THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1886.

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND SISFARNAM ST NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 55, TRIBUNE BUILDING WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH ST.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The nly Monday morning paper published in the TERMS BY MATLE

One Year. Six Months THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday.

TERMS, POSTPAID: One Year, with premlum..... One Year, without premlum.... Fix Months, without premium... One Month, on trial.

CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matters should be addressed to the Edi-ton of "HE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business lotters and remittances should be noncessed to THE REE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OWARA, Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

So far the present congress has done absolutely nothing worth mentioning. As a do-nothing body it has never had an equal.

fact?

the

sible

THE cotton-seed oil manufacturers have formed a pool of \$20,000,000 to restrict production and maintain prices. "Pure olive oil" will now be advanced a peg in the market.

JOHN R. MCLEAN is charged with attempted bribery by a brother democrat. When the present condition of democratic politics in Ohio is taken into consideration the charge surprises no one.

THE report that the Rhode Island textile manufacturers have pledged a million dollars for fighting the Knights of Labor is a little fishy. If it were a fact it would not have been made public.

Ir is said that the deadlock between the president and the senate will affect appointments. It will have no effect in Nebraska as Miller and Morton have dead-locked the appointments in this state long ago.

THE street car drivers of New York have won a famous and a well deserved victory. Twelve hours work and \$2.00 a day pay will hereafter be the rule in that city, instead of sixteen hours and a dollar and three quarters.

A PETITION has been presented to congress praving that the bureau of agricul-

ture may be elevated into a cabinet position. Had this been done before the change of administration Dr. Miller would no doubt have accepted the place.

THE report that Miller and Morton have kissed and made up has been revived, with the amendment that neither will admit it. The people of Nebraska will not believe that a reconciliation has been brought about until Miller and Morton publish a joint card to that effect.

It is announced in some of the papers that Mr. Hayward has notified Governor Dawes of his acceptance of the appointment of judge of the second district. This was entirely unnecessary, as Mr. Hayward no doubt accepted long before the appointment was made public.

HOLLAND, the Texan, who went to New York and killed Davis, the sawdust swindler, has been acquitted. Now let the gentleman from Texas clean out the men in the metro polis and he will render the fraternity of country suckers a great service. THE assessed valuation of real and personal property in Chicago for the year 1884 was \$137,826,980, while that of St. Louis was \$211,480,710, showing \$74,000,-000 in favor of St. Louis. This gives occasion for a shout of self-laudation on the part of the Missouri metropolis "Poor old Chicago! Grand old St. Louis!" But, perhaps, if Chicago had as honest assessors as St. Louis the showing would be in favor of the city by the lake.

Is It a Failure? At a meeting of ministers recently held in New York city the high license law of Nebraska was denounced as a failure. A clergyman presented statistics of its operations in our state, in which Lincoln was quoted as a horrible example of the inadequacy of the law to restrict liquor selling. Much stress was laid upon the alleged fact that before the law went into operation only seventeen saloons were in operation in Lincoln, while twenty-three are now running

this matter. Neighboring cities all under the provisions of the Slocumb bill. around us are carrying off manufactur-Let us assume that the statistics are coring enterprises which if reasonable inreet. What, then? The population of ducements had been offered by our people Nebraska has doubled since the law went could have been locatad in our midst. St. into effect. There is scarcely a city or Joseph, Kansas City, Cedar Rapids, Sioux town in the state which has not propor-City, are all showing a better appreciationately increased its population. If the tion of their interests than we are of our law has proved a failure we would naturown. Mills, agricultural implement factories, stove and plow works, canneries ally expect to find that the growth of the liquor selling industry has kept pace are being planted in other cities of half with the growth of the state. Is this the our size, while Omaha, content with what

notwithstanding that the population has

increased from less than a half a million

to 900,000 within the period covered by

High license in Nebraska has not been

a failure. It has accomplished all that

liquor traffic into respon-

hands, has cut down

its projectors hoped. It has thrown

the number of groggeries, has made

liquor dealers liable for the results of sell-

ing to minors and inebriates, has called

to its support a class of law-abiding citi-

zens who do not believe in absolute prohi-

hibition, and has furnished the schools of

the state with a handsome income derived

from special taxation, with a correspond

ing decrease in the burdens of citizenship.

These are actual results, to which the

attention of opponents of high license

The Liberal Victory.

