FIFTY-SIX NOMINATIONS MADE.

A Last of the Entries-Another Move in the Sawyer Case-Lancaster County's Petit Jury-Lincoln News.

TEROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAUL. The first annual session of the Nebraska Trotting Horse Breeders' association, which is to be held at Omaha on the 2d and 3d of July, will call out as fine a lot of young horses as ever stepped on a race track. Secretary Barstow reports fiftysix nominations, embracing descendants of all the noted equine families, the list being one that would do credit to many an older community. The Hambletonians, Bashaws, Almonts, Clays, Morgans and Patchens, are all represented, and if there is merit in blood, as the most successful breeders believe, the contests between the ambitious young scions who will do battle for the honor and supremacy of their family name, will be as gamey and exciting as the oldest turfits could desire. Whatever the result to individuals may be, the meeting will do much to foster the breeding of tine horses in the west, and call special attention to the young state where, without undue flourish of trumpets, there is a good work going on in the improvement of man's best friend. Following are the nominations for the various stakes:

Stake No. 1, trotting, 2-year-olds, foals of Count Waterman, b h, by King Rene, dam

Count Waterman, b h, by King Rene, dam Evader, by Long Island Bashaw. Owned by Harvey Pickrell, York, Neb.
Nellie G, bi m, by Little Giant, dam Fannie C. Owned by Ed. Culver, Omaha.
Charles McCormack, br h, by Judge Boyd, son of Administrator, dam Fannie McCormack, by Simpson's Blackbird. Owned by M. T. Patrick, Omaha, Neb.
Ezelda Allen, b m, by Ethan Allen, dam by Sir Wm. Wallace. Owned by Adam Thompson, Omaha, Neb.
J. Sheppard, ch m, by Jack Sheppard, dam unknown. Owned by A. Thomson, Omaha.

J. Sheppard, ch m, by Jack Sheppard, dam unknown. Owned by A. Thomson, Omaha. Omaha, b h, by Zulu, dam Lady Bashaw. Owned by A. J. Poppleton, Omaha. Al Potter, br h, by Chas S. Caffrey, dam Victoria, by Black Ranger. Owned by E. Pyle, Humboldt.

Le Count, Jr. (2944) b h, by Le Count, dam Imogene by Volunteer. Owned by D. T. Hill, Syracuse.

Myra Webb, d b m, by Metre, dam by Widgeon. Owned by E. W. Mosher, York. Fred P., b g, by All Time, dam unknown. Owned by A. W. Phelps, Omaha.

No Name, s m, by Henry's Almont, dam unknown. Owned by M. C. Keith, North Platte.

unknown. Owned by M. C. Keith, North Platte.
Miss Bell, b m, by Lulu. dam Vanderbilt mare. Owned by A. J. Poppleton, Omaha. Reluctance, b m, by Dutchman, dam Bird. Owned by A. J. Briggs, Superior. Stake No. 2. Trotting. C. E. Mayne, real estate broker, stake, Omaha. Three year olds

estate broker, stake, Omana. Three year olds foals of 1883.
Little John, b.g. by Chas. S. Caffrey, dam by Alarm, son of Walkill Chief. Owned by J. D. Macfarland, Lincoln, Neb.
Lilac, b.m, by Caffrey, dam by Benodam's Harry Clay. Owned by J. D. Macfarland, Lincoln. Lincoln.

Black Wilkes, bl h, by George Wilkes, dam
Fanny Bell. Owned by N. I. D. Solomon,

Omaha.

Maud, s m, by Alltime, dam unknown.

Owned by A. W. Phelps, Omaha.

Bridger, b h, by Maxy Cobb, dam Miss Ellithorp. Owned by A. J. Poppleton, Omaha.

Lida C, blk m, by Caffrey, dam Eva by Tippo Bashaw. Owned by E. Pyle, Humboldt.

Pheobe Hull bl m, by S. R. Lamont, dam

Pheobe Hull, bl m, by S. R. Lamont, dam unknown. Owned by D. D. Johnston, Weeping Water.
J. S. C., b h, by Echo, son of Hambletonian (10), dam Vyren by Geo. M. Patchen. Owned by Charles H. Creighton, Omaha. Copperment, b h, by Egmont, dam Lucy. Owned by M. Lovett, Guide Rock.
Leonidas, b h, by King Rene, dam Lizzie Welch. Owned by A. J. Briggs, Superior. Stake No. 3. Trotting. Four-year-old foals of 1882.

of 1882.
Lambertson, br. h., Charles S. Caffrey dam Lady Vixen by DuBois Hambletonian Prince, son of Administrator. Owned by J. D. Macfarland, Lincoln, Neb. Sister C. ch m, by Alltime, dam Fanny C. Owned by Ed Culver, Omaha, Neb. Gertie Kelly b m, by Ensign, dam by Brigham Young. Owned by E. W. Mosher,

York.
Captain P. br h, by Caffrey, dam Hannie, by Long Island Chief. Owned by Edward Pyle, Humbolt, Neb.
Ted McMahon, b g, by McMahon, dam unknown. Owned by O. J. Storrell, Au-Anna Rene, b m, by King Rene, dam by Harold. Owned by E. W. Mosher, York. Blackfoot Chief, br h, by Clay Patcher, jr., dam by Tucaho. Owned by C. E. Mayne,

Emma C. Wilkes, b m, by Brown Wilkes. Owned by M. C. Keith, North Platte, Neb. No Name, b h, by Brown Wilkes, dam un-known. Owned by M. C. Keith, North Platte, Neb.

