THE DAILY BEE. OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916FARNAM ST

They Should Be Free to All.

mon carriers that they do their rails.

This assumes that there shall be at least

the same freedom in regard to the car-

riage of intelligence that there is with

the transportation of property. As com-

mon carriers, the land grant lines can-

not refuse to accept goods from the other

roads for transportation over their own.

The object of the clause in their char-

ters, compelling them to build, maintain

and operate telegraph lines, was to afford

the public the benefit of wires

which would not be placed un-

der the exclusive control of any

private monopoly. As a matter of fact

the land grant roads have long since sub-

stantially transferred their telegraph

franchises to the Western Union com-

pany, and by so doing have given to that

closest of all private monopolies exclu-

sive control of the transmission of intelli-

gence over a large portion of the west.

The Western Union refuses to receive

business from other companies on fair

terms, and through its use of lines built

with government loans is forcing many

newspapers into making exclusive con-

tracts to transact all their business over

its wires. Mr. D. H. Bates,

president of a competing line,

testified before the committee that he had

used every effort to secure from the

Union Pacific railroad the same facilities

enjoyed by the Western Union but had

utterly failed, and that no other telegraph

company could obtain any facilities west-

ward over its lines from Omaha and

Kansas City. The land grant companies

in their operation of their telegraph lines

have shown their usual disregard of their

charter requirements. The intention of

the clause relating to the telegraph was

clearly to prevent the exclusive

occupation of the lines by any

one company. The aim of congress

was to prevent a monopoly of

the transmission of intelligence

and to secure equal rights to all com-

panies connecting with the wires of the

land grant roads. The charter require-

ment has been steadily avoided and dis-

obeyed. The chicanery of contracts with

inside rings, of mortgages and bonding

of transfers back and forth between par-

ties interested, has been freely used to

perpetuate the grip of the telegraph

monopoly upon the wires of the land

grant roads constructed by the nation's

bounty to be operated for the interests of

the public. Congress intended that the

wires should be as free to all as the rails

are to connecting roads. It is specific-

ally so stated in the charter

which it gave to the company and under

which the roads and telegraph lines were

accepted. The deliberate and continued

cific roads is a proper subject for a

needs only to be scratched to prove all of

Arbitration the Remedy.

capitalists or laborers, will endorse cor-

dially the views of Master Workman

Powderly of the Knights of Labor with

regard to the value of arbitration. Mr.

cured in nine out of ten cases where

showed more tact and less temper.

Strikes, says Mr. Powderly, are weapons

for use only in cases of urgent

necessity. If used too often they lose

their effectiveness. This is the verdict of

experience. It is level, common sense

from a level-headed man. The vast ma-

jority of all labor disputes can, and should

be, settled by a peaceful conference be-

tween the employer and the employes.

Many labor troubles have proved to be

the result of misunderstandings on the

one side or on the other, which arbitra-

tion has promptly removed. Arbitration

is simply diplomacy—the effort to secure

the object sought without resort to war. It

is an inexpensive remedy. A strike or

lockout is always a costly one. Labor

has its rights, and is properly combining

o defend them from assault. Against & he

vast consolidated interests of capital

labor is now opposing an organization

powerful enough to make its demands

elt and to resent unjust aggressions upon

its interests. The size of the Knights of

Labor order is its strength. It can en-

force its own decrees whether they be of

peace or of war. For this reason the

order can do more than a large number

of organizations of workingmen in foster-

ing the principle of arbitration as a

peaceful settler of labor disputes. It has

already done much in this direction.

The work of the Knights of Labor has so

far been beneficial to its members

public. It has saved hundreds of thous-

ands of dollars, placed in circulation in

communities of working men, by prevent-

ing strikes in mills and factories. At the

same time it has secured in every case

where the rights of labor were involved

the victory for which it was striving.