The first attempt of the tory leaders to

break the alliance of Mr. Gladstone and

his party with the Irish nationalists is a

elsewhere are directed.

the operation of the Slocumb law.

she has, is foolishly expecting that the In Omaha, which has more than present boom will last forever without doubled its population, the number of any further exertion on the part of her saloons to-day is smaller than it was fivecitizens. It is a great mistake, and will years ago. In Lincoln, taking the figures prove a costly one, most costly to the of the speaker at the New York meeting, heaviest capitalists, who could reinforce there is only an increase of five. Throughtheir present great wealth by strengthenout the state at large, the increase has ing the foundations upon which we are been proportionately less. Under the building so rapidly, and assuring the perlocal option features of the Nebraska manency of Omaha's prosperous develhigh license law, any county through its opment. board of commissioners can refuse license SEVEN thousand bills have been introto all applicants. Wherever public sentiment is in favor of actual prohibition,

duced in congress during the present session. Three only have been passed and prohibition can be put into operation. signed by the president, and these three The high license of \$500 in the smaller are of trifling importance. This is the towns has reduced the number record of the session. It is on interesting of saloons in proportion to the population in all the older settlements, exhibit of democratic imbecility and

ulate the general prosperity of the city. Real estate would feel the impetus; the

wholesale and retail markets would in

turn be improved by the steadily-increased

demand for provisions and clothing.

Every steadily-employed workingman

added to the population of a city is a val-

uable source of income. The wage-

earners are the backbone of every com-

The time has arrived when Omaha can-

not afford to lie on her oars any longer in

munity.

waste of time and money belonging to while it has restricted the traffic in the the public. towns which have sprung up since the. law went into effect to a few responsible Six new jobbing houses are seeking lodealers. Taking the state as a whole, it cations in Omaha. If the present develis a serious question whether there is an opment of the state continues there will actual increase in the number of saloons,

before another census is taken of Omaha's population.

a nasty scandal, pounded a newspaper reporter the other day, and now he sues a newspaper for \$20,000 for libel. Downs must be preparing the way for his entry to the lecture field.

be room enough and to spare for sixty

braska. He has personally appeared before the house military committee to ask for increased military protection on the

to the late Gen. Hancock is technically unjust. The same sentiment has been

By the verdict of the Lincoln jury, Lowy, the Chicago loan sharp, gets Smith's \$75,000 stock for \$10,000, and the Omaha banks get left to the tune of

in the cities of this country.

Irish reform in advance of any discussion THE Blair education bill has passed the senate, but when it gets into the house it will become lost in the shuffle. At least of 160, and the subsequent motion to ad- it is to be hoped so. journ, which was opposed by Mr. Glad-

First. The different kinds and classes of property to be carried. The different places between which such property shall be carried. Third. The rates of freight and prices of carriage between such places, and for all services connected with the receiving. deliv-ery, loading, unloading, storing or handling the same. And the accounts for such service shall show what part of the charges are for transportation, and what part are for load-ing, unloading and other terminal facilities. Such schedules thay be changed from time to time as bereinafter provided. Copies of such schedules that be printed in plain large type, at least the size of ordinary pica, and shall be kept plainly posted for public inspec-tion in at least two places in every depot where freights are received or delivered; and no such schedule shall be changed in any particular except by the substitution of another schedule containing the specifica-tions above required, which substitut sched-ule shall plainly state the time when it shall go into effect, and copies of which, printed as aforesaid, shall be posted as above provided at least five days before the same shall go into effect; and the same shall remain in force until another schedule shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in carry-ing property on railroads as aforesaid, after thirty days after the passage of this act, to charge or receive more or less compensation

ing property on railroads as a foresaid, after thirty days after the passage of this act, to charge or receive more or less compensation for the carriage, receiving, delivery, loading, unloading, handling or storing of any of the property contemplated by the first section of this act than shall be specified in such sched-ule as may at the time be in force. See, 6. That each and all of the provisions of this act shall apply to all property, and the receiving, delivery, loading, unload-ing, handling, storing or carriage of the same, on one actually or substan-tially continuous carriage or as part of such continuous carriage, as provided for in the first section of this act, and the compensation therefor, whether such property

such continuous carriage, as provided for in the first section of this act, and the compensation therefor, whether such property be carried wholly on one railroad or partly on several railroads, and whether such services are performed or compensation paid or re-ceived by or to one person alone or in con-nection with another or other persons. See, 7. That each and every act, matter or thing in this act declared to be unlawful is hereby prohibited; and in case any person or persons as defined in this act, engaged as aforesaid, shall do, suffer or permit to be done any act, matter or thing in this act pro-hibited or forbidden, or shall omit to do any act, matter or thing in this act required to be done, or shall be guilty of any violation of the provisions of this act, such person or per-sons shall forfeit and pay to the person or persons who may sustain damage thereby a sum equal to three times the amount of the damages so sustained, to be recovered by the person or persons so damaged by suit in any state or United States court of competent jurisdiction where the person or persons causing such damage can befound or may have an agent, office or place of business; and if the court before which any such action is tried shall be of opinion that the violation of the law was willful, it shall make an al-lowance, by way of additional costs, to the party injured sufficient to cover all his coun-sel and attorney frees. Any action to be brought as aforesaid to be considered, and if party injured sufficient to cover all his coun-sel and attorney fees. Any action to be brought as aforesaid to be considered, and if so brought shall be regarded, as a subject of equity jurisdiction and discovery, and affirm-ative relief may be sought and obtained therein. In any such action so brought as a case of equitable cognizance as atoresaid, any director, officer, receiver or trustee of any corporation or company aforesaid, or any re-ceiver, trustee or person aforesaid, or any agent of such corporation or company, re-ceiver, trustee or person aforesaid, or any e-sons, party or parties, may and shall be com-pelled to attend, appear and testify and give evidence; and no claim that any such testi-mony or evidence might or not tend to crim-inate the person testifying or giving evi-dones of any aforesaid, or giving evi-