Persuader, ch h, by Wagner's Bashaw, dam Helen, by Little Crow. Owned by Frank S. Fosmine, Superior. Stake No. 4. Trofting. Five year-olds;

Holliday, b h, by McMahon, dam Mate Clay, by Benodam's Harry Clay. Owned by J. D. Macfarland, Lincoln.
Gladys, bl m, by McMahon, dam Orphan Girl. Owned by R. S. Maloney, jr., Humbeldt

Jonnie Cobb, br m, by Caffrey, dam Julia, by Happy Medium. Owned by Edward Pyle, Humbolds.

Miss Maggie, db m, by Young Jim, son of Geo. Wilkes, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (19). Owned by E. W. Mosher, York. No Name, br g, sire and dam not given. Owned by M. C. Keith, North Platte, Neb. Stake No. 5. Trotting. Free-for-all, Stallions.

Stake No. 5. Trotting. Free-for-all. Stalllons.

McMahon, br h, by Administrator, dam
Mattie West by Almont. Owned by A. S.
Holliday. M. D., Lincoln, Neb.

H. Y. Leonard. db h, by DuBois Hambletonian Prince, dam Leonard Maid. Owned
by I. N. Leonard. Lincoln, Neb.

Almont Gift, br h, by Almont Chief, dam
by Mohawk Chief. Owned by Royal Langford. Tekemah.

Ethan Allen, b h, by King Philip, dam by
Hiram Drew. Owned by Adam Thompson,
Omaha.

Byron Sherman b h, by Saturn, dam un-nown. Owned by A. J. Poppleton, Omaha. Stake No. 6. Trotting. Stallions which have not beaten 2:45.

Holliday, b h, by McMahou, dain by Benodam's Harry Clay. Owned by J. D. Macfarland, Lincoln.

land, Lincoln.

Forest King, b h, by Woodford Knox, dam by a son of Lexington. Owned by R. S. Emmons, Osceola.

Ethan Allen, b h, by King Philip, dam by Hiram Drew. Owned by Adam Thompson,

Omalia.

Macfarland bl h, by Chas. S. Caffrey, dam Eva, by Tipp's Bashaw. Owned by Edward Pyle. Humboldt.

S. R. Lamont, b h, by DuBois Hambletonian Prince, dam by Harry Clay. Owned by D. D. Johnston, Weeping Water.

Le Count, b h, by Sweepstakes, dam Maggie, by Edward Everett. Owned by D. T. Hill, Syracuse.

Blackfoot Chief. by h, by Clay Peters

Hill, Syracuse.

Blackfoot Chief, br h, by Clay Patchen, jr., dam by Tucaho. Owned by C. E. Mayne, Omaha.

Omaha.

Competine, b h, by Corsair, son of Hambletonian (10), dam Bird, by son of Green's Bashaw. Owned by A. J. Briggs, Superior. Robbie Dunbar, b h, by Little Crow, dam Jennie, by Storm's Green Mountain Morgan. Owned by M. C. Robinson, Blairs.

Stake No. 7. Pacing, Four years old and under.

under.

Jay, b h, by Chas. S. Caffrey, dam Little
Bell. Owned by George P. Tucker, Lincoln.

Lysle, b m, by Caffrey, dam by Ben Abdallah, son of Alexander's Abdellah. Owned
by J. D. Macfarland, Lincoln.

Cyclone, b g, by Commodore Vanderbilt,
dam Pacing Fanny. Owned by M. T.
Patrick, Omaha.

Dick Wilde, b h, by Caffrey, dam Lady
Bell, by Tip Cranston. Owned by Edward
Pyle, Humboldt.

SAWYER MUST SHOW UP.

Messrs. Webster and Billingsly, attorneys for the plaintiffs in the case of Holmes vs. Shimer et al., argued a motion in the district court yesterday for an

order to compel Andrew J. Sawyer, the real detendant, to allow them to examine the original deed from George H. Walker conveying to F. A. W. Shimer, title to lot 4, block 89, in this city. In this action, it will be remembered, the claim of the plaintiffs is that Sawyer, while acting as their attempts, under pay to have for their attorney, under pay, to buy for them the above described premises, wrongfully obtained title himself through a transfer from Walker to Shimer. In their motion Messrs, Webster and Bil-lingsly asked, in addition to examining the deed to be allowed to read the deed, to be allowed to read the letters written by Walker to Sawyer the letters written by Walker to Sawyer felative to the property and bearing date of February 22 and 16, April 13 and 25, May 6 and July 60, 1878; September 20, 1880; April 21 and 27, May 13 and 17, June 9, August 21, September 15, 1879; February 8, 1882; March 2 and 3, and April 17, 1883, the latter being the day on which the deed is dated. Judge Pound granted the request to look at the deed, but held that the letters were private, and safe from inspection. Mr. Sawyer, while the arguments were being vate, and safe from inspection. Mr. Sawyer, while the arguments were being made, said he would consent to Mr. Billingsley examining all the papers in the case, but would not, under any circumstances, permit Webster to see them.