The wants of the organization, of which

the cool-headed Powderly is the chief,

has proved beyond dispute that arbitra-

tion is the best remedy for settling dif-

ferences between wage payers and wage

SINCE 1884 the Standard oil company,

one of the greatest monopolies on earth,

has had a special rate of 724 cents per

100 pounds from Chicago to California

terminal points, while other shippers

have been obliged to pay \$1.20. This is a

fair sample of the outrageous discrimin-

ation that has been practiced for years

by the railroads. The Standard oil com-

pany would no doubt have continued for

many years to enjoy this special tariff

had it not been for the breaking of the

transcontinental pool, which has result-

ed in rates much below that monopoly's

special rate. It remains to be seen,

whether, upon the readjustment of

the transcontinental difficulties the

of great value to the

Intelligent and thinking men, whether

Mr. Anderson's charges.

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CORRESPONDENCE:

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

THE senate bill to increase the salaries of United States district judges from \$3,500 to \$5,000 a year ought to pass. With better salaries we would probably get better judges. We need them.

ONE of our exchanges innocently; re-

marks that the "past week has been one of striking interest in the industrial affairs of the United States." So Mr.Gould and Jake Sharp think as they survey the situation. A NUMBER of real estate agents in

Omaha stand ready to exchange 500 acres of tarm land in Douglas county for the eighty acres on which Fort Omaha stands. So would any man with an eye to the main chance.

THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has made an east bound passenger cut to retaliate on the Rock Island for a cut out of St. Paul. This is the first time in many years that Omaha has had the benefit of an east-bound cut.

KANSAS CITY laid only two miles of paving last year, and spent \$300,000 in sewers. For lessons in improvements the town on the Kaw is respectfully invited to inspect the metropolis of the west whose other name is Omaha.

CONGRESSMAN WEAVER, of this state, has made the discovery that there are several crank objectors in congress, and has introduced a resolution certifying to this fact. Bill Holman's party will never stultify itself by admitting his chief failing.

STEADY, permanent, substantial growth is better than half a dozen spasmodic booms. Steady and permanent employment of labor at good wages is the solid foundation of a city's continued prosperity and advancement. Omaha must have more manufactures.

THE city treasurer of New Brunswick. N. J., who is also treasurer of the Dime Savings bank of that city, is said, in a special dispatch, to be suffering from "acute mania" at his home, while the bank is suffering from a deficit of about \$30,000. "Acute mania" is the polite name in New Jersey for stealing.

IF John C. Cowin fails to challenge the artist who "did him up" in such atrocious style in the columns of a local contemporary, he will lose all claims to respect from an admiring community The portrait represents a piratical look ing adventurer, a cross between Jesse James and Parson Downs.

THE mantle of Gambetta has not fallen on the shoulders of M. Clemenceau, the leader of the extreme left in the French chamber of deputies. The radical statesman is proving a great disappointment to his followers. He has placed his party in an awkward position by foreing a vote upon his nation to expel the royal princes from Trance, and his enemies are now circulating a report that he has made a large fortune from jobbing in government contracts. M. Clemenceau suffers, too, from the gradual subsidence of that political element in the republic which has been chiefly responsible for the ex-

cesses, social and political, which have

marred its history.

SEVERAL of our business men have a wrong idea about the encouragement of local manufactures. They are willing to assist in aiding great mills and factories in locating in our midst, but do not care to bestir themselves in securing small enterprises. If an establishment employing a thousand men were to seek encouragement they would readily put their shoulders to the wheel and help to start the ball a rolling, but they turn a cold ear to the arguments of men who are prepared to plant an industry with a pay roll of s than fifty. This is a mistaken policy. A large number of small factories are better for the stability and growth of a city than a few large ones. Every labor employing industry is valuable in building up the material interests of the community. The more diversified the industries of any section the more assurance there is of permanency in the employment of labor. Small factories in time become large enterprises. Not many years ago our smelting works which now employ 400 men, found it hard work to give employment to fifty.

THE proposition to remove Fort Omaha to another location where the post can be expanded and improved will meet with general favor. The grounds upon which it now stands are much too small for a garrison such as the importance of the city and its relations to the western country demands. The high price of adjoining property seems to render it impracticable to extend the limits. Senator Manderson's bill, full details of which have appeared in our columns, has in view the removal of the post to a location where sufficient ground can be obtained, for a small amount of money to rebuild the fort and make a permanent garrison with all the necessary facilities for a large post. The question is simply one of ability to procure the requisite funds. The sum stated in the dispatches, \$159,000, will prove ridiculously inade quate. The buildings would cost twice this amount. Those in good condition at Fort Omaha could scarcely be replaced for a much less sum. As many of them are built of brick, they could not be removed to the new location, and would bring very little if offered for sale as they stand. If congress will appropriate a balf a million dollars as a starter, the transfer of the post can be accomplished on the plans suggested.

