## THE DAILY BEE.

OMARIA OFFICE, NO. WIA AND 916 FARNAM ST NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning paper published in the state.

TERMS BY MAIL! One Year \$10.00 Three Months \$2.5 Six Months 5.00 One Month 1.00 THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday. TERMS, POSTPAID: One Year, with premium.
One Year, without premium.
Six Months, without premium.
One Month, on trial Month, on trial.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s. s.
County of Douglas, | s. s.
N. P. Feil, cashier of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending May 14th, 1886, was as follows:

| Morning Edition. | Saturday, Sth. | 6,650 | Monday, 10th. | 7,050 | Tnesday, 11th. | 6,300 | Wednesday, 12th. | 6,300 | Thursday, 13th. | 6,300 | Thursday, 14th. | 6,300 | Evening Edition. 6,000 5,800 5,810 6,035 5,800 5,850 Friday, 14th ..... 6,300 12,150 Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of May, A. D. 1836.

SIMON J. FISHER. Notary Public. N. P. Feil, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is cashier of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies.

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of May, A. D. 1886.
SIMON J. FISHER.
Notary Public.

NEBRASKA likes to fall in with the fashions, but she is willing to draw the line at tornadoes.

"THE Belt Line," says General Manager Clark, "is owned and will be operated by the Missouri Pacific." So will be the Omaha & Northern.

THE spring crop of immigrants is enormous. Nebraska will discount all former records this year in the number of new settlers in her unsettled territory.

Six days in the week for work are enough. Workingmen will endorse any movement which will assist in making the seventh a day of rest and healthful recreation.

A MEETING of Herr Most's friends in New York was dispersed on Saturday by the police. The anarchists are finding American policemen as tough to handle as European gendarmes.

THE Herald calls upon Mayor Boyd to enforce the license law. Mayor Boyd's last attempt to close the saloons on Sunday took the form of a circular note asking liquor dealers their opinion on the question.

THE first of the boodle aldermen, Jachne, has been convicted of bribery in New York, and Jake Sharp is trembling in his boots as he awaits the inevitable call of "next" from the district attorney's

BROADWAY, New York, is to have an underground railroad. As the legislature has passed the bill and the governor signed it, boodle aldermen will not be given the chance to twist \$10,000 greenacks around their fingers when explaining why they were induced to give a valuable franchise for nothing to voracious capitalists.

THERE is said to be little doubt about Senator Edmunds' re-election. There ought to be none. Mr. Edmunds combines ability with integrity and long legislative experience in the senate. A basswood statesman from Vermont would find it very difficult to rattle around in the shoes of the senior senator trom the Green Mountain state.

GENERAL CROOK gained a good deal of well deserved praise by his system of tagging Indians so that they could be identified and known when wanted. The councilman who carries through a movement to "tag" our street corners so that they may be distinguished readily will receive a mountain of congratulations in return for his labor and public spirit.

NEW ENGLAND papers continue to be greatly agitated over the fisheries ques-tion raised by the "Adams" seizure. If the high protectionist cranks who decline to permit a reciprocity treaty with Canada would withdraw their opposition to commercial freedom, both countries would be the gainers. A tax on fish caught on the free ocean is an economic absurdity. The question as to its propriety should not be dignified into an issue,

THERE is altogether too much robbery going on in Omaha under the disguise of money-loaning. We refer to the usurious transactions of those money sharks who loan small sums of money-not more than fifty dollars -- for thirty days, taking out the interest in advance and charging from five to ten dollars "commission, which is also deducted in advance While people who permit themselves to be robbed in such a fashion may really deserve little or no sympathy, yet they are people who as a rule are driven to it by necessity, and the sharks cruelly take advantage of their situation.

In spite of Mr. Tilden's vigorous letter and Mr. Cleveland's interminable message, the chances for the coast defense receiving any attention from this congress are exceedingly slim. Local jealousies have been developed among the various points along the Atlantic and Gult coast which demand extensive forti-Seations, and their representatives in congress are squabbling so vigorously hat there is little prospect of anything being done. If the coast can only be fortified through a huge log rolling performance like some of the river and harbor appropriations of the past, the country will prefer to wait a few years longer in dependence upon the torpedoes which have been for pe time past her only reliance for defalse sgainst foreign invasion.