THE NEW PETIT JURY. The twenty-four gentlemen named be low have drawn prizes in the district court jury lottery, and Clerk Sizen has extended an official invitation to them to be present on the 17th inst., and ex-change their tickets for seats in the petit jury box: J. V. Gove, Sattillo; Isaac Johnson, Capitol; S. M. McKesson, Mid-Johnson, Capitol; S. M. McKesson, Middle Creek; R. B. Graham, Capitol; Russell Lownes, Grant; John Lefferdink, Olive Branch; John Byers, sr., Yankee Hill; Louis Sink, Highland; J. H. McClay, Midland; W. E. Field, Antelope; John H. Meyer, jr., Buda; H. McCully, Midland; S. J. Alexander, Midland; W. C. Lane, Government; H. M. Sargent, Laneaster; J. C. DePutrou, Antelope; Henry Grace, Garfield; James T. Bishop, Yankee Hill; John M. Dickinson, Waverly; Henry Masterman, Capitol; Adam Lyon, Midland.

ILLNESS OF MCMAHON.

ILLNESS OF MCMAHON.

The serious illness, since Monday morning, of the trotting stallion McMahon, has caused Dr. Holliday, the owner of this hustling son of Administrator, considerable uneasiness. Yesterday afternoon the horse seemed better, and Billy Edwards, his faithful guardian, is now confident that the worst is over Mcconfident that the worst is over. Me-Mahon is one of the best entire Hambletonians in the country, and his death would be a crushing blow, not only to Dr. Holliday financially, but to the breeding interests. When retired last year with a mark of 2:21, he was just "coming," as the horsemen say, and gave promise of getting down low in the teens. A full book at \$75 a head, was a bigger inducement than trotting in fast time for small purses, however, and the horse was or-dered home to fill his engagements in the stud. When in condition, and on ''edge,'' McMahon is good enough to trot for big money in any company. None of them are fast enough to shut him out when he s right.

GEORGE TRAVER'S BIG PURCHASE. Louie Meyer, who bought the McConnell stock of dry goods just after the failure, has disposed of the entire lot to George M Traver, of the Trade Palace. The sale was a private one, and the terms are not known. All the information that Mr. Meyer will give is that the stock is to be invoiced, and Mr. Traver will take it at an agreed percentage on the inventory value. It is Mr. Traver's intention, when the deal is completed, to secure a three years' lease of the store on O street for-merly occupied by McConnell, and re-move both his wholesale and retail stocks from the present quarters on Tenth street.

BRIEF MENTION.

Yesterday morning Tom Egan, depot policeman at the B. & M. station, collared a young chap for stealing a coat from a car in the west-bound train The culprit, who gave his name as Gray, went to the county jail for thirty days.

Two able-bodied sports, out on a lark,

n across a fighting tailor near Windsor hotel vesterday, and were surprised at the rapidity and ease with which he did them both up.

James O'Neil and a strong company

gave "Monte Cristo" to a monster audience at the Funke Monday night. Kate Castleton, in "A Crazy Patch," is billed for Friday night. Deputy Sheriff Farley, of Otoe county.

came into town quietly Monday night with the Shellenbergers, whom he put in the penitentiary for safe keeping. Threats of lynching made the removal of the prisoners from the jail at Nebraska City lesirable.
The receipts at the water commission-

er's office now average \$500 monthly.

The heavy rains of the past few days have soaked the ground thoroughly, and Yesterday morning twenty five feet of the N street sewer took a tumble into the unfathomable, and about the same time section of the earth side wall under the walk at Tenth and Q streets, got a little tired and laid down.

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organiza-tion of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all masal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids Guid-Book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address, World's Dispen-sary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A boy living within sight of Plymouth Rock, Mass., weighs 304 pounds, though he is only 14 years old. He has grown at the rate of fifty pounds a year of late.

Halford Sauce excelled by none, Try i There is a Jersey cow, owned by Mrs. R. Nelson, of London, Tenn., whose milk yields 60 per cent of cream, and, it is said, is capable of yielding three pounds

of butter per day. The Swiss-Italian colony which pur-chased 1,500 acres of land in Sonoma county, California, five years ago, has county, California, five years ago, has planted half of it in vineyards, at a cost of \$100,030, all of which labor has been done by white men.

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itchin and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams, (an Indian remedy), called Dr Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 20 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of private parts, and for nothing clsa SKIN DISEASES CURED.

Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment cures as by

Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment cures as by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Bloches and Kruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Sart Kheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, and Old Obstinate Ulcers.

Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of Soceasia. 50 cents.

Retailed by Kuhn & Co., and Schroeter & Courad. At wholesale by C. F. Goodman.

RAILROAD

Senator Van Wyck's Speech on the Question of Regulation.

THE LONG AND SHORT HAULS.

A Pen Portrait of Jay Gould in Prayerful Attitudes-Labor Organizing for Protection.

Congressional Record, April 27. Mr. President, the people have reason to take courage that some advance has been made, at least in sentiment, during the last year on the question of transportation

The report of the committee on interstate congress and the speeches thus far delivered have recognized the great wrongs done the producing interest of the nation by railroad corporations, and have shown their violation of human laws and utter disregard of everything

sacred. The committee are inducing the people to expect some radical and effective legislation, which is not entirely sustained

by the bill presented. Last session I was antagonized by this committee and many senators on the proposition that no greater charge should be made for a short haul than a long one.

I have a right to feel rejoiced that the proposition then advocated against great odds has been fully adopted by the committee and indulge the hope that senators who so persistently denied its justice will see it as the committee do and give it and this goes into the pockets of the their cheerful support. LONG AND SHORT HAUL.