Standard oil company will be be restored to its former position as a An inquiry into the operation of the elegraph lines on the land grant roads special favorite with rates below all comhas been begun in congress under a resopetitors. Is it any wonder that the Stanlution introduced by Anderson of Kansas, dard oil company under such favorable who is an unflinehing opponent of all circumstances has frozen out all competforms of corporate monopoly. The resoitors? What show has anybody to comlution passed by the house directs the pete under such discriminations? Does committee on postoffices and postroads it astonish anybody that the people are to investigate and report whether legislaripe for revolt against the high-handed tion is needed to prevent a monopoly of robberies of railroads and the aggressions telegraph facilities and to give the southof monopolies generally? Is it not about ern, western and Pacific states the benetime that an interstate commerce bill, fits of competition. Under their charters such as has been presented by Reagan, all the land grant roads are required to be passed by congress for the relief of operate their telegraph lines under the producers and shippers by putting them same restrictions as to the rights of comall on an equal footing?

A Strained Argument. Mr. Edmunds' argument that all papers relating to office are in their nature 'official' under a fair interpretation of the term, is a strained one. The distinction between official and non-official correspondence cannot rest on any such proad basis. To admit it would force the conclusion that every letter addressed to senators and congressmen regarding public business by private citizens, is 'official" and subject to inspection on call. Custom and particular precedents unite in terming those letters official which come from official sources. Mr. Edmunds ignores this distinction wholly, and he also ignores the fact that Mr. Cleveland's position is precisely similar to that taken years ago by Daniel Webster, then President Tyler's secretary of state. Mr. Webster was called upon to make a ruling on the same point as that involved in the controversy which Mr. Edmunds has been so carefully nursing, and is quoted as follows in Niles' Register:

Applications for office or letters respecting appointments or conversations held with individuals on such subjects are not official proceedings, and cannot by any means be made to partake of the character of official proceedings, unless after the nomination of such person so writing or conversing, the president shall think proper to lay such correspondence or such conversations before the

On another occasion Mr. Wabster said

Sir, since the practice has become a settled practice, since every administration has indulged in it, and since it must now be considered as the legal construction of the constitution that it is one of the powers of the president to remove incumbents from offices which they hold, it follows, as a necessary and as an inevitable consequence, that this power thus legally vested in the president must be exercised by him as independently of our control as any other power that is to be exercised by him under the constitution. * * And I see no ground upon which we can call upon him to give us reasons for the manner in which he exercises that power any more than we can call upon him to give reasons for the manner in which he exercises any other power under the constitution.

Mr. Edmunds is respectfully referred to the opinion of as great a constitutional lawyer as himself. The claim which he makes is a strained one throughout. It is one which has not the backing in the precedents fixing the relations of the senate and the executive which he seeks to establish. All the co-ordinate parts of the government have their prerogatives. They do not conflict when properly exercised. Mr. Cleveland seems to know his own in the present little difficulty, and the senate is powerless to evasion of the terms of this assail them with anything more violent contract between the nation and the Pathan the battery of debate.

searching investigation. The surface Moderation Will Win. The industrial situation throughout the country is much disturbed by the succession of strikes and lockouts of the past fortnight. The organs of capital are combining to convince the public that labor has organized to clog the wheels of enterprise and to exact demands which, mills and factories and draw the fires of | dent. Powderly boldly asserts that the majority furnaces and forgas. Their readers are of strikes are needless. He says that told that the state of the markets will they menace returning prosperity, and not permit a general advance in wages, that they may cause widespread suffering and that the scenes of 1877 will be rewith but little compensating gain. In peated if laboring men do not withdraw his judgment arbitration could be sefrom their aggressive attitude toward emstrikes take place, if those concerned

ploying capital. The public will not be deceived by the comparison. The situation in 1886 is vastly different from that of nine years ago. The industrial revolution of 1877 was a mistake, because it was made on a falling labor market. It failed because all the conditions of the period were against continued overproduction. Manufacturers had overstocked the market and could better afford to close their doors than maintain their expense rolls. To-day, after a long period of depression, industry is reviving. The market is short. Demands upon the manufacturers in many lines are heavier than their capacity. The market is rising. The labor market is also advancing and labor demands a share in the increased profits of capital.

