THE DAILY BEE.

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Omaha Sanday BEE, mailed to any address, One Year..... 2 00 OMARA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 918 FARNAM STREET, NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM St. TRIBUNG BUILDING WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Epi-TOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ber Publishing Company. Omana. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation,

State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending April 15, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, April 9. 14,550 Sunday, April 10. 14,650 Monday, April 11. 14,650 Thursday, April 14. 13,995 Friday, April 15. 14,185 Average.....14.321 GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this

16th day of April, 1887.

[SEAL.] Notary Public. Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of April, 1885, 12,491 copies; for May, 1886, 12,499 copies; for June. 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,090 copies; for October, 1886, 12,089 copies; for October, 1886, 12,384 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January, 1887, 16,266 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of April, A. D., 1887. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

MAYOR BOYD will presently return from Chicago to decline that renomina-

OMAHA is one of the places on the continent that has never yet been damaged by cyclones.

ONLY \$48 a day is being taken out of the pockets of the Omaha taxpayers, for publishing the mayor's proclamation in unofficial papers.

OMAHA must assert herself and insist upon fair treatment at the hands of the railroads. If her jobbers and manufacturers put their united shoulders to the wheel they will succeed.

WHEN the managers of a political job office, who have scarcely lived in Omaha six months, try to get up a corner in votes at a city convention, and trade out their influence to the highest bidder, they present an edifying spectacle.

THE democratic mud-batteries have been unlimbered and are firing away at long range at Captain Broatch and the republican city ticket. By the end of the week they will be effectively spiked. Captain Broatch has the material to do it with at his hardware house.

A NEW writing telegraph system has lately been tried at Pittsburg and Rochester. An improved telephone which would enable an Omaha man to talk across the street without too much profamity and repetition at the central office would be more desirable.

WHAT does Congressman McShane's organ want? You have the custom house officials, the distillery guagers, United States attorney, postmaster route agents, all the county commissioners and pretty much everything that is worth having in federal and county patronage. Do you want the earth?

ACCORDING to Mr. McShane's editor, "in a choice of weapons there may be a matter of taste or sentiment, but in an impromptu 'scrap' taste or sentiment doesn't count." There is always a choice of weapons among gentlemen. Thugs, thieves, burglars, footpads, sluggers and cowardly assassins carry slung shots and

A COLUMBUS paper takes the BEE to task for classing Representative Miller and Senator Casper of Butler county smong the untrustworthy law-makers. This is evidently an effort to white-wash Matt Miller at the expense of Casper. The BEE's estimate of Mr. Casper was in . these words: "Mr. Casper was one of the most faithful workers and was true blue on every issue that affected the welfare of the state. From beginning to end he stood up manfully for the right and against all jobs and steals. A man of few words, he nearly always managed to hit the nail squarely on the head, and hit

THE American Opera company, have met with good success in San Francisco. The Chronicle editorially says: "The enthusiastic reception given the American Opera company on Monday night last goes far to insure the success of the undertaking and to bespeak a season in every way successful. There can be no doubt that the company has already gained a firm hold upon the affections of the music loving people of this city, and that the same crowds which have greeted all good musical performances in San Francisco will fill the grand opera house during their engagement."

THE wild-rushing destructive cyclones of the last few years, apparently increasing in frequency and violence, have suggested to many men the propriety of securing some means of refuge from the death-dealing disturbances. The idea of building a cave, strong enough to withstand these supposed electric storms, has met with general approval by those who have given the subject thought. The main objection to building a place of this kind for cyclone protection would be, that every time a cloud no larger than a man's hand with a funnel-shaped anpendage was noticed in the heavens, one would naturally take to the cave. This would, of course, grow monotonous in a short time, and when a real cyclone was in sight, like the man who replied to Noah after being refused admission to his ark, during the flood, would insist that it was only a thunder storm anywayand lose the protection the cave afforded.

Don't Carry the Farce Too Far.