We need it in the west for local shippers. A pro rate charge is not asked; only that for hauling 50 miles they shall not charge more than for hauling 500. It seems idle to say this will necessarily raise the through rate. That cannot possibly be done. The through rate is now nearly confis-

cation. Another raise would amount to The producer now realizes barely the cost of producing. When two bushels are taken to get the third to market it is demonstrated that the farmer, after cost

of producing and paying taxes and interest money, has not sufficient left to make good the necessary wear and tear of the farm. THROUGH RATES EXCESSIVE.

Already the rates in some cases are prohibition. During the last session that charge was established when I alleged that in portions of Nebraska the people were compelled to buy corn for fuel; that in some sections it required 150 bushels of corn to purchase one of coal. People in the east were startled by the fact, while in Nebraska some of the editorial fraternity, who think the highest position in life is to do the bidding of railroad accounts. corporations, and proud to be ordered by the magnates, aided, no doubt, by their own innate cussedness, having no feel-ing in common with the Syrian when he humbly protests "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this great thing?" But these fellows rejoice to be not only servant, but dog.

For stating this fact they charged that

I was an enemy of the state, that immigration would cease where such gross oppression, extortion and injustice was allowed; but immigration did not cease The whole country realized that a state with soil so rich and productive, with people so industrious, standing at the head of all the states in intelligence with a less percentage of those unable to read and write, with more soldiers of the late war to its population than any other state, where such men, on such soil, with such extortions, could live and toil and be happy, was one of the best places to find a home, and they came by the hundreds and thousands and will aid in the work of emancipating labor and breaking the gyves of corporations on the limbs of that young and growing com-

monwealth. A year has passed; the world denounced the heartlessness of corporations that would force the necessity of using

but what effect did that have with those who had forged the chains, fastened them on the limbs of the young giant, and hold, as they think, the key securely? No concession to humanity, no yielding to the entreaties of toil.

The homesteader, with his wife and

children, toiling long months and weary days, plow and sow, cultivate and gather, and haul 150 bushels of corn to the depot and take home barely one ton of hard coal. In other portions of the state more fortunate he can exchange probably 100 bushels or less of corn for one ton of hard coal. This does not apply to the entire state; but last winter in more than one half its territory the people were compelled to BURN CORN FOR FUEL BECAUSE OF EXCES

SIVE THROUGH RATES. Then millionaire officers and well-paid attorneys and frail editors will argue that the rates are not excessive because not as much so as more excessive rates charged in other places, but here is fact that to a large section of coal dug out of the earth by the hand of labor in Pennsylvania cannot be exchanged for corn raised by the hand of labor in Nebraska. The rate must be excessive

because it is prohibitory.

The farmers in western states during the last winter have been converting their corn into beef and pork, and now the through rates are so excessive that they will scarcely realize in return the meagre price or value of the corn.

If the farmer in Nebraska can find a better market further west for corn the

railroad actually charges him on 300 miles transportation the same freight as for 800 miles east, so that now the basis of charges is "all the traffic will bear." The railroad rulers, stronger than gov-ernment, are determined that the farmer shall have only the privilege of

working his own farm on shares, they taking the lion's share and allowing for himself the usual third, and if that will furnish him beyond ordinary subsis-tence then his share is made still less.

We are in the midst of depression, and all other pursuits must be laid under contribution so that full dividends shall be declared on watered stocks and frau-dulent bonds; grain, beef and pork may be reduced one-half in price, no abate-ment in charges on transportation. All ment in charges on transportation. All industries must not only sustain their loss but help make good the losses of corporations. No sympathy for the laborer, whose pay is reduced; no sympathy for producers, whose products are reduced one-third to one-half; but a dismal groan ascends for eyer and eyer from a pertion one-third to one-hair; but a dismal groan ascends for ever and ever from a portion of the press and from legislative halls, if railroad bonds and stocks do not receive full returns. The people have been patient and long-suffering, and the cry is even now going on. "How long, O Lord, how long?"

When senators who delight to be called conservative, when a committee free

conservative, when a committee free from radicalism or demagogues boldly acknowledge and proclaim the great wrongs and violations and robberles committed by corporations, that would seem to be the "end of the law and testi-ment".

mony."
Then the great question comes, to redress these wrongs, to prevent their repetition and give the people a remedy against the extortions.

NO COMMISSION.

This bill in declaring certain principles is well. Annexing a commission with large salaries and little power is not what the people are demanding. The commission will be no better in-

formed to declare what legislation and punishment is needed than this committee of distinguished senators after visiting

important points and conferring with persons of different views, and giving a year to its careful consideration.

The results from state commissions are too meager to induce a high admiration for that tribunal. The corporations are becoming earnest advocates for a nation al commission, expecting to prevent them from being too severely squeezed in the tender embraces of each other, with no power to protect the people from their EXTORTION IN RATES WEST OF THE MIS

You would suppose the Pacific road, built by the generosity of the nation, so that in its construction millions were divided in profits, then cities, precincts, and counties often bonded to build branches, depots, and machine-shops, would allow the people of small means but great courage contending with the but great courage, contending with the privations of pioneer life, to share in the beneficence of the nation. But not so. West of the Missouri river the rates are about fourfold greater than east of the

In their early history, Kansas and Nebraska were told, there are but few people to transport, but little of freight to haul, you must be charged for railto haul, you must be charged for rail-road and telegraph service fourfold; but now those states are populous; the productions marvelous, but the discrimination continues. The imports are equally marvelous. All the lumber must be transported from the northern pineries; they can obtain none within their own borders.

