

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Morning Edition, including Sunday... For One Year \$10.00... For Three Months \$3.00... For Six Months \$5.00...

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

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, I, S. County of Douglas, I, Geo. H. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 9th, 1887, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Average.

The people of Texas are praying for rain. A boom and a drought can never go hand-in-hand.

Advices from Queenstown state that emigrants are leaving for the United States at the rate of from four to five thousand per week.

Postmaster-General Vilas will visit the west this month. If he wishes to see a real live city, let him come to the geographical center of the United States.

Webster defines 'chump' as a short, thick, heavy piece of wood. The only difference between the real and a legislative chump is that the latter can breathe.

The telegraph yesterday recorded another attempt to assassinate the czar. Unless Alexander intends to adopt the stage he might as well call off his advertising agent.

A Federal judge in Oregon has knocked off the first section of the interstate bill. It would not be at all surprising if he would like to knock out the remaining sections.

The big Des Moines distillery has been sold to the Northwestern Distiller's pool, and will be closed for a term of years. This naturally causes much dissatisfaction at Iowa's capital city.

A Louisville, Kentucky woman was fined five dollars the other day for screaming 'Ah, there, on the streets. It would never do for Sam Jones to preach in cultured Louisville.

The Connecticut legislature has passed a law prohibiting the Pinkerton detectives from operating in that state, special police. Their last work there was to kill three inoffensive boys.

Jeff Davis has declined an invitation to visit St. Louis in June. The petticoated hero of the lost cause is behaving himself grandly here of late. He appreciates, it seems, that there is an end to human endurance.

A Nebraska editor has been arrested for giving a friend a drink of liquor on election day. This shows the advantage of attending strictly to your own business. Had the editor drunk the liquor himself, the humiliating arrest would never have been made.

President Cleveland has finally promised to visit St. Louis. When he pays Jay Gould the 35 cents extra for crossing the bridge to get into the old town Mr. Cleveland will see where he missed it not appointing a western man on the interstate commission.

It certainly is time to bring the Mrs. Jane Brown Potter boom to an end. Her diabolical failure, of course, carries with it a moral. It will teach ambitious women much little money and a very ordinary understanding of obnoxious that it requires talent to make a successful actress.

Hoffman, the Nebraska train-wrecker, was found guilty, there being scarcely any attempt at defense. Now then for a penalty commensurate with the crime of which he was guilty.—St. Joe Herald.

Mr. Hoffman will be hanged at Nebraska City, July 29. Nebraska has few criminals compared with Missouri. And the few we have are not here long.

It is now thought that the Kansas prohibition law is perfect. Under the provisions of the new act a druggist can sell liquor only for medicinal and manufacturing purposes, and to do this he must first obtain the signatures of twenty-five men and twenty-five women. He must be a graduate in pharmacy, of good moral character, have a stock of goods exclusive of liquors valued at not less than \$1,000, and he must not himself use intoxicants as a beverage. He must also give a bond in the sum of \$1,000 for faithful compliance with the law. The man who purchases the liquor must obtain a permit from the county judge, which is furnished free of charge providing the applicant makes affidavit that the liquor is to be used as medicine, stating under oath the nature of the disease. This is certainly iron-clad, and will go a long way in solving the question of the age, 'Does prohibition prohibit?'

The True and the Pathless. When the legislature convened on the 3d of January last there was a clear working majority of men in the house pledged and elected to support General Van Wyck, the people's choice for senator and to legislate on the anti-monopoly issues in accord with the mandate of the constitution and the interests of the people. Every attempt to combine the railway and jobbers' factions in organizing the house, proved a signal failure, and the graceful capitulation to the popular choice for speaker, was only made because the majority at that juncture could not be handled by the lobby.

By the middle of January the insidious and corrupting machinery which the railroaders and jobbers had set in motion, manifested its influence. Men who had come to Lincoln under the most sacred pledges and solemn obligations wavered in their faith and betrayed their trusts under the most flimsy of pretexts. Men who had called high heaven to witness that they would not accept or receive any bribe or valuable thing from any person or corporation for any vote they would give or withhold as members before a body of rank perjurers and traitors to the people.

After the infamous sell-out of Van Wyck the scoundrels who had violated their oaths and obligations were reinforced from the ranks of the venal and weakling members until the house toward the last, became a more degraded mob, doing the bidding of the hireling lobby and the railroad bosses who had debauched them with bribes and liquor.