evidence; and no claim that any such testi-mony or evidence might or not tend to crim-inate the person testifying or giving evi-dence shall be of any avail, but such evidence or testimony shall not be used as against such person on the trial of any indictment against him. The attendance and appear-ance of any of the persons who as aforesaid may be compelled to appear or testify, and the giving of the testimony or evidence by the same, respectively, and the production of books and papers thereby, may and shall be compelled the same as in the case of any other witness; and in case any deposi-tion or evidence, or the production of any books or papers, may be desired or required for the purpose of applying for or sustaining any such action, the same, and the production of books and papers, may, and shall be had, taken and compelled by or before any United States commissioner, or in any manner provided or to be provided for as to the attendance of witnesses, or the production of other books or papers in or by chapter seventeen of title in the devised Statutes of the United papers in or by chapter seventeen of title thirteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States. No action aforesaid shall be sus-

come a millionaire is to marry a million-A Kansas grocer has been doing a heavy

business in bottles labelled 'Jeffersonian Simplicity." Congressman Springer refers to the extremely decollete dresses, which are so fashionable in Washington this winter, as "the

low-and-behold style. An inventive genius at Los Angelos has patented a machine to keep oranges from spoiling. A small boy with one hand tied can beat this machine for keeps.

New York boodle aldermen are rusticating in New Jersey. They think it better to risk being struck by Jersey lightning than to be stunned by Conkling's thunder.

A German rushed into a drug store on Penn avenue, Pittsburg, and exclaimed, "Mein Gott, young man, I eat raw pork, and I dink dere vos dose machinery in it.' What Bismarck Deserves.

Chicago News, We are sorry to hear that Prince Bismarck

is suffering with rheumatism. What he deserves is trichinlasis.

Handy With the Scissors.

Atlanta Constitution Moses Handy declares that in the hands of an editor entirely great the scissors are as

mighty as the pen. A Name for "Olco."

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Germans have entered their protest against "artificial butter," and demand that it shall be branded "table fat." That is a good, honest name for it.

President Evarts. Brooklyn Eagle.

Senator Ingalls indicates the only presidency that hie illustrious compatriot, the Hon. William Maxwell Evarts, is likely to attain-the president of a college of political archæolovy.

What Shall We Do With Our Girls? Estelline (Dak.) Bell.

"Whom shall our girls marry?" asks New York editor, with considerable an xiety Out here the experiment is being tried of having out girls marry our boys. The scheme will certainly bear investigation.

Yes, Americans in Hiding.

Chicago Tribune. The fact that several cases of lepr osy have been discovered in Canada may lead many people to believe that the terrible malady is nothing but a skin disease and that it may have been imported by the Americans who make that country a resort after skinning everyone they can over here.

Prohibition Unreasonable.

Richmond State. In the future, as in the past, the State will oppose prohibition, whether local or general, believing that it is as unreasonable for a majority of men to claim the right to say what man shall drink as to say what he shall wear

whether he shall ride or walk, or shall chew or smoke, or do neither.

In Training for the Presidential Nomination. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Congressman Wolford, of Kentucky, thinks the time has come to forgive Jeff Davis, and vote him a pension as a Mexican war veteran. The proposition is put upon the ground of common magnanimity to a person who has suffered enough for his sins; but we suspect the real motive is to place Jeff Davis in training for the next democratic nomination for the presidency.

What High License Would Do For

Indiana.

Indianapolis News. An advocate of high license makes the point that it would be a comparatively easy thing to pay off the state debt of Indiana by saloon licenses. The bona fide Indebtedness of the state, exclusive of the non-negotiable school fund bonds, is about \$1,700,000. In roundinumbers there are 6,000 saloons in In which, und nga ncens probably be reduced to 4,000 or even 3,000. If each of these should be taxed \$500 annually ond time of the carefully drawn bill for it would give the state a revenue each year of giving Indians titles in severalty to allot-\$1,500,000, which would soon pay the debt and ments of land on their reservations is a nearly all the state expenses besides.

ers of Nebraska will exhibit a titlh of the Interest in the approaching contest that Van Wyck's opponents will display, they will have no trouble in re-electing him. and preventing the selection of an active agent of monopoly.

GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

His Widow Receives a Check for \$200,000 and is Promised as Much More.