In presenting the board of trade bill to enable the Union Pacific to borrow money to construct branch lines in Nebraska and Kansas, Senator Van Wyck took occasion to say that he presented the bill not because he thought it the best solution of the problem, but because it seemed to be demanded by his constituents, and protected the interests of the goverment. The bill has been referred to the judiciary committee of the senate. It is only fair to say that the chances for its passage by the present congress are not prilliant. The Hoar funding bill has the preference in the senate, and, if reached, will draw out a lengthy debate upon the history and condition of the road. Congress is not favorable to any legislation which will seem to weaken the government lien on the property represented by the second mortgage bonds and accrued unpaid interest charged up against the Union Pacific on the books of the treasury. The support which the Hoar extension bill is receiving is largely due to a mistaken idea that the measure is for the banefit of the government and will increase its security As a matter of fact the bill legalizes all the thievery and robbery of the past in Union Pacific management and gives the thieves a quit-claim deed to their plunder. The board of trade bill on the other hand, while leaving all questions of the past to be settled as congress and the courts may decide, permits the company to use its credit in securing money to extend branches, under guarantees that the construction and capitalization shall be honest and that the government lien shall be secured by the property acquired. The opponents of the road in congress are not likely, however, in our opinion, to waive their opposition to any measure which will permit an apparent increase of the indebtedness of the Union Pacific, even if such increase is needed to protect the interests of the main system. This is one of the many unfortunate results of the management of the Gould and Dillon regime which has destroyed the confidence of the country in Union Pacific financiering and in the honesty of any plans professedly for the combined in-

terest of the road and the people. Postoffice Complaints.

If Senator Manderson and Representa-

tive Weaver would turn their respective attentions to the crying demand of Omaha for better postal facilities they would meet a long felt want. The complaints of the inefficient service at the postoffice are general. They are met by the postmaster with the reply that insufficient force is the sole and only cause. If this is the case, every effort should be made to remedy the trouble by a demand on the part of the senator and representative specially interested, that the Omaha postoflice shall be placed on a par with other offices of its size and importance throughout the country. The business of the postoffice is growing with a rapidity which evidences the rapid growth of the city. It is a distributing point for a large section of the west and an office of deposit for great numbers of minor offices in the tributary territory. The growth of Nebraska no less than that of Omaha makes itself felt in a daily increasing tax upon the resources of the institution Senator Manderson owes it to Mr. Coutant well as to the people of Omaha to an advance, of course, on the old conmake a vigorous movement upon the ventional plain brick fronts, but the patrons of the Omaha postoffice. With a proper force of clerks on hand there will be no further excuse for the harrassing delays in the distribution, forwarding and delivery of mail from which the business men of Omaha are suffering. Under such changed circumstances a continuance of the trouble would call

loudly for a change of postmasters. Another reform needed in the same line is the removal of the shabby and battered mail wagons which consumptive mules and spavined ponies drag wearity to and from the postoffice and the depot. This transfer service would disgrace a decaying New England village. The non-resident contractors who are mismanaging this portion of the mail service should be brought to time with a sharp turn.

What Then?

Suppose the home rule bill is defeated as the croakers now assume; what then? Is there any reason why the friends of Ireland should feel discouraged over the prospect? We think not. If Mr. Gladstone's measure passes the commons it will certainly be thrown out by the lords. An appeal to the country would be necessitated under these circumstances, just as an appeal will be certain to follow the rejection of the bill by the commons upon its second reading. Lord Hartington may talk of a coalition ministry and may even make the attempt to mix the oil of radicalism with the water of whiggery, but it cannot succeed. English politics have never been favorable to coalitions. They have always failed in the past; they will as surely fail in the pres-

Liberal England has pronounced itself for Gladstone and home rule with overwhelming energy during the Easter recess. It will voice its will even more emphatically at the next general election. The campaign which would tollow a dissolution of parliament would be earried on chiefly, if not solely, on the one issue of an Irish parliament at Dublin and Gladstone's wishes in the drafting of the bill. England is now ready to admit that there is no middle ground between home rule and coercion and that coercion is a failure. The dissension among liberal members of parliament is not as to the necessity of home rule, but regarding the details of a practical application of the measure proposed. A general election may be needed to clear the stormy atmosphere, but the result in the end will be what Ireland and Irishmen, together with all lovers of

freedom, so earnestly desire. Guarding the School Lands. The board of public lands at Lincoln have adopted more stringent rules to govern the appraisal, leasing and sale of school lands in this state. This action comes none too soon. The exposure by the BEE of the manner in which by colinsion with county officers the best agricultural lands in the state are being gobbled by non-residents sharks at the minimum price seems to have had its effect. The board now places itself on record as determined to revise all appraisals by county commissioners and to cancel such as are manifestly unfair. They call upon citizens in the neighborhood where such

sales and leases are made to furnish prompt information of all delinquencies in order that the remedy may be ap-

plied.
This means business. Agricultural lands in Nebraska have become too valuable to be sold for a trifle or permitted to pass into the hands of land sharks at half the price at which neighboring farmers are holding their farms. Our school lands properly managed will furnish a spiendid endowment for Nebraska's educational system. Such a rich trust cannot be too carefully guarded.