The government protects the labor of

the farmer west of the Missouri by im-posing a tariff of from one to three dollars on a thousand feet, which goes into the pockets of the pine barons of the north, and then tolerates a charge to the dwellers west of the Missouri fourfold, millionaire lords of the rail; with no protection to the people, from state or national legislation. In this government of the people, by the people, for the peo-ple, the people have really but small True, they have the right to vote that is for the men whom corporations, through the machinations of ring politicians and manipulations of county and state conventions, put in nomination; and then the same corporations shirk the honest portion of taxation by owning or controlling state boards, an at the first demonstration against their robberies the civil power must be called then the military ordered out to protect their stolen millions, and all this expense, even the transportation of troops over their own roads, must be borne by the toiling millions who can not shirk the

burdens of taxation.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT. Every year by slow stages the opposing ideas, and forces, and camps are nearing each other. For years capital has been organized, bold, unscrupulous, rapacious, God and law defying, moving as did Gould, according to his sworn testimony, in New York and Huntington, by the evidence of his own written history, upon state legislatures, upon the courts, and the congress of the United States, unblushingly purchasing judges and legis-lators. In any monarchy or kingdom in Europe their "sins would have found them out," and punishment followed; in a republic they despise the people and control its representatives,
But the issue is approaching. Labor

eretofore, in scattered and incoherent forces, was essily captured, driven from the field, and trampled beneath the feet

But the impending crisis is coming.
As in the days of slavery and in all the past and will be in the future there has been and ever will be an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery,

between right and wrong.

The greater the effort to smother and subdue the demand for justice and right the more certain and determined the struggle, and, no matter at what cost, the final victory. The feeling of injustice and wrong in the human heart of the one or the multitude can never be quenched. The heavier the burden the more certain and violent will be the outbreak. As well expect the hidden, seeth ing fires in the earth's bosom could be restrained or checked from eruption by piling mountain after mountain upon them, as to attempt to deaden in the heart the fires kindled by extortion and avarice, or seek to check by piling a greater vol-

ume of atrocities.

This dynamite thus generated in the human heart will explode by reason of the great burden by which you seek to repress it, and will produce the very dis-asters you pretend to fear. Can you make the men of this nation or any other, believe that the four billions—a sum greater than ever was our national debtof watered stocks and bonds is honest property and realty deserves protection from courts or legislatures?

Can you make the men of America be heve that the three hundred millions claimed by Vanderbilt and the two hundred millions claimed by Gould were honestly obtained? WHAT THEN?

This fiction of property above all things needs that protection which can only be secured by recognition and manly cessions to other interests that are real and to labor. A huge volume of fictions, printed on paper by conspirators against the nation's prosperity and then called values, property, inverted and standing upon the small end, reeling and vibrating, as quotations among the gamblers in Wall street attest, by the ast breath of discontent—the owners of these fictions, of all men, should accord decent treatment to the remainder of manking from whom they expect to force dividends and whom they expect to force dividends and interest on the stolen four billions.

History, in the annals of crime, repeats itself; and the holders of illicit gains always presume that bold, aggressive conduct will insure abject submission Slavery made that fatal mistake. The English lords who stole Ireland's land made that mistake. Now the plutocrats of America will not profit by their exam-ple. Do not say that I judge harshly, The senate committee have incorporated these facts substantially in their report. But they fail at the point where the mon-ster evil should be grappled by the strong

arm of the law. If the industries of this nation were only required to pay fair dividends on the real cost of railroads we would be pros-perous to day. Certainly, the committee's report says, we were prosperous when roads were building and money be-ing spent, just us the individual improvg his property by borrowing and ending \$10,000, but in order to raise the \$10,000 has given a mortgage of \$30,000, on which he is to pay yearly interest. You will not wait long to see end and ruin of this man.

The committee point with pride to the many miles of rails within our borders as evidence of wealth. So it would be if the nation was not charged up and taxed for sufficient to build triple the number

Then they assert too many roads have been built on parallel lines to make a pretext for speculation and fraudulent issue of stocks and bonds, that the people must be taxed to support two lines instead of one. Finally they recommend what would increase the evils they point out, as the only remedy to the people, to build more rival lines in the shape of canals and improving water ways, while they know the Pacific road, which the government controls, is allowed to buy up the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by paying over a million dellars yearly to the Pacific mail line to prevent the very competition the committee desire by exending millions on canals and rivers.

A remarkable position indeed. I would cheerfully vote millions to dig cauals and clean rivers if I could be assured we had a government that could protect the peo-

its own creation from stealing millions from the pockets of the people to deny them access to two access which require no digging or dredging for com-

The bill denounces discrimination against persons or places, against more for a short than a long haul. Now if we add limiting the dividends to the actual cost of roads, and then that for any claim for damages to the person or benalties to the public corporation may be prosecuted in the state courts, and be prohibited from removing such suits to federal courts, then a fair beginning will have been made

The people will never be relieved of these evils if we are content to sit down before them and lament they are too large to handle.

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE NATION. AN EXAMPLE FOR THE NATION.