We have already divided the sheep from the goats in the review of the upper branch of the legislature, and placed each member before his constituents in the light in which he appeared to the eyes of impartial observers. We shall now complete the task and do justice to the faithful and loyal, and fearlessly hold up to popular exposure the dishonest, untrustworthy and unprincipled.

In the first class, we can commend as among the tried and true, Speaker Harlan and Representatives Andres, Baily, Ballard, Barrett, Bentley, Bick, Cameron, Dompster, Ellis, Ewing, Gamble, Gilmore, Harrison, Heimrod, Horst, Jaeger, Keuper, Lord, Mathieson, McConaughy, Overton, Raymond, Rief, Stathell, Schwab, Simms, Smyth, Tracy, Truesdel, Turner, Tyson, Underhill, Wetherald, Wilson, Wolvenweber and Wright.

Mr. Harlan is a man of the most unswerving integrity and unyielding devotion to principle. He was beset from the start with numerous obstacles, and manfully fought for his legislative rights, and would afford relief. He took a very active part on the floor in opposing many bad measures and urging needed legislation. Even after the house had degenerated into a mob, his mistakes in one or two instances in appointment of committees, were largely due to his anxiety to appoint the best men.

Mr. Andres was not a blind partisan, but voted his convictions. He represented the laboring classes faithfully and with an intelligent and painstaking member. Mr. Baily is an honest straightforward man who stood by Van Wyck from beginning to end and nearly always voted his faith, but was often subject to much pressure by the railroad lobbyist, Bostwick.

Mr. Ballard was among the truest and most faithful men in the legislature, and made an excellent record throughout. Mr. Barrett acquitted himself nobly toward his pledges on the senatorial issues, but taken for granted after he was kept from his seat during balance of the session. Mr. Bentley was a quiet, firm, and intelligent member. His integrity is unimpeachable and his record good.

Mr. Bick proved himself as loyal and reliable this time as he had done in former sessions. He stood throughout as a true representative of the people. Mr. Cameron is not a man of many words, but he always stood up and voted for the right and may be depended on.

Mr. Dompster was one of the most clear-headed, fearless and faithful representatives for railway legislation. He was a true representative of the people. Mr. Ellis, although not a man of very great learning, proved himself to be trustworthy on the vital issues. Mr. Ewing was quiet, dignified and always reliable.

Mr. Gamble was true to his constituents and secured right on nearly all questions. Mr. Gilmore is a man of more than ordinary ability, and his record this time was as good as it was at the session ten years ago, when he was known as honest Joe Gilmore. Mr. Harrison was a very creditable representative, sensible on the vital issues.

upright member, whose votes were given fearlessly for the restriction of corporate monopolies and extraneous appropriations. Mr. Wilson went back to York county with the consciousness that he had discharged his duty faithfully to the best of his ability. Mr. Wolvenweber discharged his obligations with unswerving integrity.

Mr. Wright was a very quiet but honest and loyal representative. His mistakes were those of inexperience and never intentional. In the second class we group members who made a fair record but proved weak kneed or unreliable on vital issues, and were more or less under the control of corporation influence or appropriation traders. Among these were Messrs. Abrahamson, Aiken, Alexander, Andrews, Babcock, Cannon, Cole, Cope, Craik, Diller, Dickinson, Eggleston, Easley, Fox, Frantz, Fuchs, Gafford, Green, Hayden, Kenney, King, Knox, Latta, Liesveld, McGrew, Miller, Minnix, Norris, Simms, Nichol, Sweet, Thornion, Veach, Wardlaw, Wilhelmsson, Watson, Yutz and Young.

Mr. Abrahamson is in the main honest, but sadly misled by political associates who trained with the railroad and jobbers' lobby. Mr. Akin is a second edition of Mr. Abrahamson; was chiefly influenced by Ageo.

Mr. Alexander would be called a chump by some persons. He bobbed up and down between Church Howe and Tom Majors. He violated his pledges in the senatorial choice. Mr. Andrews acted honorably excepting in trades with the appropriation combats.

Mr. Bick proved himself as loyal and reliable this time as he had done in former sessions. He stood throughout as a true representative of the people. Mr. Cameron is not a man of many words, but he always stood up and voted for the right and may be depended on.