New York Times: Charles I, Webster New York Times: Charles 1, we oster & Co., the publishers of General Grant's book, sent Mrs. Grant a check yesterday for \$200,000 as her portion of the proceeds so far derived from the sale of the gen-eral's book. The check is drawn in favor of Mrs. Julia D. Grant on the United of Mrs. Julia D. Grant on the United States National bank of this city, and the States National bank of this city, and the receipt signed by Mrs. Grant specifies that the check is 'to apply on account of profits accruing from the sale of Volume I of 'Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant.'" In the letter concerning the check writ-ten to Cyrus W. Field, Mr. Webster says: "The contrast with Graneral Grant for the

"The contract with General Grant for the publication of the Memoirs was signed just a year ago to-day, since which time the book has been practically written, published, and the great bulk of money for the first volume collected. "It seems fitting to me on the anniversar; of the signing of that contract to pay to Mrs. Grant the check which you know about, and it will accordingly be handed her this morn-

ing. More is due her and will be paid as soon

as collected. "We expect to collect as much again when the second volume appears, so that Mrs. Grant's profits within a year from publica-tion will not fall below \$400,000, and will probably reach \$500,000." Both as regards the time and the

amount involved this is the most extraordinary result of authorship in the history of English literature. Nor is this all, for on the day the contract was signed. Feb-ruary 27, 1885, Mr. Webster gave to General Grant a check for \$1,000. Mr. Webster remarked yesterday that this last was probably the most accept-able check that General Grant ever re-ceived, for it went to him at a time when he was broken in health and fortune and sorely in need of money. He was at that time decidedly skeptical about the success of his book, and repeatedly said to Mrs. Grant: "Do not base too much hope, Julia, on what Mr. Webster says, because he is altogether too sanguine." How-ever, although he never saw a bound copy of his book he lived long enough to realize that it would be a financial suc-cess, though he did not even then dream what a splendid venture it would prove He saw the printed sheets, and Webster & Co. were hurrying up a bound copy for him, but he died four days before it was

ready The largest sum ever received before in one lump by an author for a book was a check for £20,000, (\$100,000), given by his publishers to Lord Macaulay as the first payment on his "History of Eng-land," Sir Walter Scott much land." Sir Walter Scott made about \$500,000 by his pen in something like ten but \$200,000 in one year and years, \$500,000 in less than two years is alto gether unprecedented. Nor are these all the remarkable facts connected with the book. The first edition, 325,000 copies, in the largest first edition over published Of that great number on 11,000 copies now remain in the hands of the pub

lishers. The second volume is in active prepar ation and will be issued some time during the month of April. Forty presses are a work on it, and the plates are so arranged that every impression of the presses prints an entire copy of the book. The terms made by Messrs. Webster & Co. with General Grant were liberal, but they have nevertheless profited largely themselves. They agreed to give him 70 per cent of the net profits derived from the sale of the home edition and 85 per cent of the profits of the foreign edition Sampson Low, Marston, Scarle & Riving ton, of London, who publish the foreign edition, give Webster & Co. 90 per cent of the net profits. This is likewice the largest percentage ever obtained for an American book abroad.

The Indian Problem.

into the market, there was a different feeling from that now existing in the vicinity of Indians who have received allotments of land in severalty which are inalienable for twenty-five years. We have lately seen the record of proceedings at several meetings in townships ad ings at several meetings in townships ad-jacent to the Omaha reservation-meet-ings presided over by clergymen, which gave formal expression to the public opinion of the best people. They recog-nized that it was for their own interest as well as that of the Indians, since they must live in the neighborhood, that the Indians should have the full protection of law in making all contracts except for the alienation of their land, and should be amenable to the law in the same man-ner as other citizens.

35

ner as other citizens.

Stories of Horatio Seymour.

In the bad old days before the war, when Horatio Seymour was elected govwhich Horato Seymour was elected gov-ernor for the first time-1 think it was in '54 or '55-he made himself very unpopu-lar with temperance people by vetoing the sumptuary laws passed by the legis-lature. About that time he made a pro-longed tour of the west in company with the velocities and extremen that veteran politician and statesman, who had already cast all his fortunes with the republican party, Hiram Bar-ney. Near Des Moines, Iowa, Seymour was shot at from the roadside one day about dusk. He had got out of the wagon to walk a little ways when the incident occurred, and he hastily returned to his seat, remarking that gamesters were too thick about there. He heard the bullet whistle past his ears. This is the first time the attack has ever been publicly spoken of, though he often told of it to members of his family. He was intensely hated at that time. He and Bar-ney, while examining the Fox and Wisconsun river improvement, in which scheme they both became interested, stopped one night at Madison at the prin-cipal tavera. Barney noticed a man watching him rather impudently, and with neonline interest, in the barroom. members of his family. He was intensely with peculiar interest, in the barroom, which was the sitting room of the place, but thought little of it. When they came to leave the driver said to Gen. Barney: "You are Governor Seymour, I believe. That man on the porch with the slouch hat on hates you like pizen."