The nation can take an example from
Jay Gould. The senate committee on
education and labor industriously obtained from that worthy individual a com-plete history of his life, presumably tor the youth of America to imitate. If this republic had as much persistence in right as a single individual had in wrong the remedy would soon be effected, neither courts, legislatures, nor law stood in his way. It seems the courts, the law, legis-latures, congress, and the people can not rend the spoiler of his prey or obtain re-

lief agains this villainies. That biography is an amusing chapter in the testimony referred to. The committee tremblingly and beseechingly implored him to give a minute detail of his daring exploits and wonderful life, and he most blushingly consented. Early in life, when he was hard pressed for dinner, he adopted, he says, his sister's method, and went behind the blacksmith shop and prayed. Only one prayer was necessary, for the blessing came in great measure; so much so that in a few years the tan-ning business in which he and his partner were engaged was in fluancial stress and peril; so overwhelming that the partner was driven to suicide, and Gould, the other distressed partner, at once bought a railroad nearly 100 miles in length. For the prosperity of the country the wrong partner committed suicide.

Still the committee on education and labor delicately forced the blushing Gould to proceed with stories rivaling Aladdim's lamp, he omitting the millions stolen from Erie during his lively management, and the dark shadows that lowered on black Friday when he could not gloat over the financial disaster of a great Republic, although thousands were ruined, but was voluble as to Union Pacific. How the innocent, guileless creature was inveigled into purchasing the stock, and when he was really forced into the ownership that his only ambition was to but that enterprise on a subtantial foundation, and to accomplish that immediately pumped so much water into the concern that he succeeded admirably

in placing it on a foundation so liquid that its weight submerged it from the hopes and almost the sight of men.

He bought worthless roads and loaded them on the Union Pacific at an advance of millions to himself, when he triumph antly and with great emphasis exclaimed that he surprised every one by paying dividends, a most wonderful feat when it was equally evident to every one that that the dividends were never earned. He was only preparing the way to cap-ture the surplus millions of Massachusetts and other New England colonies.

Then the grand achievement of purthen the grand achievement of purchasing at a nominal price the bank-rupt Kansas Pacific and consolidating with the dividend paying Union Pacific, whereby he and his pals realized from tweive to fifteen million dollars. Then, as there were no more worlds to conquor, he generously consented that the widows and orphans of Massachusetts should be allowed the golden op-portunity, and he unloaded at par and upward, and turned over the wreck to the management of Mr. Adams. No wonder the committee on education

were dazed, doubtless as much so as by reading the exploits of Jack the Giant Killer or the life of Kidd, the pirate. The recital was fearfully exciting, but be-tween the long drawn breath of admiration of the committee they could beg of him to proceed, that the world as they were breatnlessly waiting to hear still more. When he regained his own breath, after detailing the Union Pacific marvel, he proceeded with the tale of the Mis-souri Pacific. He gently stated that in this as all other projects from the time he prayed behind the blacksmith shop and is partner committed suicide, that he desired to do some great and good thing, and that he obtained the Missouri Pacific, not higgling about the price, but paying the owner his own figure, and he adds taking no longer time in making negotiations than in relating it to the committee. Not to make money. Oh, no! But to see what good he could accomplish, and at once with great energy commenced pumping into it water as he did into the

Union Pacific. Gould through modesty refrained from telling a portion or what was the current history at the time. At Kansas City ho was overtaken with another religious spasm, and he wrestled for the second spasm, and he wrestled for the second time in prayer, and told the people how happy he felt; that he wanted no more money; that filthy lucre led to death; that he had purchased the Missouri Pacific only for good to mankind, and should use it only for the glory of God and the benefit of the people.

As he was contemplating another raid, he seemed to feel the necessity of another installment of divine grace; so he went short on the promise by pretending he would not benefit himself by the bless-

How well he kept his promise is evinced by cruel treatment and breach of faith to the thousands of em-ployes on the same road, in the ployes on the same road, letermination to force them into absolute or abject submission to his demands. Theologians have never fully understood this feature in the wonderful history. There is no mystery, they say, in the prayer and getting religion behind the blacksmith shops, but why he should seek a new installment of divine assistance and reasonably expect it from

ance and reasonably expect it from Kansas City is past finding out.

For the comfort of the present and future residents of New Jerusalem it is to be hoped he will not indulge in a third prayer on earth, for that might tide him through this life, and should he in the conductor of the Celestial end secure an entrance to the Celestial city he would soon be conspiring there to lay a railroad from force of habit; when he tore up the shining avenues the angels could not restrain him from stealing the golden pavements. PROTECTION TO LABOR. To secure by legal and proper methods that protection which is due to labor it is

that protection which is due to labor it is organizing, impelled by the avarice and exactions and power of organized capital; and the pulpit and press, as usual, are imploring peace and observance of the laws. Certainly, labor is not proposing to violate either. To day it has but little more power to do so than the slave in his chains. His advancement is through peace, his protection through the law.

Such appeals are always made to the weak; they were made to the slave. The sacredness of the law and the sanctions of religion were duly preached into him even to submitting quietly to chains of religion were duly preached into him even to submitting quietly to chains and stripes. At that time there was no preaching to the slave holders as there is to-day but little preaching to the corpora-tion monsters in iniquity. Why not im-plore them to restore what they have stolen from the nation; to relinquish their unjust demands; to emancipate labor from a desnotism as grinding as labor from a despotism as grinding as that which the colored man endured?