"Gems of Thought" on Labor.

There are some rich "Gems of Thought" in Mr. Powderly's recent secret circular to the Knights of Labor which ought to be framed and hung up in every lodge and in every assemby room where honest workmen meet to discuss their interests.

"I ask our members," writes the general master workman, "to keep a jealous eye upon the doings of the labor men who never labor." This is wise and timely advice. The working men of Omaha have followed it through the labor troubles of the present spring. They know from experience that it is the labor men who labor the least who are always most mischievously active in stirring up unnecessary strife and in refusing to adjust difficulties which arise.

Mr. Powderly believes that reason and peaceful organized effort will accomplish more than brute force. "If the men who possess money enough to buy guns and dynamite," he writes, "would invest it in the purchase of some well-selected work on labor, they would put the money to good use. They will never need the guns and dynamite in this country "

"If I kill my enemy, I silence him, it is true, but I do not convince him. I would make a convert rather than a corpse of my enemy."

"In the hands of men entirely mouth the gun is as harmless as his word."

"Men who own capital are not our enemies. If that theory held good the workmen of to-day would be the enemy of his fellow toiler to-morrow, for, after all, it is how to acquire capital and how to use it properly that we are endeavoring to learn."

These are paragraphs of pithy significance from the pen of a man liberally supplied with common sense and with a very happy faculty of so presenting the common sense of a matter as to carry conviction to the minds of others.

Every honest and level-headed workingman will promptly endorse such sentiments as those we have quoted and will wonder how they can be called into dispute. But a sentiment is one thing; to make it an active directing force is quite another matter. That is what Mr. Powderly is attempting to do in the great labor organization of which he is the head. His success will be the success of the Knights of Labor.

Improving Local Architecture. There is a large field for improvement in the efforts of our local architects, especially in the line of public buildings and structures designed for mercantile purposes on our business streets. We are still struggling with the packing-box style of brick fronts, relieved only by bands of stone, with an occasional use of the fashionable terra cotta. There is as yet there are few signs of progress towards a distinctive architectural style, bold and vigorous in conception, and adapted to the requirements of individual locations and the uses for which the buildings are intended. The two buildings of most striking architectural merit in Omana to-day are the High school and the Lutheran church Among business buildings in course of erection the Barker block will be the first to depart from the conventional idea. The new Merchant's National bank will also be a noticeable departure in architectural treatment from the buildings which have been erected of late in Omaha. Omaha architects are somewhat limited in scope by the high cost of building stone and still oftener by the low figures which property owners are willing to pay for their buildings. But they are still lacking in originality, boldness of conception, vigor and freshness. Their designs have in most cases been mere modifications of those of others. The style set for one building early in the

structures designed by the same house during the year. Whether Omaha is to be a picturesque and a beautiful city depends largely upon her architects. Nine-tenths of the plans drawn and designs accepted are made in our midst. Other things being equal, it is right and proper that this should be the case. But our architects must keep up with the times if they propose to keep up their bank accounts. Property has become so valuable that investors in permanent improvements are beginning to demand the best. They will not long remain satisfied with endless reproductions and modifications of the plans drawn for others. They are already calling for individuality in design and the best of work in construction.

season can generally be traced in all other

THE eight-hour movement among the Chicago lumber-handlers has failed. It did not succeed because its success would have materially injured it if it did not entirely destroy the lumber trade of Chicago. Other great lumber markets were not asked to join in the movement for what was virtually a 20 per cent increase in wages. Compliance with the demand on the part of Chicago lumbermen would have wiped out the profit of the business and given all their competitors elsewhere the opportunity to transfer the trade to their own wharves. This is what the sensible Powderly meant when he said that the eight-hour demand in every trade must be universally granted in order to make the movement a success. No manufacturer, hampered by heavy competition, could afford to stand alone the advance in his line of production. If all the lumber handlers in the country had succeeded in securing the reduction in hours at the old pay the only effect would have been an advance in the price of lumber. But where the men in one city only struck for the shorter hours, the movement was fore-doomed to defeat.