Mr. Dompster was one of the most clear-headed, fearless and faithful representatives for railway legislation. He was a true representative of the people. Mr. Ellis, although not a man of very great learning, proved himself to be trustworthy on the vital issues.

Mr. Ewing was quiet, dignified and always reliable. Mr. Gamble was true to his constituents and secured right on nearly all questions. Mr. Gilmore is a man of more than ordinary ability, and his record this time was as good as it was at the session ten years ago, when he was known as honest Joe Gilmore.

Mr. Harrison was a very creditable representative, sensible on the vital issues. Mr. Heimrod was as firm as the everlasting rocks on every vital issue, and made a brave and manly fight against jobs, steals and extravagant appropriations.

Mr. Horst is as true as steel; never wavered in his support of measures calculated to improve the condition of the producers, and was at all times an outspoken opponent of jobbery and extravagance. Mr. Jaeger was a very intelligent, painstaking and faithful member.

Mr. Keuper was one of the most well informed, clear-headed and reliable men in the legislature. He has a very exemplary record. Mr. Lord acted out the pledges of his constituents in good faith and was always to be relied on for proper legislation.

Mr. Mathieson withstood all the pressure of his corporate employers and maintained his reputation for integrity throughout. Mr. McConaughy was one of the few men elected in opposition to Van Wyck, who bore himself bravely, and was free from the suspicion of dishonesty.

Mr. Overton made a very commendable record. Mr. Raymond was the only representative from Lancaster in the house who was in no way tied up with jobs and steals, and whose skirts are perfectly clean from the taint of corruption.

Mr. Rief proved himself to be a man of courage and the highest integrity. He always called things by their right names, which subjected him to the jeers of the rogues who could not repress nor control him. He is eccentric but he knows the difference between a hawk and a hand saw.

Mr. Stathell proved himself to be reliable, steadfast and honest. Mr. Schwab was a very quiet but useful and honest representative.

Mr. Simms represented the wishes of his constituents with fidelity from beginning to end. Mr. Smyth was one of the brightest and most eloquent members. He made a clean record, and antagonized the jobbers and railroad lawyers on the floor with great vigor and effect.

Mr. Truesdel was in the main honest and reliable. Mr. Turner carried out the wishes of his constituents to the best of his ability.

Mr. Tyson was always at his post as an unflinching advocate of the best interest of the people. Mr. Underhill stood manfully by the people and elected him.

Mr. Wetherald was a very intelligent and

Mr. Wilson went back to York county with the consciousness that he had discharged his duty faithfully to the best of his ability.

Mr. Wolvenweber discharged his obligations with unswerving integrity.

Mr. Wright was a very quiet but honest and loyal representative.

Mr. Young disappointed his friends by falling into bad company and yielding to their influence when he was expected to be firm.

Mr. Fuchs is a man very fit colleague for Ageo, with a slight difference in favor of Ageo for reliability. Mr. Whitmore's career in the late session was noted for integrity of purpose and double dealing in the senatorial contest was simply infamous, and his subsequent course was a masterly effort of carrying water on both shoulders.

Mr. Green, as his name implies, was very verdant and easily influenced in the wrong direction. Mr. Harlan was competent but more or less under the railway influence. His was mainly opposed to reckless appropriations but was the champion of the saline land job.

Mr. Kenney is a blatherskite and ready tool of the bad elements of the lobby. Mr. King was a stick and wrong most of the time.

Mr. Latta was disposed to be fair, but could not always be relied on. Mr. Liesveld labored under the same burden that weighed down Mr. Kzeleson.

Mr. McGrew is an able but very unreliable member and like his colleague, Alexander, wavered between the influences of the state and Nebraska county tricksters. Mr. Miller may be regarded as a sort of backslider on the railroad issue.

Mr. Minnix was strictly honest and reliable on all issues except when yielding to pressure on appropriation bills with which his county was tied. Mr. Norris made professions of honesty, but was generally untrustworthy.

Mr. Smanek is a well meaning but rather weak stick. In many questions he was disposed to do right, but was sometimes misled owing to a lack of nerve.

Mr. Sweet was very quiet, but always could be depended on to go wrong at the critical time. He always trained with the corporation gang and the jobbers. Mr. Thornton was one of the well-meaning but poorly informed men. He was an ardent admirer and follower of the bell-wether of the judiciary bootlers.