The inter-state commerce commission

has consented to the suspension of the fourth section of the long and short haul clause of the inter-state law, on the principal overland trunk line railroads, excepting the Union and Central Pacific and Burlington systems, for a period of seventy-five days. It is to be presumed that all the transcontinental roads will be included in this order, upon application. In issuing this order the commission has followed out the precedent already established by it in suspending the long and short haul clause on the southern railways. On its face this action is a palpable violation of the inter-state commerce law, which expressly limits the power of the commission to the suspension of the enforcement of the long and short haut provision in exceptional cases after due investigation. The suspension of this clause on half of the railway systems of the country upon mere application of railroad managers without due investigation was not contemplated by congress, and is contrary both to the letter and spirit of the law.

It has been manifest from the outset that the railway managers were determined to make the law inoperative by reason of a stringent and forced construction of its provisions. By raising the rates at all on important traffic centers they have sought to paralyze commerce and create a general revolt against the law among the merchants, manufacturers and producers in all sections. In carrying out this purpose they have sought to embarass the commission by a systematic course of harassing appeals for rulings upon questions which they could have readily decided for themselves, and which the commission is powerless to adjudicate.

Within less than two weeks after coming into existence, the commission found itself besieged by railroad attorneys and traffic managers clamoring for suspension of the law under all sorts of pretexts trumped up for the occasion. In view of the magnitude of the interests involved and the great responsibility resting upon it, the country will be disposed to view the course of the commission from a most charitable standpoint. The people can afford to await its final decision as to the feasibility of suspending the enforcement of the long and short haul provision on the trunk lines south and west.

But the request of the commission that the trunk raitroads which have temporarily been relieved from the operation of the fourth clause of the inter-state commerce law shall not raise their local rates above those in force on April 2 subjects the commission to the suspicion that it is disposed to entirely overlook the main purpose of the law and ignores altogether the shameless attempt of the railroads to make the law odious since its passage. The commission is certainly aware that the trunk lines have not lowered their rates since the law went into effect, but, on the contrary, have raised them at nearly all important shipping points. To say that

they should not raise their present extortionate rates is simply an insult to common intelligence. It is not likely that any traffic manager would dare to do so, in view of the frame of mind of their patrons, whether jobbers, manufacturers or stock dealers. The commerce commission must real

ize the fact that it cannot afford to make this law a farce. The people of the country who have for ten years sought relief from glaring abases will not tolerate the nullification of the first step which the national legislature has taken in their behalf, either by the confederated railway corporations or by the commission created to give the law effect.

The Treasury Policy. There appears to be some uncertainty as to the policy of the treasury regarding the redemption of the remaining three per cent bonds, amounting to \$20,000,000. A few days ago it was stated that a call for \$10,000,000 of these bonds would be issued this week, and that the balance would be called in during the current fiscal year, which closes June 30. Later advices report that the secretary of the treasury has about decided not to take this course, and may omit further calls until after the close of the present fiscal year, so that the amount of these bonds may be applied to the purposes of the sinking fund next year. If the latter policy shall be pursued it will doubtless be because the secretary has concluded that the military situation at this time does not require the relief from the treasury which the redemption of the 3 per cent bonds would give, and that it will be wiser, both in the interest of the business of the country and of the government, to withhold this relief until the demand for it shall become more pressing in the fall. At present there is no reserve monetary stringency reported anywhere. The condition of the New York banks is satisfactory, and the rates on first class commercial paper are not higher than usual at this season. The London market is easy, and the dispatches of Saturday reported an active demand there for American securities. There is nothing in the foreign trade situation to indicate that shipments of gold will be called for. The spring trade is about over, and a pressing demand for money for legitimate use will not be renewed until the fall trade

and the movement of the crops begin. The business of the country having passed through the spring stringency of money, there appears no good reason to suppose that the reduced summer trade cannot be carried on without addition to the present currency resources of the country. The redemption of the remaining \$20,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds might have the effect of stimulating all forms of speculation, but this is a possible result to be avoided rather than encouraged. If it cannot be shown to be necessary to the legitimate business of the country for the next few months it is obviously wise to postpone the redemption until the time shall come with the opening of the fall trade, when the needed relief it will afford will be pressingly demanded. Another advantage of such postponement might be in relieving the treasury of any necessity for recourse to its questioned authority for purchasing bonds in the open market, in case of financial distress calling for its help. It is understood that the president is doubtful of this authority, and it may be that the secretary of the treasury also doubts it. In any event ts exercise would be expensive to the government, since of course the pre-

