor troubles? Did it ever turn to the Herald office, which was generally guarded by policemen and deputy sheriffs for fear of a labor mob? To whom would labor look to morrow if a conflict between it and capital should arise? Would it not naturally turn to the BEE which has never failed to give it a fair hearing even at the risk of losing the good will of capitalists whose advertising patronage is its principal source of revenue, in absence of railroad job work? We take the workingmen of Omaha to be intelligent enough to distinguish between friends who have stood by them in need and trouble and pretenders who want to make political capital out of their friendship. It is a piece of impudenea for the Her

ald to intimate that there are any "uncomposed differences" between the proprictors of the BEE and their employes. No complaint has been made by any of

so picturesque and interesting a style that the public at once claims possession through the press of the material which he provides in such abundance when con fronted by the representatives of the press which he abuses so roundly. TRAFFIC-MANAGER Thomas L. Kimball is now in Washington. He will prob ably appear before the Pacific railroad

committee to testify that ten per cent of the traffic over the Union Pacific went on passes. When the editor of the BEE made the same statement at Lincoln some two years ago Mr. Kimball contradicted him and swore that only one per cent of the travel was on passes. At that time the Union Pacific was issuing ten passes where they are issuing one now. But since Mr. Adams has reached the conclusion that the pass system prevents the railroads from lowering its passenger tariff, Mr. Kimball will promptly swing into line. Mr. Adams has also convinced Mr. Kimball that he was very much mistaken when he

swore before several legislatures that the branch lines of the Union Pacific were operated at a dead loss merely to accommodate the grangers. The figures which have been produced by Mr. Adams and the Union Pacific government directors show that the branch lines are the most productive of all the railroad property and are in fact the backbone of the system. Mr. Kimball will undoubtedly back Mr. Adams up in his statement and the next time he appears before a Nebraska

egislature he will take back what he said before the last one.

MR. W. A. L. GIBBON, in a communi cation published elsewhere, calls attention to the necessity of an ordinance in regard to streets that are to be paved. Mr. Gibbon suggests that due notice should be given to the gas and water companies to lay their mains, and that each property owner should be compelled to make gas and water sewer connec-

### Reducing Transportation. Peoria Transcript.

Seven thousand cans of milk are shipped to Chicago daily. In order to reduce the cost of transportation the water is not put in until after the lacteal fluid reaches the city.

> He Wants the Earth. Tecumsch Chieftain.

It is intimated by some of our exchanges that J. F. Zediker wants to be the next secretary of state. We rise to inquire what else after that Mr. Zediker wants. This gentleman's wants have become chronic.

# Just What the People Want.

Papillion Times. Van Wyck's bill providing that all branch lines of the Union Pacific railroad built in future shall belong absolutely to the United States until all that company's indebtedness to the government is paid, is the kind of legislation the people of Nebraska want.

No Anti-Van Wyck Men Wanted.

Ulysses Dispatch. The paralytic howls of the subsidized newspapers against Van Wyck are hailed with exultation. It is the spur that makes the broncho kick. In the coming campaign no anti-Van Wyck man need apply for a seat in our legislative halls.

### A Good Many Years Ago. Chicago Mail.

A story is to appear in the Chicago Ledger founded upon a great mystery which the Chicago detectives once cleared up. It must bave been a good many years ago. A story founded upon the mysteries the Chicago de tectives haven't worked up would be equally as interesting, we should think.

### Wants the Governorship. Grand Island Independen

Hall county ought to go to the republican convention this fall with a candidate for governor who can set there, and a delegation that knows how to put him there, and if the proper can lidate is selected; and a suitable delegation sent, we have no doubt of success.

He Was a St. Louis Plumber.

St. Louis Republican. Ed Terry of St. Louis lost a wager of \$500 to a nickel on Tuesday last at Dallas, Tex., during a cocking main, and paid the larger sum without a murmur. The whole city was lost in admiration of him as a phenomenally good loser until the reason of his saug froid transpired. He is a St. Louis plumber.