Mr. Veach was mainly disposed to do right, but at times was weak and unreliable. Mr. Wardlaw was very much a pattern after Veach.

Mr. Wilhelmsson is very thick around the ears. During the first part of the session he was the dummy of Jim Paul and in the latter part he was in tow of Frank Walters.

Mr. Watson made a good fight during the senatorial contest, but found himself in the railroad camp before the session was half over. His influence as a leader was rather perceptive than otherwise, more especially in connection with appropriation 'combats.'

Mr. Yutz was common place, uncertain and unreliable. Mr. Young disappointed his friends by falling into bad company and yielding to their influence when he was expected to be firm.

The third class, made up of railroad men who were strictly honest in other respects, was 'precious small.'

Mr. White has the honor of being the only representative of this rare species. He opposed all improper or extravagant appropriations, bogus claims and jobs.

The last group or black-list comprises men who have proved themselves utterly untrustworthy and dangerous as law makers. This class includes Messrs. Ageo, Baird, Bowman, Brown, Caldwell, Crane, Fenton, Fuller, Garry, Marshall, McConn, McKenna, Newcomer, Newton, Nichol, Peters, Pemberton, Randall, Russell, Shamp, Sister, Sullivan, Tingle, Wisley and Whitmore.

Mr. Ageo was defiantly a corporation champion, and just the kind of a man to play into the hands of the jobbers' lobby. Mr. Baird betrayed his constituents on the senatorial issue, and made a most disgraceful record all the way through.

Mr. Bowman was a sleek rascal, who put his acknowledged abilities as a lawyer to bad use. Mr. Brown is a disolute corporation caper without a spark of decency or honor.

Mr. Caldwell was a frothy fraud without a single redeeming quality. For further particulars see our explanation of charges against judiciary committee.

Mr. Crane took great pride in his association with the boogie gang and was at the legislature for revenue only.

Mr. Fenton played into the hands of the

railroaders and jobbers whenever his vote was wanted.

Mr. Fuller was the most blatant blatherskite and fraud that ever held a seat in the house. He always turned like a madman and voted like a rascal.

Mr. Garvey was a black sheep from Omaha, and grossly misrepresented his constituents. Mr. Marshall proved a traitor to every party and made before the election an art from beginning to end trained with the monopolists and frauds.

Mr. McKenna sold himself and the people out for the seat to which he was never elected. Mr. McCann stood in with the jobbers, bootlers and brass-fronted monopolists. He was reputed to be a man of brains and his course fully justified the prevailing opinion.

Mr. Newcomer was very bad when sober and much worse when in his normal condition. He would have made a mate for Senator Vandemark if he had been in the upper house.

Mr. Newton came in with fair professions which were belied by his desertion of Van Wyck, and the record he made after the senatorial contest.

Mr. Nichol never pretended to remember any of his pledges or obligations to his constituents. While strictly temperate, he was suspiciously bald.

Mr. Peters was always in close communion and active sympathy with all the worst elements and while keeping up a show of respectability was at all times a ready tool of the corporate lobby.

Mr. Pemberton is a man very much after the style of Mr. Peters, excepting more so. Mr. Handall was a very hypocrite and impostor, always pretending to be actuated by high moral principles and never failing to get down to the low level of the oil room disciples when it came to a square issue between decency and combined roguery.

Mr. Russell was a traitorous tharisse who was very hypocrite and impostor, always pretending to be actuated by high moral principles and never failing to get down to the low level of the oil room disciples when it came to a square issue between decency and combined roguery.

Mr. Shamp was a sort of jobber with railroad attachments. Mr. Slater was the most audacious among the judiciary conspirators. He started out with the conspiracy on the senatorial issue, and sought not enough toward the end to let bribes. His career was lastly to be disreputable.

Mr. Tingle who conducted himself honorably at the opening of the session, fell from grace soon after the senatorial contest and trained with the boogie gang. His record toward the last was extremely disreputable.

Mr. Sullivan was a bright young man, but his conduct was that of a railroad attorney, and belonged to the gang who called at railroad headquarters for instructions nearly every day of the session. While sound on some immanent issues, his conduct toward the jobbers and claim-fraud supporters most of the time.