Home rule may be defeated in the present parliament, but its success in the near future is as certain as the return of the sensons. British public opinion has been educated to a support of the principle involved. The quarrels and dissen-

sions are simply as to the proper details of application. English liberalism has never yet endorsed a principle which it did not sooner or later incorporate into the law of the realm." The failure of the present home rule bill, if it comes, will certainly be followed by the success of another measure, either in the hands of Mr. Gladstone or some of his able lieutenants.

No FURTHER inquiries will be made made by the state department into the murder of Capt. Crawford by the Mexican bandits who masqueraded in the uniform of a friendly nation. Mr. Bayard, whose life-long political policy has been to let well enough alone, has been unable to see his way clear towards erecting his spine sufficiently to vindicate American honor and American arms in this case of dastardly outrage.

KANSAS CITY'S professional base ball ning is not so much of a success as a Kansas City tornado. It has not knocked out a single opponent so far. We really would like to see that nine win just one game.

WHEN stone and concrete sidewalks take the place of rotting and treacherous boards, Omaha will have fewer suits to defend for damages to broken limbs and dislocated ribs.

THE star-eyed goddess of reform will feel very lonely this summer. Henri Watterson has gone to Europe on a vacation and left the goddess at home in old

THE tornado insurance agent is now

getting in his work in great shape. The recent blows have made a boom for him, and he is flying around on the wings of the wind. MR. CLEVELAND's policy is as obnox-

ous to his party as Andy Johnson's famous "my policy" was to the republi cans of 1867. And now the dirt begins to fly from

picks and shovels in Omaha. Idle laborers on the street corners will soon be as difficult to find as hens' teeth.

### POLITICAL POINTS.

Judge Kinne says the new administration has given strength to the democracy in Iowa. A stampede of republican papers to the support of Edmunds is reported in Vermont. There is a movement in Louislana to adopt a constitutional amendment abolishing the state senate.

There are some people who think every one of the Illinois congressmen will be renominated. The silence of Senator Evarts on the silver question leads to the inference that the presi-

dential bee has stung his tongue. Warring republican factions in California have patched up a peace, which will be tested in the convention to be held August 25th.

Down in Texas they are trying to decide whether the Farmers' alliance should be carried into politics, or politics carried into the alliance.

The republicans have seventeen members of the Ohio senate. As this is two less than a majority they are trying some way to make 9 out of the 7. It is generally understood in Pennsylvania

labor circles that Mr. Poviderly will accept the democratic now nation for governor if tendered him. George W. Greene, secretary of the mugwump committee in 1884, is another one of

ose who think Blaine is stronger than ever with the republican party. Virginia had agreater number of electoral votes than any other state till 1805. Now there are eleven states ahead of her, and

two others holding an equal representation. The Massachusetts Civil Service reform league suggests to the president that removals and appointments be posted for a specific time in order that the public may be heard from.

It is believed in Georgia political circles that Gen. John B. Gordon will receive the democratic gubernatorial nomination, mainly on account of his strength with the ol

The Davenport Democrat pleads for a short campaign in lowa. As there are few new issues it considers that the people would rather devote their time to business than to polities. There seems to be a general impression that Gen. Gordon lives as markedly in the

is one of the reasons why Gen. Gordon may be a candidate for office in the future. Massachusetts republicans are not so certain to nominate Lieut. Gov. Ames for governor. Congressman Rice and Mr. Crapo are both strongly backed, and the senatorial election threatens to complicate the matters.

present as Jeff Davis does in the past. This

A Washington county correspondent informs the country that Messrs, Elkins and Manley are often at the capital looking after Blaine's interests. It is not stated just what they do, but no doubt they will do all they can.

They are beginning to put Chauncey M Depew on the ticket with Blaine for 1888. It is said that Mr. Depew granted twenty-eight passes to Albany and return in half an hour the other day, and that he can have the senatorship if he wants it.

The Anarchist.

The anarchist isn't as big a man now as he was a week or two ago, and what he has to say is read or listened to as much as the words of a dying villain. When the American people jump on a man they mean business every time.

Jeff Davis is on Their Trail. Philadelphia Press.

There is a tight race between George W. Julian, of Indiana and George C. Gorham, of Nowhere to see who' is the biggest ghost in contemporary politics. If the contest were to stop right now the gate receipts would be divided evenly between the two competitors.

The Beauties of Hustrated Journal-Kansas Oity Times. The Second street court house was never a

very sightly building, but the Globe-Democrat's picture went it several additional shades of horror. The Globe-Democrat's court house combined the puzzling aspect of a humpbacked dome with the business pose The Decline of Tennyson.