# Will Invest in Another Lung.

Wun Lung, a Chineše faundryman of Omaha, has sued the BEE for \$1,000. The BEE said it was rumored that there was a leper at Lung's laundry. The celestial will probably invest the money in another lang. Wun Lung sounds so much like a hopeless case of

### A Rhyme All the Way Through. Norristourn Herald.

Norristown Herdal. Cast aside on a lone, barren isle, In the sea into which flows the Nisle, With no clothes but a battered old tisle— From a full suit a rather scant pisle— I of course could not dress with much stisle, While I dwelt in that residence visle; But as there was no one to smisle, I managed the years to begisle— I managed the years to begisle— That had else been a long weary whisle— With many a stroll in my tisle, And many an innocent wisle, That kepi in good order my bisle; Till a ship that salled many a misle, Brough the home from my dreary exisle, and I this way the tale place on hisle, With the trust that it no one will risk.

ation of oysters. I could fill your journal with instances of inefliciency, extravagance and corruption in all that government undertakes to accomplish. Were this immense outlay of railroads transferred to that source of power, we should find it controlled by a party for partisan purposes, the republican to-day, and the democratic to-morrow. This party government that makes a mockery of the suffrage would give us evils piled

on the ills we already suffer from. Did it, however, Mr. Editor, ever strike you that this system of railroads is in fact and effect our government, and while we talk about transferring it to the political structure, the political structure some tine since, passed to the control of the body you propose seizing and purloining. This is rather a startling proposition

and yet it can be demonstrated. The framers of our constitution tried the experiment of constructing a government on paper. All the other govern-ments of the world have grown to what they are through usage. It is of only late years that the practice has obtained of putting the results of long experience into writing and calling it a constitu-tion. The fathers of our form varied the process and put their theory in the con-stitution, and called on the people to put their practice in accordance with the framers' political structure. We have complied to the extent of giving the constitution our unqualified admira tion and support as a political affair, and all the time we have gone on like the rest of the human family, the world over, and built to ourselves a government of usage with its unwritten constitution and common law. In this way we have what we may call two governments, one purely political, and the other of a pracical sort, pertaining to the community in its everyday life, and business affairs. It is hard to believe, but, nevertheless, a fact, that the entire political structure could be removed without affecting our welfare. We would miss the excitements of electing a president, and feel at a loss for awhile for congressional talk. But in a short time we would find ourselves neither better or worse than we were be fore we lost our beautiful theory of govrnment.

If anyone doubt this let such look about hum. This community of tifty millions is not agitated over grave questions affecting our existence, let alone our prosperity as a people. There are ques-tions of capital and labor, the tyranny of corporations, and the monopoly of wealth Are any of these vital questions re-cognized and acted on by the government? Read the messages and debates why, the member who would rise in his place, either on the floor of the house of senate, and dwell on the woes of a people would be listened to with astonishin and treated with contempt as a "crank, and such treatment would be proper, for he would be a crank to intro duce to those chambers matter so : 50 entirely foreign to their business. The business there is for one-half to charge the other half with incapacity and dishonest dealing, and then appeal to a people divided in the same way, with no difference between the hostile camps but that of names, and the possession of office.

For twenty-five years we had no question agitating the people in elections that had in it any reference whatever to the well-being of the people. The very sys-tem in vogue of collecting revenue was never submitted for the consideration of the masses, and to-day, if you ask the comption congressman the difference be-tween a tariff for protection and one for revenue, he will answer, as did Senator Sherman on one occasion, that he does not know. Our elections have been on dead issues, or worse, as last fall on per-

o comprehend the report, ma ears since by Senators Sherman, Conkling and Windom on railroads, that told us that the railroads could tax the entire products of the country to an extent that congress dare not attempt. "They rise above all law," said President Gariield, when a member of the house, i "and defy all control." "They do not threaten our liberties," cried the late Jcremiah S. Black, "for, with their hands upon our throats, our liberties are of the past."

These eminent men are not commun ists, and their warnings were not the wild cries of cranks bent on disturbing vested rights, for the sake of destroying only. The hand that holds in its grasp the prop crty of a land, has all which governments are instituted to protect. Poor Shylock summed it up in a few words, for when the noble quibblers, after holding him to the letter of his bond, overrode all jus-tice and seized his possessions, he cried: Nay, take my life and all; pardon not that. You take my house when you do take the