The object of the organization of labor is to preserve peace, to obtain concentrated and intelligent action, to obtain redress through the ballot and not the bullet. The strong ballot and not the bullet. The strong arms of labor have always protected the nation in the day of peril. There need be no fear to the republic from that source. ple and prevent creature corporations of

Bold, wealthy slavery precipitated the war, but the men from the ranks of toil preserved the life of the union. I hope not to grate too harshly on senatorial nerves, and will break the story gently in this solemn presence, that not many of the names Gould, Vanderbilt and the millionaires of the money centers appear on the rolls of the union army.

The ranks of the union army were recruited from those who were delving in our mines, toiling in our factories, filling our prairies with bountiful crops, run-ning our railway trains, and when the nation is again in peril from within or without the brave hearts and strong arms of the sams class of laborers will rescue

Far better turn your entreaty to overgrown corporations and beg them to re gard the sacredness of law. Go to the Standard Oil company, which trans-gresses law and order in its methods to crush out smaller industries, conspiring with great rallroad corporations, who seek to set at defiance the statutes and the courts.

So the money lenders, who seek to vio-late and nullify the constitution and law which makes silver and gold a legal ten der, by requiring by their contracts notes and mortgages to be paid in gold These are the great criminals who

would imperil the prosperity of the na-tion to feed their own greed. Yet congress is paralyzed, not so much by the great transgressions the giant wrong-doers with whom they fear to grapple. The wealth of this nation is alone by the toiling hands. The power of this nation is alone in the bal-lots in the same toiling hands. And to make that wealth, abstracted into the pockets of the few, subservient to the prosperity of the nation, the ballot must represent the men who hold it and not their coordinate. their enemies.

Benton's Hair Grower.

All who are BALD, all who are becoming BALD, all who do not want to be baid, all who are troubled with DANDRUFF, or 11CHING of the scalp; should use Benton's Hair Grower. Eighty PER CENT of those using it have grown hair. It never fails to stop the hair from falling. Through sickness and fevers the hair sometimes falls off in a short time, and although the person may have remained bald for years, if you use Benton's Hair Grower according to directions you are sure of a growth of hair. In hundreds of cases we have produced a good growth of Hair on those who have been bald and glazed for years we have fully substantiated the following facts:

We grow Hair in 80 cases out of 100, no matter how long bald.

Unlike other preparations, it contains no sugar of lead, or vegetable or mineral poisons.

It is a specific for falling hair dendriff. Benton's Bair Grower.

poisons.

It is a specific for falling hair, dandruff, and itching of the scalp.

The Hair Grower is a hair food, and its composition is almost exactly like the oil which supplies the built which supplies the built with its vitality. which supplies the hair with its vitality, DOUBLE AND TRIPLE STRENGTH. When the skin is very tough and nard, and the follice is apparently effectually closed, the single strength will sometimes fail to reach the papilla; in such cases the double or triple strength should be used in connection with the single, using them alternately. Price, single strength, \$1,00; double Price, single strength, \$1,00; double strength, \$2.00; triple strength, \$3.00. If your druggists have not got it we will send it

prepared on receipt of price.

BENTON HAIR GROWER CO.,

Cleveland, O.

Sold by C. F. Goodman and Kuhn & Co.

Mr. I. B. Noxon, Cashier of First National Bank, of Sing Sing, N. Y., suffered greatly from Costiveness and Dyspepsia, due to overwork and want of regular exercise. After wasting much time and money in seeking a remedy, he began taking the old reliable Brandeth's Pills, two every night for three weeks. He now has a good appetite and capital digestion, and will answer any written or personal inquiry regarding his remarkable cure.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 -Tickets only \$5. Shares in Proportion.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY ('We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company and in porson manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached in its advertisment

COMMISSIONERS. We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers, will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters J. H. OGLESBY.

> Pres. Louisiana National Bank. J. W. KILBRETH. Pres. State National Bint. Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

Incorporated in 1888 for 25 years by the legis-iature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d. A. D. 1870. The only lettery over voted on and endorsed by the record of any state. The only lottery over voted on and endorsed by the people of any state.

It never scales or postpones.

Its grand is legie number drawings take place monthly, and the extraordinary drawings regularly every three months instead of sc.ml-annually as neretotore, beginning March, 1886.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUME. STATE OF THE ACCORDING COMMENT, Class E, in the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, May 11th, 1888 1924 Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000.

300000000	in	Fifths,	in Pro	portion		
			OF PRI			
104	PITAL	PRIZE	4			\$75,00
1	do	do				25.00
- 1	40	do		00.04 (105.04		10.00
o pp	TYVE O	D 40	*****		4 666 1	19 700
	LEED CO	Estas se	****	******	0,000	10.00
.0	do	****	****	******	2,000	10,00
10	do		*** ***	******	1,000	19,00
20	do				500	10,00
100	do				200	20,00
300	do			******	100	30.00
F/V)	do			*****	50	95 00
1000	do	882 83	*****	*****	94	200,000
AUGU		*****	******		AG.	90.0V
100				PRIZE		-
PA:	pproxim	lation I	rizes o	of \$700.		9,70
9	do		do	500.		4,50
9	do		do	250.		2,25
-			1000	300000	weath,	-
1967 Pr	tzes, an	nountin	g to.			8265.50
	leation			dubs she	mid b	n made

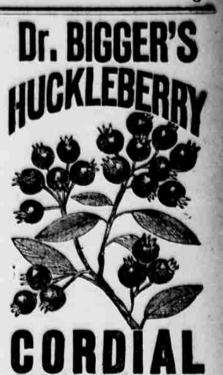
only to the office of the company in New Or For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter, currency by express at our expense addressed.