## Chicago Times. Mr. Tennyson's latest poetry has provoked

even more severe comment than any other of his recent poems. And much of it is deserved. It is fresh evidence that arbitration has failed to restore the harmonious relations that once existed between him and his muse, and the latter has undoubtedly determined upon a permanent lockout.

> It is Charged Up to Morton. Chicago News.

The rumor that Dr. George L. Miller was about to retire from journalism in Nebraska appears to have been projected by the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, who is nervously awaiting his turn at the bat But Dr. Miller will

not retire from journalism until he has penned Mr. Morton's epitaph-you can stick a pin there.

Anarchy in Bottles.

Chicago Herald. Mr. Rosenfeld's drugs and chemicals have proved more deadly and certainly more un erring in their aim than the bullets of the police. Nobody drank them who was an "innocent spectator." Every man who took poison in that apothecary shop stole it, and presumably those who emptied the bottles down their throats were foremost among the anarchists in the work of gutting the building No sympathy need be wasted, therefore, on the dead and dying who fell in that engage ment. They wanted nihilism and they found it put up and labeled under strange names in bottles. They took it and it knocked them out. There are more things in chemistry than the petroleumite, who prides himself on his knowledge of deadly compounds, ever dreamt of in his philosophy.

Congressional Funerals.

Congressman Weaver says that he was serious in introducing the bill for a standing committee to look after the funerals of deceased members of congress, and shall endeavor to pass it. But an objection to a standing committee for this purpose is that it will monopolize the only opportunity for recreation and a good timel that members of congress enjoy. The congressional funeral is too good a thing to put into the hands of a favored few. It must be handed round. No member of congress who is fond of champagne and Havanas-and what member of congress is not?-will vote away his share in these convivial obsequies by passing Mr. Weaver's bill The only bill relating to con gressional funeral funerals that can pass is bill increasing their number.

A Bit of Gossip. Columbus Dispatch. There is a young lady from Troy Most handsome and winsome and coy; We are nothing to blame That we don't give her name, For that might the story destroy.

She got from a lady a letter— In Buffalo 'twas that she met her— We don't know her name, But, then, that's just the same, And, perhaps, it is something the better. This letter declares, it is said, That Cleveland's decided to wed;

The bride told the news, Said she couldn't refuse, And will soon to the altar be led. There's the story for what it is worth-

You know its career from its birth; Perhaps you're suspictous, But of gossip delictous You'll have to admit there's a dearth. A Duel Over Mennie Palmer.

Miss Minnie Palmer is in London and her manager, Mr. John Rogers, has been arrested for threatening to fight a duel with Mr. Arnold. The latter gentleman s a member of the company which is playing "My Sweetheart" at the Strand theatre with Miss Palmer as the star, and it is alledged that the reason why John Rogers wants to shoot Mr. Arnold is that Miss Palmer favored the latter. Everybody in London theatrical cicles is laughing at Rogers' challenge. Charles Arnold, who is a handsome young fellow has contributed much to the success of "My Sweetheart," by his performance tion of the lover finally became so real

istic as to arouse the ire of Rogers, who istic as to arouse the 1re of Rogers, who is Miss Palmer's husband as well as her manager. Miss Palmer denied having encouraged Arnold's attention beyond the requirements of the play, but Rogers denounced Arnold in vigorous and picturesque language, based, apparently, upon the theory that he could whip his weight in wild-cats. Arnold at once severed his connection with the Minnie Palmer company and joined that of the Holborn theatre. It doesn't appear that Arnold, after leaving doesn't appear that Arnold, after leaving the Palmer company, mentioned the fact of his quarrel with Rogers to anybody, but Rogers' managerial soul thirsted for a gory advertisement, and he penned the following challenge, for sending which the summons was served upon him:

'Charles Arnold: My contempt and hatred for you are such as only death can satiate. Such curs as you are not fit to live. Name the place and time, and let us go into a room together, lock the door, and fight until only one of us shall be fight until only one of us shall be able to come out and tell the tale. Your enemy. John R. Rogers," enemy.