"What does he say of me?" asked Bar-

ney, with a laugh. "Says," answered the driver, "that you look jest as a man ought to look who'd veto them temperance laws. Says you're evidently a very hard drinker, and vice is stamped on every lineament of your countenance."

The mistake was a most natural one. For Seymour was always a pale, blood-less man, who looked as if he lived on turnips, while General Barney was of full habit and pink face, suggesting the bon vivant, though he was a very moder-ate drinker indeed. Seymour never tired of telling this story against himself. In this connection I have a new story of Lin-cola, told me by a distinguished publicist of his time at the Century club the other night. In the early summer of 1863, Governor Morgan, alarmed by the democratic meetings domanding McClellan's restoration to the command of the army, went to Washington to lay his fears be-fore the president. Going at once to the White House, he sought and obtained an

interview at once. "Mr. Lincoln," he said, after telling hum of the indignation meetings and the excitement, "if you don't secall McClellan to command, or do something to molify the democrats, Horatio Seymour will be the next president of the United States

Mr. Lincoln replied with unusual em-

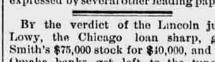
"I don't 'hate' McClellan, as the papers falsely report, nor even dislike him, and I have never called him 'a traitor,' nor thought of him as a traitor; but, gover-nor, he's so slow that I can't stand him?" and he brought down his fist on the desk with emphasis as he spoke. "As to Sey-mour, it's all right. The people of the north are determined that the rebellion shall be put down. They will not choose any man president unless he is equally determined and does all he can vigorous prosecution of the

PARSON DOWNS, of Boston, the hero of

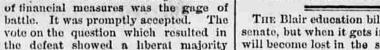
CONGRESSMAN DORSEY is working hard for his constituents in northwestern Ne-

frontier. THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that the selection of Gen. Terry as successor

expressed by several other leading papers.



failure so humiliating that it is not likely to be reported until parliament stands \$22,000 and expenses. face to face with the forthcoming plan BISMARCK still insists that the Poles for the solution of home rule across the channel. Mr. Holmes' motion to force must go. His services ought to be emthe premier to disclose his scheme for ployed against the telegraph companies



TIBBLES is once more on the tramp advocating the rights of the Indians and explaining the aching void in his own pocketbook. He has reached Boston, called a meeting of her philanthropists, and has been so successful that he will shortly take up his quarters in Washington to represent the needs of the Omahas to the officers of the interior department. Since his last disappearance from public view Tibbles has been farming in Bancroft. Farming doesn't pay as well sometimes as fishing for suckers.

THERE is no reasonable doubt that the

Fitz John Porter bill will pass the senate by a good majority. The favorable report of the senate committee on military affairs was signed by Senators Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Sewell of New Jersey. To the solid democratic vote will be added Hoar of Massachusetts, Pike of New Hampshire, Jones of Nevada, Sabin of Minnesota, Cameron and Sewell, with possibly Stanford of California. This will assure a majority of at least four, and with Stanford, five.

ONE of our Nebraska exchanges says that the salary of the governor should be made \$5,000. Past experience in Nebraska does not justify any raise in the governor's salary. David Butler, the first governor, with a salary of \$1,000, had more brains and ability, if not so much honesty, than any of the \$2,500 governors who have filled the executive chair since 1875. In fact, the raising of the salary has brought to the front a number of basswood men, and now we have got down to men of willow.

ACCORDING to the Herald, Lucifer, Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot are all embodied in one man and his name is Charles H. Brown, who, we are told, has fallen from grace and "couldn't be elected constable in Douglas county," We have known all along that Charley Brown was a "slotter-house democrat, offensive to the nostrils of Mr. S. J. Tilden's electoral purchasing agent. But we did not know until now that he had fallen lower than Lucifer. On one point we fear the Herald does not speak by the card and that is Brown's awful unpopularity. Brown's last majority in Douglas county was 3137, while the very popular democratic candidate for sheriff who had the solid support of the Herald was snowed under by a little over 2,000 votes. would not be a safe thing just now to et on Charley Brown being defeated for constable in Douglas county, unless he does something very much more offensive han writing open letters to slaughter. house democrats.

of 204. The result is most gratifying to the liberal leaders. It shows that home rule has gained steadily since the opening of parliament. With the nationalist support the premier can now count confidently on an overwhelming majority for any measure which he may see fit to introduce. The whigs, with two exceptions, voted solidly with the govern-The promised revolt ment. the moderate liberals put in its expected appearance. Mr. Gladstone's victory is little less

tone, was snowed under by a majority

of failed to than a triumph of personal influence over party prejudice. In less than two months he has drawn together the various factions of liberalism to a hearty endorsement in its policy of justice to Ireland.

tion of the act. The bill as originally in-No one in England doubts that the plan for Irish reform which he is soon to introduce, even if it falls short of complete legislative independence, will be a radical departure from all English traditions of governing that country. The solid adherence of Parnell and his following to the liberal leader is proof enough to his foes that the stronghold of caste, oppression and tyranny behind which English rule in Ireland has been bulwarked for centuries are to be vigorously assailed by the measures of land and legislative reform which Mr. Gladstone is now engaged in drafting. Coercion has already ceased. The police have been ordered not to interfere in cases of eviction, and the landlords have been notified to collect their own bills without assistance from the government. These are hopeful begin-

reform. Wanted-A Syndicate.

nings which promise a future of generous

Among the most effective agencies for building up St. Paul is a syndicate of heavy property owners, whose business it is to furnish sites at reasonable cost to manufacturing enterprises and to loan them money when such may be required. The St. Paul syndicate has bought large tracts of land, located near the railroad lines, and it is fast filling up with factories.