There is only one danger which is now menacing combined labor. That danger is over-confidence and a rash and need less display of its power. Moderation will win. Wages are being voluntarily advanced in all the manufacturing centers of the east. The arbitration committee of the Knights of Labor have already settled more than a hundred disputes between employers and working men without the loss of a day's work to the mechanics involved. Every such victory helps organized labor. It draws to the support an unorganized publie. It shows the power of combined labor in the strongest possible light. Strikes and lockouts are forms of social warfare and war is always a serious business and a costly business. It means loss of property and loss of time. It inflicts injury upon every community from which the warriors are taken. A victory won by war is an expensive one if the same terms could have been secured by diplomacy. Moderation is a trump eard in any controversy. It will be the winning card in the present labor troubles if played by men of cool heads and

clear judgments. QUEEN VICTORIA insists on reading and correcting personally the proof slips of the Court Circular. Vicky has evidently had some trying experiences in times past with the enterprising proof

THE marriage of Miss Marguerite Faust, of St. Louis, is announced. The Rev. Mephistopholes did not tie the knot

BISMARCK's spirit bill has been rejected, and his spirits have been dejected.

SECRETARY LAMAR has submitted to congress a list of about 4,500 Indian dep-redation claims, calling for about \$15,000,000. Nebraska, of course, is rep-

resented in that budget with numerous ancient claims, or else Hon. Pat O. Hawes has missed his reckoning.

MIXED DRINKS.

A barroom fight-a rum punch. As a general rule a drunken man can't see

straight, but there is one exception-he can always see whisky straight.

"It is said that half a pint of whisky will kill a dog." Some of that sold in this locallty would have no difficulty in getting away with two dogs. Alcohol freely used will effectually clean

clean out the inside of a pocketbook just a little more thoroughly and effectually than any other known agent. "Gimme a Philadelphia old maid," laboriously sliding a quarter over the bar. And

the experienced drink-mixer, without an in-

stant's hesitation, pushed out a bottle of sour

out the inside of an inkstand. It will also

Frederick Zimmer, of Bedford county, Pa., cut down a hollow tree, the other day, in which he found twenty-five snakes. It is believed that a temperance lecturer had concealed a bottle in the tree and the cork accidentally worked out.

PROMIMENT PERSONS.

Baron Rotnschild has become a total ab-

Mrs, Langtry now holds deeds and mortgages on New York real estate to the value of

stainer.

Joel Chandler Harris (Uncle Remus) will soon marry Miss Caroline Muggs, a wealthy young lady of North Carolina, who is also a

niece of Gen. Stonewall Jackson. The Prussian government has ordered the Polish poet Kraszewski to return to prison on May 1. This is a scheme to prevent him from publishing poems on Spring.

Lartijo, the chief espada or bull-fighter of Madrid, claims to have killed 345 bulls without being injured. If he should attempt to buck against the Wall street bulls he might be skinned alive.

Count Shuvaloff, who has been in unofficial disgrace at the Russian court ever since the Russo-Turkish war, is likely to be restored to favor. Shoveloff is always in favor here after a snow-storm.

Princess Anna Murat, now duchess of Monchy, grand-daughter of a stable-boy who became a soldler, marshal of France and king of Naples, is by birth an American, born at Bordentown, N. J., in 1841. She still remains one of the handsomest women in

Attitude of Congress Toward Dakota. St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Congress is treating Dakota like a ripe watermelon, and is thumping her before di viding her.

Known in Chicago.

Chicago Herald. Evangelist Small has discovered that when ever he talks about Jack Pott the Chicago people are on to him. He is a well-known

character.

Matter of Self-Defense. Chicago News. The Rev. Joseph Cook says: "If I had a dog which smoked I would shoot him." So would any man. The rascal would as like as

not sneak in and steaf all the cigars. Luxury Making Sherman Tender.