The Presidential Bridal Outfit. Washington Correspondence Chicago Herald: The action of the women wage workers in passing a resolution at their week begging the president to have his bridal trousseau made in this country has caused much comment here. The women were in earnest when passed the resolution for they said they were afraid the president would go, like his intended bride, to the marts abroad for his outfit. There were numerous offers from the workers in that meeting to make his night shirts. One of the gildy women arose and remarked tha thought from heresay that it would take a yard for the collar and a bolt of muslin for the garment, and if frills and ruffles were used perhaps a bolt and a half would be necessary. The suggestion was turned down as irrelevant. Since the meeting the wageworkers have had numerous suggestions. It is not likely that the president will give out his orders for his trousseau to a "private firm," but order what he needs from his own haberd; sher, but the more reckless of the wagework ers declare that they are going to make a magnificent trousseau for the president, and hire a store on the avenue and ex hibit it. They say that such an exhibiwill be sure to make money. The robe de nuit will be the chef d'œuvre. It will be trimmed with red satin, with Hamburg edging and ruffles. The size will be fit for Jumbo, but that will not matter, for it will be the piece de resistance of the collection. They claim that they are in earnest, for they want to show the public that the women of America can make as fine and handsome things as are made in Europe.

How Secretary Lamar Rides. Correspondence Pittsburg Chronicle: When Secretary Lamar was in the senate he used to join the senatorial riding par-ties every time they could be induced to take him along. He enjoyed it thoroughly, but he did not like to go fast, and his fits of absent mindedness did not add charm enough to his conversation to make it worth while to stay back to enjoy it. As a consequence he has been going by himself lately to the imminent danger to tree boxes and fences, which are not able to get out of his way. He is a striking figure when he gets thoroughly wrapt up in one of his day dreams on horseback. His baggy trousers climb up far enough to leave a hiatus between his shoe tops and the lower ends, and his loose coat rises in a ridge around his His hat catches the infection and settles down towards his ears, and the omnipresent umbrella hangs under his arm by so slender a grip that small boys follow to eatch it when it falls. Fortunately for the country in general and the interior department in particular the horse is sensible enough to do noth ing but walk around, usually in quiet streets, where no one will see the old gentleman. When he gets tired he runs against a tree box, wakes Lamar up, and then ambles off home with him.

Labor Troubles. PITTSBURG, May 15 .- The bakers' strike was declared off last night by the Knights of Labor. The men were ordered to return to work. The employers agreed to the twelve-hour arrangement. Superintendent Kerri-gan agreed to reinstate the Breman dis-charged during the Knights of Labor strike.

COLOR LINE IN ARKANSAS

Marvelous Progress of the Blacks, Socially, Politically and Materially.

THE PEERS OF THE WHITES.

The Vigorous Honesty of the State Administration Compared With the Supine Small-Bore Offcials of Nebraska.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 14 .- [Editorial Correspondence of the BEE.]-Nobody can realize the marvellous change wrought by the war who has not, like myself, lived in the south during slavery times. I had not set foot on confederate soil since 1863, and very naturally had an intense curiosity too see for myself how the negro fares with his former master, whether freedom and political equality have bettered his physical and social condition, and the effect abolition has had upon the southern whites. THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION

was manifest already in the southbound

train from St. Louis. I vividly remember the awful experience of a southern planter as related in my presence while living in Alabama. He had been traveling for pleasure through Ohio over one of the roads leading to Columbus in a car occupied by a mixed crowd. "Would you believe it," said the Alabamian, "The conductor walked up to my seat and ordered me to drop my cigar because smoking wasn't allowed in the presence of ladies. 'I don't see any ladies in this car, Mr Conductor. I only see a couple of nigger wenches over yonder, and I don't propose to stop smoking on their account.' You must stop your insulting language, shouted the Yankee conductor, 'or I'll pull the bell rope and put you off the train.' 'Did you ever hear of such an outrage?' was the exclamation all around me. It's bad enough when white gentlemen are compelled to travel in the same car with niggers, but this could only happen among those cussed Yankees."

If my Alabama friend has survived the downfall of the "confederacy" he has long since got over his resentment at that Yankee conductor. The "nigger car" has long since passed away, and colored people travel side by side with southern gentlemen in passenger coaches as they do in southern street cars.

IN SLAVERY TIMES the negro was always expected to pull off his hat and humbly salute every white man he passed on the public highway, and turn out of the way for the most wretched corner loafer. Now he walks the roads and streets independent as any one, even though he knows that every other man he has passed is a colonel, general or judge.

These are only little straws. I have always believed in calling a spade a spade, and I propose now to present the unvarnished facts about the negro in Arkansas as I have seen and found him. There may be sections of the south where the negro is still subjected to cruel treatment, and deprived of his civil and political rights. After pains-taking inquiry I must say that such is not the condition of the colored people of Arkansas. Right here in Little Rock the negro dwells in more comfortable houses, wears better clothes, and enjoys by far greater prosperity than the colored population of Omaha. It is simply surprising but it is a fact I can vouch for that the homes of the colored people of this city will compare favorably with the homes of industrious white workingmen employed in almost every vocation. Quite a number of the best mechanics of Little Rock, including masons, bricklayers, carpenters, painters, machinists and lacksmiths, are negroes.