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans,

Or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address registered letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. Or M. OTTENS & CO., 1503 Farn am st., Omaha

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN You are allowed a free triol of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltale Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Kercous Bething, loss of Futulity and Mankood, and all kindred troubless. Also for Evany other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor, and Mankood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Hiustrated pamphlet in scaled encelope malled free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.



BOWEL TROUBLES There are very few who do not know of this little bush growing alongside of our mountains and hills: but very few realize the fact, that the little purple berry, which so many of us have eaten in most every shape, there is a principle in it having a wonderful effect on the bowets. Dr. Bigger's Huckleberry Cordial is the onear southeaux Remeny that restores the little one techning, and cures Diarrheau Dysentery and Cramp Colic.

When it is considered that at this season of the year sudden and dangerous attacks of the bowets are so frequent, and we hear of so many deaths occurring before a physician can be called in, it is important that every household should provide themselves with some speedy relief, a dose of which will relieve the pain and save much anxiety. Dr. Bigger's Huckleberry Cordial is a simple remedy which any child is pleased to take.

Trice, 50 cents a bottle. Manufactured by WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga. AND CHILDREN TEETHING.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Muliein will cure Coughs, Croup and Con-sumption. Price 25 ets. and \$1 a bottle. For sale by the H. T. Clarke Drug Co. 'aand

TTLE HAVANA GOULD & COS IS DECIDED BY

Royal Havana Lottery

(A GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION) Drawn at Havana, Cuba, May 1,15,90, 1886 TICKETS IN FIFTHS. Wholes \$5.00. Fractions Pro rata. Wilolos \$5.00. Fractions Pro Pata.
Tickets in Fifths: Wholes \$5; Fractions parala.
Subject to no manipulation, not controlled by
the parties in interest. It is the fairest thing in
the nature of chance in existence.
For tickets apply to SHIPSEY & CO., 1313 Broadway, N. Y. City; M. OTTENS & CO., 619 Main
street Kansas City, Mo.

Railway Time Table.

OMAHA. The following is the time of arrival and departure of trains by Central Standard time at the local depots. Trains of the C., St. P., M. & C. arrive and depart from their depot, corner of lith and Webster streets; trains on the B. & M., C., B. & Q. and K. C., St. J. & C. B. from the B. & M. depot; all others from the Union Pacific depot.

BRIDGE TRAINS. BRIDGE TRAINS.

Bridge trains wil leave U. P. depot at 6:15—
B7:35-8:00-8:40-8:50-B 10:00-11:00 a. m., B
1:00-1:20-1:50-3:00-3:00-B 4:00-5:00-5:30-6:10-7:00-11:10 p. m.

Leave transfer for Omaha at 7:12-B 8:15-9:30
-9:42-B 10:35-10:37-11:37-a, m.; 11:37-2:13-2:37-3:30-3:37-4:37-5:50-6:12-7:20-7:50-

8:5)—11:52 p. m.
CONNECTING LINES.
Arrival and departure of trains from the transfer depot at Council Bluffs:
ARRIVA. B 7:15 A. M. ARRIVE. B 7:15 A. M B 9:15 A. M C 6:40 P. M CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN. D 9:15 A. M B 7:00 P. M

CHICAGO, MILWAUKER & ST. PAUL. D 9:15 A. M B 7:00 P. M B 9:15 A. M
C 6:4) P. M
EANBAR CITY, ST. JOE & COUNCIL BLUFFS.
D 6:3) A. M
A 5:40 P. M A 8:30 P. M A. 3:00 P. M SLOUX CITY & PACIFIC. AFFIYO Depart. | Depart | SOUTHWARD | Arrive | A. M. P. M. | MISSOURI PACIFIC | A. M. P. M. | 10:30a | Si45b | Night Express | 6:25d | 6:25d | Si45b | Night Express | Color

4. M. P. M. C. B. & Q. A. M. P. M. 9:20 7 10 STOCK YARDS TRAINS Will leave U. P. depot. Onaha, at 6:40—8:35—10:45—10:55 a. m.; 2:40—3:50—5:25 p. m.
Loave Stock Yards for Omaha at 7:55—10:25 a.
12:01—1:29—4:40—5:07—6:20 p. m.
NOTE—A trains daily; B, daily except Sanday; O daily except Saturday; D, daily except Monday.

Nebraska National Bank OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

H. W. YATES, President.
A. E. TOUZALIN, Vice President.
W. H. S. HUGHES, Cashler. JOHN S. COLLING, LEWIS S. REED, W. V. Modsk, John S. Lewis A. E. Touzalin,

BANKING OFFICE: THE IRON BANK. Cor. 12th and Farnam Streets. General Banking Business Transacts L

WOODBRIDGE BRO'S., State Agents FOR THE

Decker Bro's Pianos

Omaha, Neb.

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE WRITERS. Potter & Mageath,



Law Reporters and Copyists.

iter auppiles and paper kept in stock ONAMA NATIONAL BANK HUMOING ONAMA