Atlanta Constitution. Under the criticism of a few newspapers Gen. Sherman flies all to pleces. Gen. Grant was similarly annoved many times during his life, but he displayed no signs of irrita-

Bismarck's Rheumatism.

Chicago News. Bismarck's rheumatism is becoming worse and worse. Well, we told him when he in the seas le islands that he was likely to get his feet wet and catch cold.

The Ticket for 1888. Sioux City Journal.

Frank Hatton wants Roscoe Conkling for the republican candidate for president in enterprise and to exact demands which, if granted, would close the doors of the ticket with Frank Hatten for vice presi-

> Literature in the South. Atlanta Constitution.

It is worthy of note that the most successful magazine in the south is simply an annex to a plow factory. When one of our big patent medicine establishments takes a notion to enter the field in the interest of polite literature it will sweep the country.

> Its Foot So Lifted. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Boston Herald observes that "President Cleveland has the democratic party at his back." To be sure he has, and its foot is lifted to urge upon him its opinion of his betraval of the trust reposed in him concern ing the distribution of the offices.

> It Goes to Show. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

At Mr. Gladstone's request, the nomination of his son-in-law to a valuab'e crown rectorship has been withdrawn. This goes to show that it is better in some respects to be a relative of a Missouri senator than to win the daughter of the prime minister of Great Britain.

Very Carcless.

The report that a United States senator was seen drunk on the streets of Washington the other evening shows the necessity of reform in the executive session business. It was very careless on the part of the man at the door to let the old gentleman get away

> Yesterday. Texas Siftings

What makes the king unhappy?
His queen is young and fair,
His children climb around him, With waving yellow hair.

His realm is broad and peaceful, He fears no foreign foe; And health to his veins comes leaping In all the winds that flow.

What makes the king unhappy? Alas! a little thing. That money cannot purchase, Nor fleets and armes bring.

And yesterday he had it.
With yesterday it went,
And yesterday it perished,
With all the king's content. For this he sits lamenting.

And sighs, "Alack! alack! I'd give one-balf my kingdom, Could yesterday come back!," Cattle in a Storm.

Cattle will drift for long distances be-fore a storm, but as soon as a fence is ached their instinct can avail them no further and they wander up and down the fence, receiving the full force of the wind and driving snow, until finally, if the storm continues, many of them succumb. Hundreds of frozen cattle have lately been discovered in the Arkansas valley, on the ice of the river, and are frequently found still standing in life-like attitudes.

Such Fun Practising Music.

"Then you study music this year, do you?" inquired a young lady of her friend. 'How do you enjoy it?"
"Oh, it is delightful. I have such fun practising. I nearly drive Aunt Jane crazy. Mother goes off neighboring and these the house all to myself. I have the house all to myself. Co down and hear me practice some day.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

The population of Logan county has doubled in the last six months. The first term of court will be held there in Ainsworth people are chipping in to start a creamery there. The product of 277 cows has been pledged for the estab-

ishment. The citizens of Niobrara and contig-

uous towns are talking strongly of offer-ing the Milwaukee road cash inducements to build into that region. The gold find in Butler county has dis-

appeared, yet millions remain on the surface awailing only seed and muscle to pan out hugely. The O'Neill Frontier issued last week mammoth immigration edition setting

forth the fertile wealth of the Elkhorn and Niobrara valleys and O'Neill's growth and greatness. Eight hundred teams and men to handle

them are said to be camped on the line of the Grand Island & Wyoming Cen-tral, awaiting the departure of Jack Frost to begin active operations.

Lawyer Hartigan of Plattsmouth is out with a premium of \$10 to the handsomest pair of yearling twins in the county, to be exhibited at the county fair. Sex nor color no bar to competition. The Plattsmouth Herald has been en larged to eight pages and looks neat and nobby in a spring suit. Deacon Bush-

nell continues manager and chief com-pounder of secular Christianity in its The Johnson County Journal last week dished up the history of the county, its population, soil and cereal wealth, and other strong facts intended especially for

seekers after homes. The Journal is a typographical daisy, and one of the brightest and strongest weeklies in the southern section. Gov. Dawes has received from Gov. Thompson of South Carolina a daguer-rotype picture of Gov. Burt, Nebraska's

pictures of all the governors and have them enlarged and framed and hung on the walls of the executive office. During the month of February, 1885, there were forwarded from Ponca 403,260

first territorial governor. It is the in-tention of Gov. Dawes to obtain the

pounds of freight, and the earnings on the same amounted to \$613.59. February, 1886, shows 588,495 pounds forwarded, earnings \$1,306.69, and increase in shipments of 185,235 pounds, and in earnings of \$753.10