I visited several of these houses and talked with old negroes who had been prought up as slaves and they all tell me that they are PROSPEROUS AND CONTENTED.

"But how about voting; don't they bull-doze you and keep you away?" "I always votes as I please, sah; I vote republican every time, but there is some and darkies, sah, what sells their votes to de democrats. They ain't many, though, said my informant. This was fully firmed by leading white republicans, who admit that the negro in this city and nearly everywhere in Arkansas ceiving fair treatment and fair wages Several negroes in Little Rock are rated from \$20,000 to \$30,000 in real property One owns a fine brick block occupied as a saloon and gambling house. Gambling is still a favorite pastime of whites and blacks down here. Incidentally I may remark that Arkansas is

A HIGH LICENSE STATE with more severe restrictions than Ne-braska in some respects. The county and state license aggregates \$700 a year, payable in advance, and the city charges \$25 per month.

I was surprised to meet several negro policemen and letter carriers. This is probably a bid for the negro vote on local issues which are not for the negro vote on

local issues which are not fought here on strict party lines. The intercourse between colored and

white people is more cordial than in the north. They come in contact more freely everywhere and the general feeling among the native whites is that Arnegro. I have talked with a dozen men who were prominent in the rebel army and they all express themselves with-out reserve that their overthrow of slavery was a blessing in dis-guise. The free negro is more useful as a factor in their prosperity than he ever was a as slave. Of the 300,000 colored was a as slave. Of the 300,000 colored people of Arkansas, nine-tenths probably are tilling the soil. Most of them are centers of plantations. They pay so much ground rent-from \$5 to \$7 a year—or they work with planters on shares. Quite a number, I am told, have acquired land, some by purchase and others by homesteading. The only drawback I hear of is that poor, ignorant blacks are mercitessly fleeced by the country dealers, who charge them exorbitant prices for everything they have to buy Many of them are shiftless. They work during the season on the farm and spend every dollar of their savings be tween Christmas and New Year's.

"The negro in this state," said Mr. Logan D. Roots, the Arkansas member of the national republican committee, nothing to complain of so far as material welfare is concerned. The only thing wrong is that his votes ARE NOT ALWAYS COUNTED.

There is no trouble on this score in a national election, but in county and state elections they are nearly always de-frauded. This charge is admitted by candid democrats to be true. Last year the republican candidate for county judge was counted out. There is one township in this county which has been regularly thrown out for seven or eight

The only reason is the voters are nearly all black republican."

Other instances were cited and proofs were produced that show where canvassers have thrown out half a dozen precincts at a time. "This is not the worst," said a leading republican, "they often destroy or change our tierets. In spite of all this the republicans managed to install their county clerk last year. This was mostly due to the fact that he was running on a mongret ticket made up of republicans and democrats. Waile noth-

ing can palliate the ballot box frauds, the fact that republicans and democrats can harmonize on local candidates is sig-nificant. In the Little Rock school board Partisanship is entirely ignored 'Right here let me say that the colored

people are receiving THE FULL BENEFIT OF FREE SCHOOLS and I am informed have made remarkable progress. The schools exclusively maintained for them are largely at-tended. The teachers are colored and said to be first-class. The colored peo-ples' churches are well attended and some of them, notably the Methodist African church, are among the finest

structures in the city.
With its 45,000 majority the democratio party of Arkansas has naturally become domineering and discordant. The farmdomineering and discordant. The farm-ing element is on the verge of revolt against abuses which democratic legisla-tures have fostered and grievances which the democracy have failed to redress. The Arkansas Farmers' Wheels, pat-terned after the 'Grange,' have sprung into existence within two years, and now claim a compact organization of over 60,-000 members. They have called a state convention and propose to put a ticket in the field in opposition to the regular machine democrats. In this impending contest the negro will hold the balance of power and his vote will be counted.

My active sympathies always have been with the producing and industrial classes in seeking relief from oppressive exactions, vicious legislation and the misrule of monopolies. I sincerely hope "Arkan-sas Wheelmen" will enforce their rights and protect their interests by electing a farmer legislature this fall. I am, how-ever, very favorably impressed with the present state administration of Arkansas. Governor Hugbes is a firm, hones and faithful executive. I may possibly be prejudiced in his favor because Nebraska has for years been misgoverned

SMALL BORE POLITICIANS and monopoly figureheads. But I maintain that the backbone displayed by him and his colleagues recently in dealing with railroad taxation, and his economic administration of state institutions entitle him to the thanks of every farmer in Arkansas. need only cite a few points to convince Nebraskans that Arkansas is a better

governed state.