Omaha is a growing city. She may expend millions of dollars every year in building and in public improvements. But she must have a substantial basis of employment for workingmen and working-women back of it. Our factories are not keeping pace at present with the jobbing trade. The rapid growth of the city brought on by building enterprises and public improvements cannot be maintained for any great length of time unless backed by a wage-carning population who can have work year in and year out. Within the past two years a dozen first-class factories could have been located here if it had not been for the lack of proper sites for the enterprises and the total absence of encouragement

offered by our capitalists. What Omaha wants is a syndicate to encourage manufacturing, to furnish sites and to loan capital. We have the capitalists, and there is land in abundance. Such a company would not be a charitable organization. It would be a handsomely-paying investment for all interested. The stimulus it would give to manufacturing in Omaha would stim-

The Reagan Bill. The house committee on commerce has reported favorably the Reagan interstate bill for the regulation of railways, and the measure will doubtless come up

for discussion in congress at an early date. Mr. Reagan's bill is modified considerably from the measure drafted at a previous session. It is shorter and more concise. The main and most valuable features are retained. These include prohibition of discrimination and rebates, pooling, the charging of a greater sum for a short haul than for a long one in the same direction, and on the same road, and provisions for direct redress by appeal to a United States court with payment of the costs of action by the companies if found guilty of viola-

troduced is as follows: Be it enacted by the Senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That it shall America in congress assembled, that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons en-gaged alone or associated with others in the transportation of property by railroad from one state or territory to or through one or more other states or territories of the United States, or to or from any foreign country, di-rectly or indirectly to charge to or receive from any person or persons any greater or less rate or amount of freight, compensation, or reward than is charged to or received from any other person or persons for like and con-temporaneous service in the carrying, receiv-ing, delivering, storing, or handling of the ing, delivering, storing, or handning of the same. All charges for such services shall be reasonable. And all persons engaged as aforesaid shall furnish, without discrimina-tion, the same facilities for carriage, receiv-ing, delivery, storage and handling of all property of like character carried by him or them, and shall perform with equal expedi-tion the same kind of services connected with the contemporarous transportion with the contemporaneous transportation thereof as aforesaid. No break, stoppage or

thereof as aforesaid. No break, stoppage or interruption, nor any contract, agreement, or understanding shall be made to prevent the carriage of any property from being and being treated as one continuous carriage, in the meaning of this ack, from the place of shipment to the place of destination, unless such stoppage. Interruption, contract ar-rangement, or understanding was made in good faith for some practical and necessary purpose, without any intent to avoid or in-terrupt such continuous carriage or to evade any of the provisions of this act. Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or bersons engaged in the transporta-tion of property as aforesaid directly of indi-rectly to allow any rebate, drawback, or other advantage, in any form, upon shipments made or services rendered as aforesaid by

advantage, in any form, upon shipments made or services rendered as aforesaid by him or them.

3. That it shall be unlawful for any persons engaged in the carriage, receiving, storage, or handling of property as men-tioned in the first section of this act, to enter into any combination, contract, or agree-ment, by changes of schedule, carriage in different cars, or by any other means, with intent to prevent the carriage of such property from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destingtion whether carried on one or serdestination, whether carried on one or sev-eral railroads. And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons carrying property as aforesaid to enter into any contract, agree-ment or combination for the pooling of rreights, or to pool the freights, of different and competing railroads, by dividing be-tween them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any por-tion of them. sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any

person or persons engaged in the transporta-tion of property, as provided in the first sec-tion of this act, to charge or receive any tion of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation for a similar amount and kind of property, for carrying, receiving, storing, forwarding or handling the same, for a shorter than for a longer distance on any one raitroad; and the road of a corpora-tion shall include all the road in use by such corporation, whether owned or operated by it under a contract, agreement or lease by such corporation. See 5. That all persons engaged in carry-ing property, as provided in the first section of this act, shall adopt and keep posted up schedules on its line which shall plainly state:

state:

tained unless brought within one year after the cause of action shall accrue, or within one year after the party complaining shall have come to a knowledge of his right action. And as many causes of action as may accrue within the year may be joined in the same