A Fairfield carpenter named Snyder is said to be as mad as a "March hare," actually crazed, on account of the "mitten" given him by a budding country lass on whom he wasted the quintessence of affection. He tried to shuffle off the coils of banished hope from round his heart with Paris green and a shotgun, but failed. He will be sent to the asylum if the doctors do not finish him. The model ranch of the state is one run

by W. S, Patterson, near Aurora. Mr. Patterson has some 700 acres, watered by the Blue river, and thoroughly cultivated. He has it stocked with shorthorn cattle of the choicest strains, the breeding herd consisting of forty cows of the Luans of Artes families, and a bull of the Bates register. In addition to these Mr. Paterson is feeding 400 steers and 450 sheep. Rushville justice is mild-eyed and merciful. A Gordon barber struck town last week and proceeded at once to spread vermilion stripes over the locality. fore finishing the contract he ran against a citizen named Preston and promptly knocked him out with a revolver. The obstreperous barber was finally scrape 1 into the cooler, but was released with a moderate shampoo for "disorderly con-

Tom Morton, the newly appointed postmaster at Nebraska City, sends greetings to his friends in a treble leaded eader in the News, in which he claims that his thirty years' battle for democracy has been "acknowledged very handsomely and satisfactorily by the signatures of 700 or 800 voters at home, and by the autograph of President Cleveland at Washington." Mr. Morton 'returns regrets to those gentlemen who with pens and voices, and likewise in alleged English editorials, have waged upon him quite vigorous and vindictive warfare,"

A party by the name of Brooks, who runs a notel in Atkinson, slandered one of his boarders, Mrs. Dutcher, occupying rooms there with her husband and chil-The lady naturally rebelled against such treatment. It was enough for an ordinary mortal to put up with the hash doled out three times a day and pie semi-annually, without digesting large slices of venomed tongue at the same time. She invited Mr. Brooks into court to prove his assertions, and failing to do so the jury awarded Mrs. Dutcher damages to the amount of \$3,000.

Iowa Items. Boone's charity ball netted \$109. O'Brien county boasts of a man named

The municipal expenses of Waterloo for the year just past were \$11,978.74.
Of 6,000 legal voters in Dubuque, only 200 voted at the annual school election. Over 200,000 bushels of oats are stored at Dubuque awaiting shipment on the opening of navigation.

The Bohemian oat swindler victimized the farmers of Pleasant township, Lucas county, to the extent of \$2,000. Marcellus McNeill, of Monona county, killed a bald eagle—last Monday—which measured seven feet between the tips of

D. Parker, of [Humboldt, has invented

and patented a system of phonography for the type writer, by means of which a fairly rapid operator of the caligraph can write about 200 per cent faster than with The sensation at Keokuk is a horse whipping case. Mr Chevillion went to the theater with Miss Ogier, and Mrs.

Chevillion waited at the door for them, and with a horsewhip castigated her hus-band. Separation has followed. Woodbury county gets \$2,184.24 as its share of the interest on the permanent

school fund, according to the recent ap-portionment. The neighboring counties receive the following amounts: Plymouth, \$1,941.87; Monona, \$1,590.28; Sioux, \$1,892.40; \$1,943.14. 92.40; Osecola, \$1,708.71; Cherokee, The Methodists of Avoca are all torn

up over the progressive euchre craze, and although the church is divided on the matter, the anti-card element is making things how!, and one of the leading mean-bers has been expelled for the too ardu-ous pursuit of "greens" and "golds."

Cedar county has a lawsuit which seems to be fatal to lawyers. The suit originally arose on a disputed account of amount of \$159. A lawyer by the name of Coats brought the suit and died: it was defended by Lawyer Ingham, who died; Coats was succeeded by Lawyer Yates, who died, and now Lawyer Cloud takes Ingham's place.