When the Arkansas state board of equalization, which, like the reverner. board is made up of the governor, treasurer and auditor, met re-cently, the railroad attorneys raised a a perfect howl against the assessment. But the board, with Governor Hughes at the head, stood firm and would not reduce the assessment.

NOW MARK THE DIFFERENCE between Arkansas and Nebraska assessments. In Nebraska, the right of way, tracks, rolling stock, depots and all improvements are pooled and assessed at from \$3,000 to \$10,500 per mile. The mileage is divided to the counties, and no other local taxes can be assessed. In Arkansas the state board has as-

sessed the tracks and right of way at from \$2,500 to \$10,000 per mile, and then the rolling stock separately at from \$1,500 to \$7,000 per mile. The buildings in each county are assessed at the appraised value for county taxes. The tracks in each city are assessed for city purposes according to the mileage rate fixed by the board, and the buildings and rolling stock located in each city are also subject to city are

to city taxes. Now let me compare penitentiary management in the two states. In Arkansas the state has leased its convicts just as it has in Nebraska. Arkansas in the last year received \$25,399.35 for the use of the convicts, and the lessee paid the fare for transporting the convicts from counties where they were sentenced, and furnished their clothing and board. In Nebraska each county pays for transporting its convicts and the state pays 45 cents per day to the lessee besides the use of their labor. In other words the Arkansas pen-itentiary is not only self-sustaining but actually yields a handsome revenue. The Nebraska penitentiary costs the tax payers over \$45,000 a year.

ANOTHER CONTRAST between Arkansas and Nebraska may be worthy of notice As far back as ten years ago the Arkansas legislature passed a bill directing assessors to place all lands patented and unpatented, which were claimed as belonging to any rail-road, on the tax lists. The Iron Mountain road resisted and made a test case. The Arkansas courts sustained the legality of the act and finally the United States supreme court affirmed it. "As between settlers and railroads," said a prominent official to me, "our supreme court has decided in favor of the people

every time. They are incorruptible."

Although Arkansas contains nearly a million population more than one-third of the available area of the state is in the hands of Uncle Sam and the state. The four land offices together disposed of 244,580 acres last years but there are still over saven last year, but there are still over seven million acres in Arkansas subject to the homestead entry and pre-emption. Besides this the state owns 2,881,876 acres which have been forfeited since the war by failure to pay the taxes. And yet Arkansas affords some of the most desirable tracts for farming on the continent. They raise everything except tropical fruits, and the only present drawbrack is a superabundance of timber i am here strictly on business relating to "Hoff-"An's Horse" and not as immigration agent, hence I cannot go into details. Such information can be had by applicathion to the Little Rock land office or the state secretary of Arkansas—always enclosing postage, if you please. E. R.

A New Electric Plant, New York Medical Times: Phytolaces electricca is the name given to a plant which possesses strongly marked electro-magnetic properties. In breaking a twig the hand receives a shock that resembles the sensation produced by an inducting coil. Experiments made on this plant showed that a small compass was affected by it at a distance of about twenty feet. On a near approach the needle vibrated, and finally began to revolve quite rapidly. The phenomenon was repeated in a reverse order on receding from the plant. It is said that no birds or insects are ever seen on or about this plant. The soil where it grew contained no magnetic metal like iron, cobalt or nickel, and it is evident the plant itself possesses this elec-

# trical property.

Choking Catarrh

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assass in clutching your throat and pressing the lite-breath from your throat and pressing the lite-breath from your thickened chest? Have you noticed the languor and oblighty that succeed the effort is clear your throat and head of this catarrial matter? What a depressing individuo it exerts upon the mind, conding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange no ses! How difficult to strid! I emissipe and the state of the prisoners muccous aid can testily who are afficied with catarris. Ho state of the prisoners muccous aid can testily who are afficied with catarris. Ho state of the protect the system against its further progress towards the langs, if you strains will admit, it is a terrible disease, in i cries out for relief and cure.

The crustiable coversive rowers when all

is a terrible disease, thi cries out for react and cure.

The remarkable curative rowers, when all offer remedies there is all offers of like teat. Cries, are at each by thousands who gratefully recommend it to follow-sudecers. No agreement is unde expanding it that causable is the arrival to day the most repetate and relable exercises.

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