suit or complaint. . That any director or officer of any corporation or company acting or engaged as aforesaid, or any receiver or trustee, lessee, or person acting or engaged as aforesaid, or any agent of any such corporation or company, receiver, trustee, or person aforesaid, or of one of them, alone or with any other corporation, company, person or party, who shall wilfully do, or cause, or willingly suffer or permit ω be done, any act, matter or thing in this act required to be done, or cause, or will ingly suffer or permit any act, matter of thing so directed or required by this act to be thing so directed or required by this act to be done not to be so done, or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty of any infraction of this act, or aid or abet therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars. See, 9. That nothing in this act shall apply to be arrived a the state of the state

to the carriage, receiving, storage, hauding or forwarding of property wholly within one state, and not shipped from or destined to state, and not simpled from or destined to some foreign country or other state or terri-tory; nor shall it apply to property carried for the United States at lower rates of freight and charges than for the general public, or to the transportation of articles free or at re-duced rates of freight for charitable purposes, or to and from public fairs and expositions for exhibition. for exhibition.

Sec. 10. That the words "person or per-sons" as used in this act, except where other-wise provided, shall be construed and held to mean person or persons, officer or officers, corporation or corporations, company or com-panies, receiver or receivers, trustee or trus-tees, lessee or lessees, agent or agents, or other person or persons acting or engaged in this act. in this act.

The original bill is amended in the following particulars: "The District of Columbia is included with the states and territories."

To the third section, prohibiting poolng, is added a clause making it a separate offense for every day the pooling arrangement continues.

Section 7, which fixed the penalty for breaches of the act at three times the amount of damage, is changed so as to impose full damages, with the addition of attorney's fees.

Section 8, providing that a fine of \$1,000 shall be imposed upon, railroad officials violating the act, is changed so as to make the fine \$2,000.

A new paragraph is inserted at the instance of Representative Weaver (intended to fit the cases of the Grand Trunk railroad), as follows:

Any company receiving treight in the United States for shipment through foreign countries, the ultimate destination of which is some place in the United States shall keep posted in a conspicuous place at the points of shipment a schedule giving the through rates to points in the United States beyond the foreign territory. A failure to do so shall subject the company to the Danalties fixed in subject to company to the penalties fixed in the bill, and any other shipment into a for-eign country and reshipments into the United States the through rates on which have not been published as required by this act, shall, on reaching the United States, be subject to customs duties as injut were foreign production. production.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The telephone operator has a perpetual hollor day.

A wallet, like a jackknife, is only useful when open.

Advertising is a good deal like making love to a widow. It can't be overdone.

The pugilist who strikes out quickly be lieves in the immediate delivery system. The first flowers of spring-Those which your wife selects for her Easter bonnet. The quickest way for a young man to be-

Charity Balls. North Bend Flail.

Chicago and Omaha and other towns of much significance have been having their charity balls recently. Sam Small, the associate of Sam Jones, who is holding a series of meetings in Chicago, remarked the other day that hell was never more hilarious than when charity was yoked up with a ball. Sam is, evidently, too hide-bound. He has not even the sagacity of the ignorant old lady who was praying for bread. Boys who were passing heard her earnest petition and thinking to get a joke on her, procured bread and threw it down the chumney. She immediate ly began to thank God for bread, when the boys desiring to set her right, told her that it was not God, but they that brought the bread. "I don't care," she exclaimed in un doubted fervor, "God sent it, if the devil

did bring it."

A Fish Story. Prof. Beers, of Yale College, A whale of great porosity And small specific gravity, Dived down with much velocity Beneath the sca's concavity.

But soon the weight of waters Squeezed in his fat immensity, Which varied—as it ought to— Inversely as his density.

It would have moved to pity

An Ogre or a Hessian, To see poor Spermaceti Thus suffering compression.

The while he lay a-roaring In agonies gigantic, The lamp oil out came pouring And greased the wide Atlantic,

(Would we had been in the navy, And cruising there! Imagine us All in a sea of gravy, With billow oleaginous.)

At length old million pounder, Low in a bed of coral. Gave his last dying flounder, Whereto I pen this moral;

MORAL. O let this tale dramatic

Anent this whale Norwegian And pressures hydrostatic Warn you, my young collegian, That down compelling forces Increase as you get deeper; The lower down your course is The upward path's the steeper.

Van Wyck's Farmer Friends.

Chicago Herald.

Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, is on of the few western senators who represent the people as distinguished from the railroad, land, silver, cattle and lumber rings. He has been an outspoken opponent of all jobbery, and his efforts as a legislator have in most instances been directed to the relief of the people from oppressive taxation. wasteful expenditure and corrupt combinations. As his term is soon to expire the corporate in-terests of Nebraska are sharpening a very large knife to be used on him and no ex-ertion or expense will be spared to bring about his defeat. Since this much is certain, it is gratify

ing to observe that the farmers of this state are organizing in Van Wyck's de-fense. Too often citizens, busy with their which concerns everybody to go by de-fault, and men united by selfish ties, ag-gressive for personal interest and well supplied with money, find little difficulty in reaching their own ends. If the farm-

Boston Advertiser. The passage by the senate for the see

step toward the consummation of a

scheme of dealing with the red men

which has in it much of hope and encour-

agement. For several years it has been

under discussion, and the judgment of

those who have most unselfishly inter-

ested themselves in the welfare of the

Indians has constantly urged the measure

as a necessary stage of the process of

converting dependent tribes into the con-

dition of industrious, self-supporting citi-

zens with fixed homes from which they could not be driven. The Indians are

now comparatively few who do not know

that their former manner of life must be

given up. To live by the chase is no longer possible. To live as paupers on vast tracts of land useless to them, and

held by no title which the government

respects when sufficiently strong influ-

ences urge its seizure, does not tend to their progress or their happiness. Not all the Indians are equally advanced, but

in many of the tribes there is an intelli-

gent and earnest desire to own a farm by

a secure title, such as the white man has

which every person and the government

But this is by no means all that has to be done. It is in truth but the beginning

a fact which makes it more necessar

that this essential beginning should be made promptly, in order that its privil-

eges may be availed of promptly by every tribe as fast as its members are

that such a provision is inoperative while

the reservation system continues, and particular United States laws enacted for

that system are unrepealed. There are

laws forbidding a white man to go upon the reservation, which may be enforced

against officers going upon reservations to make arrests. There are laws which

forbid making contracts with Indians, on account of which they can neither

lease readily the land they hold in sever-

alty, or any part of it not cultivated by themselves, not purchase stock or im plements necessary to enable them to cultivate it themselves unless they pay

eash which few of them can do. The great need for all Indians who are

sufficiently advanced to take land in sev

eralty is the recognition of their citizen-ship, with all the rights and all the res-

ponsibilities of any citizen under the law. There are thousands of Indians as well

qualified for such eliizenship as the emi-grants who have established themselves

on farms in the vicinity of their reserva-

tions. They are as intelligent, as peace able, as industrious, as well able to take

wise care of themselves and their prop-erty if they had the same opportunities.

It is not their capacity but the law which discriminates against them and degrades

them. It neither protects them nor those who deal with them, but simply pauper-izes and enslaves them.

It is a mistake to suppose that the

white people living near the Indians in

sections where settlements are well es-tablished to not want their Indian neigh-

ment, objectionable as it may

itself is bound to respect.

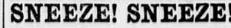
If Seymour proves to be that man, and if he does more than any other man can do. he will be the man who ought to be president, and I'll do all I can to make im president."

Governor Morgan became satisfied that his was the wise view to take of it, and McClellan remained in retirement at Trenton while Hooker pushed on toward Gettysburg.

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescrip tion" was made known to them. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties ren-der it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from "internal fever," congestion, in-flammation, or ulceration. By druggists.

Lay Over, Sal.

Napa Register: It is said that a resi-dent of the country, living near Napa, came into town Monday and got on a bender. Returning home he became tired and lay down by the wayside near his home. His better half, missing him is the morning ment to look for him in the morning, went to look for him. She had not gone far when she beheld his well known form lying in a ditch and a stream of water trickling past his rosy proboscis. "John," she called—we'll call him John for short—"John!" And John recognized the voice and replied, without moving, but with a realization of a chilly sensation as the water stole up his trousers, "Lay over, Sal (hic), yer gettin' all the clo's."



SNEEZE until your head SNEEZE until your hoad seems rendy to fly off; un-til your nose and eyes dis-charge excessive quanti-ties of thin, irritating, wa-tery fluid; until your head eches, mouth and throat parched, and blood at fever heat. This is an Acute Catarrh, and is instantly relieved by a single dose, and permanently cured by one bottle of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR Carrieta Treatment with Inhaler. \$1.00.

Complete Treatment with Inhaler, \$1.00.

Complete Treatment with Inhaler, \$1.00, One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvon, and one improved inhaler, in one pack-ere, may now be had of all druggists for \$1.00. Ask for SANKOND'S RADICAL CURE. "The only absolute specific we know of."--[Med. Times. "The best we have found in a life-ine of suffering."-[Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston. "After a long struggle with Catarrh, the Rabi-cal, Crart has conquered."-[Rev. S. W. Munroo, Lewisburgh, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."-[Andrew Lee, Man-chester, Mass. Rester, Drug, and Chamical Co. Boston

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

How's You's International terms of the second state appears to every tortured victim of the second state appears to every tortured victim of the second state appears to the second state of the second state



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bors to be fairly treated. While they had expectation that the Indians would be re-moved, and that their lands would come

ready. One important object of this legislation is to break up the tribal re-lations and government. But it is obvious that the disappearance of this govern seem. judged by the standards of civilization, cannot safely be dispensed with unless another form of government is substituted. The Indian, no more than the white man, will flourish under anarchy. The statute extends the laws of the state or territory in which the Indian reservation may be over the Indians: but exper-ience shows, as in the case of the Omahas