Dakota.

The new court house at Highmore will cost \$4,975. Rapid City voted recently to invest \$15,000 m a jail. A man and his wife and cleven children recently settled in the vicinity of Redfield. They have come west to grow

up with the country. The Yankton Press says: "Omaha is the coming city of the west. Its advance during the past few years has been with-out parallel in recent history."

A canvass of Rapid City last week resulted in raising \$2,000, one half the sum required for the proposed new hotel. The remainder will be put up by outside capi-

There is much rejoicing in the west

part of Edmunds county over the an-nouncement that the Milwaukee railroad is to extend its line thirty miles west of

Ipswich this season. Several chiefs of the Rosebud agency have written to their brethren at various agencies urging them to refuse to negotiate for the sale of the Sioux reservation,

and to demand a survey. During the past twelve years 6,600 mortgages have been filed in the office of the register of deeds of Yankton county. It is estimated the mortgages represented loans aggregating \$350,000.

The theory that the Indians are decreasing in numbers is not sustained by information from Sitting Bull's people. During the month of February among those enrolled at Standing Rock there were seventeen deaths and twenty-one births

The Black Hills region prides itself specially upon its fine climate. An observer near Rapid City reports in the past three months but five or six stormy days, and sixty days of bright sunshine all day Not over eighteen inches of snow has fallen in all.

DISCRIMINATION.

C. F. Adams' "Case in Point"-Keep ing the Country Poor and Enriching the City.

To the Editor: A great hue and cry is

being made just now about railroad discrimination against the dressed beef traffic. Phil Armour's corns are being trodden. It is money versus money this time, and I am glad the fur is likely to fly. But the aspects of this question are now discussed with great interest, which I have pointed out a hundred times on the stump and in the papers, viz.: That the power of fixing discriminating rates gives the railroad corporation full control of any business in the country which they wish to interfere with. If they do not, through its exercise control the trade in dry goods, hardware, groceries, etc., etc., it is simply because under existing circumstances they do not deem it their interest to do so. If, as Don Platt says, in a recent article in the Chicago Current, the corporations are "the government," they can do these things whenever they see fit. They arrogate the right to do them, and through them to control and regulate commerce between the states, to stimulate or depress certain industries, to ruin or enrich certain individuals or communities. These powers are all embraced in the power to fix discriminating rates; in fact, they are embraced in the power to make classifications and fix rates at all—and so long as human nature remains what it is the great power will be selfishly used will be used to oppress and destroy when ever it suits the convenience of the in-

dividuals who wield it. Charles Francis Adams gave what he called "a case in point," when he met the Cullom committee at Omaha last summer. He said that in the case of a mining camp where the or produced was of so low a grade that it could not be worked and transported in competition with ordinary ores and pay the usual rates, his company was in the habit of maintaining that camp by giving lower rates on its ore for the sake of the business it gained in hauling miners supplies. In this case this company exercise the power of interfering with the whole business of mining, of depressing the price of ores and the price of labor throughout the whole re gion tributary to it, simply for the profit it derives on supplies hauled to low

This is a great question. It involves the right of railroad corporations, who claim to be "the vanguard of civilization," to retard civilization by keeping farming districts poor, while they build up and enrich manufacturing centres. It involves the power to keep great sections of the country, producing a few staple raw products for export which barely pay cost of production, and keeping other great sections far remote engaged in manufacturing supplies for the so that the railroads may fetch and carry on the long haul between them. It in volves the habitual exercise by private individuals of imperial powers; and through the exercise of those powers the corporations are coming to be "the government," as Don Piatt justly says.

I welcome the dressed beef controver sy, or any other thing which will tend to arouse the people to the danger which is threatening free institutions in this coun-J. Burrows. How to Organize an Alliance.

1. Call a meeting of the farmers of your neighborhood. 2. Organize by electing a president, vice president, secretary and, if necessary, a treasurer. Then select a name

for your alliance. 3. Write the state secretary for a charter, giving the names of charter mem bers -not less than seven names—also the name you have selected for your alli ance, name and address of your secre

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draft constitution and by-laws for your alliance, not conflicting with the constitu tion of the state altiance. Any other information you might wish write the secretary, H. G. Darling, Ken-

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