That doth sustain my house; you take my life

When you do take the means whereby I live. These means belong to the corporations and not to the people. We have to re-member that the ills we suffer from are not in the abuse of power, but in the power to abuse. We may always safely rely on the power being used, not only to serve the greed of those in possession, but to gratify the animal propensity to tyrannize as well. The advocates of the present system point to the immense work in transportation done by its man-agers, and tell us we may rest secure in the selfish interest of the owners to insure their own profit in a reasonable charge for general distribution. the same way the late gifted Wendell Phillips was told that his master could be relied on not to abuse his slave, for on his slave's health depended the master's well-being. The great philanthropist, Bergh, is assured that the carter will not injure the horse that makes bread for his family. The friend of animals will prove to you on a bit of paper that freight is dear and horseflesh cheap, as the eloquent advocate of hu-manity called attention to the fact that cotton was more precious than a slave's life, and there was and is margin enough to gratify the brutat abuse of unrestrain-

ed ownership. There might be something in the argument were investors in these railroads masters of their instruments. But these have passed from their control, and the virtual ownership to men who, without investing a cent, realize vast fortunes from an abuse of the property. Robbing the stockholders on one side, they plunder the producers on the other any president can make more on Wall street in one month, builling and bearing his own stock, than his entire line will realize through legitimate business in a year. From this source came the wealth of our richest man in the world, lately deceased. Even competition, the health of trade,

is closed against us through combina-tions, and to day we are treated to the spectacle of a great highway headless at the seaboard, being fought to the bitter end in its attempt to reach tide water at New York, and our congress and a cor-

rupted state legislature are called on to aid the combination. I have not the space to show the process through which moneyless adventur-ers have possessed themselves of these vast and vital enterprises, nor yet the space to give details of our wrongs. We can rest on the fact above stated that wrongs come not so much from an abuse of power as from the power to abuse. ween a tariff for protection and one for evenue, he will answer, as did Senator sherman on one occasion, that he does tot know. Our elections have been on lead issnes, or worse, as last fall on per-tonal matters. The fathers, in their construction of our

# in one package, may now be had of all druggist for \$1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, Complete Inhaler with Treatment, \$1.

Winflots inflator with influence,  $\phi$ i. "The only absolute specific we know of."--[Med. Times. "The best we have found in a life-time of suffering."--[Rev. Dr. Wiggins, Boston. "After a long struggic with catarth the Radical Cure has conquered."--[Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburgh, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."--[Andrew Lee, Man chester, Mass.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

"I MYSELF MUST CIVEJUP, I can-not bear this pain, I ache all over, and mothing I try does me any good." Backache wenkness, Uteriue pains, Soreness, Laureness, Hacking cough, Pleurisy and chest pains cured by that new, original and elegant an tidote to pain and inflamation the Orricuru A Arti-Pain PLAS rist delicate odor and genite medicinal qualities druggists, 25c; five for \$1. Mailed free. Potter Drug and Chemical Co. Boston Mass.





CHIGAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILWAY reason of its central position and close relation to principal lines Kast and West, at initial and ternd traff

The Great Rock Island Route The Creat Rock Island route luarantees its patrois that sense of personal seen-tity afforded by a solid, thoroughly ballested read-ball smooth tracks of continuous steel rail, substan-and the culverts and bridges, rolling stock as near perfection as human skill can make it, the safety philanees of patent buffers, platforms and air brakes, that that exacting disciplica which governs the prac-tical operation of all its trains. Other specialities of his route are Transfers at all connecting points in Dinion Depots, and the unsurpassed conforts and ururns of its Passonger Equipment.

The Fast Express Trains between Chicago and booris, Gounell Hulls, Ennass City, Iravenworth, and tchican are composed of well ventigated, finely up-oblered Pay Coordies, Magnificent Fullman Plated Empera of the latest design, and sumptuous Dinne tars, in which elaborately cooked meals are leisured ates. In which elaborates in the area at the atest of the selecture the Categorates in the atest of the atest atest. Between Chicago and Kaness City and Atchica The Famous Albert Lea Route

The Famous Antors when the discrete and an applie and say of the discrete fine are made incomposite and st. Faul, where connections are made incomposite and st. Faul, where connections are made in the Territories and the Travianes. Over this route Fast Express when are route to the scattering places, summer respectively of lows and Minnesota. It is also the united statement of such a route for the scattering the scattering state and pastoral wirelable route to the rich wheat fields and pastoral statements and the scattering statement of the scattering stat

ilestrable rouns to the pict wheat fields and pastoral iands of interfor backs. Still another Difficer LINE, eta Sansea and Kap-rabes, has been opened between Cincingti, indian-apoin and Lafayette, and Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Binnespoin and St. Fouri and intermediato points. For detailed information see Baps and Folders, binning a United Information see Haps and Folders, Obtainable, as well as Lichets, at ell principal Ticket Offices in the United Biates and Canada; or by ad-dreading

R. GABLE, E. ST. JOHN, R. R. CABLE, Gon'l Tht & Pass. Ag't CHICAGO.



218 S. 14th Street, Omaha, Nebraska

Write for des gas and Particulars.

sonal matters.

consumption.