noum on the bonds would materially

advance under a treasury demand,

and it is to be expected that the secretary will avoid this alternative if possible. It may still be forced on him, but with twenty million dollars let loose after August in redemption of bonds, and the other disbursements of the treasury during the first few months of the new fiscal year, the purchase of bonds would certainly not have to be very large in order to give required relief.

Still another consideration which may have weight in determining the treasury policy is the demand for an extra session of congress to deal with the surplus question. There has undoubtedly been a good deal of pressure brought to bear on the president, from representative men of both political parties, to induce him to convene congress in October but there is reason to believe not thus far with much effect. The president can find both personal and political reasons for not favoring such action, and he may see more clearly than those who urge it that there is extremely little probability that an extra session would accomplish anything in the deserved direction. If by withholding until a later date the twenty million dollars expected to be disbursed before the end of June the treasury can relieve any financial distress thereafter. the necessity for an extra session of congress will be obviated, and we have no doubt with good results to all interests. The indications are that Secretary Fairchild is disposed to pursue a careful and conservavatine course, having in view at once the interests of the government and the welfare of the business of the country.

A Monument to Calhoun. To-morrow a monument to John C. Calhoun will be dedicated at Charleston. S. C. The oration will be delivered by Mr. Lamar, secretary of the interior, and the occasion is expected to bring together a number of more or less prominent publie men. A change in the plans of the committee of arrangements, however, which originally proposed to generously make full provision for the care of a class of guests, will doubtless deter some from attending, and thereby to an extent reduce the dignity and importance of the occasion as a national event. It is said, for example, that on learning they would have to bear their own expenses, the Missouri senators recalled their ac ceptance, and that some others less distinguished, but equally prudent, did likewise. There are great expectations regarding the oration of Lamar. He was selected months ago, and is understood to have devoted much time to this effort, perhaps with the idea of making it the greatest of his life. There is material for a notable address, though not perhaps quite in the line of thought that will be pursued by Mr. Lamar.

John C. Calhoun occupies no doubtful place in American history. His position is clearly defined, distinctive, and strongly marked. As the author of the doctrine of state rights and the champion of nullification, he became the parent of the secession theory which twelve years after his death christianized into an attempt by ten states, led by his own South Carolina, to destroy the union. Calhoun supported the tariff legislation of 1816, which was protective in its character, but a few years after, when the cotton-growing states presented a solid opposition to the tariff policy, he went with them and became one of the most earnest and zealous champions of free trade. The tariff question constituted then, as it has during much of the time since, a leading issue. It was a subject of heated controversy in 1831. and Cathoun contributed to the discussion an address in which, while advocating free trade, he maintained the right of the states to judge of infractions of the constitution, and in such cases to protect themselves. Herein was contained a mild form of the principle of nullification, afterwards more boldly proclaimed by Calhoun.

But his opposition to tariff legis lation availed nothing, and the law of 1832 was as protective as the old one. Calhoun reasserted in stronger terms his doctrine of states rights, and with such effect that a state convention in South Carolina was called, which adopted an ordinance nullifying the tariff of 1828 and 1832, the legislature subsequently enacting laws to carry this ordinance into effect. It was in dealing with this difficulty that President Jack son made what is perhaps the most memorable and honorable part of his history, and it has been said that he re gretted to the close of his life no other omission in his public career so much as his failure to hang Calhoun. The patriotic course of Jackson scotched the serpent of nullification, but did not kill it, as subsequent events have shown. Calhoun accepted the compromise tariff of 1833, and for the purpose of warfare upon the administration made common cause with the whigs on the bank question. He saw an in terest worthy; ally, however, and as he had lost confidence and power after nullification had been throttled his future career was of almost continual strife with the men and measures of both parties. He was always an uncompromising defender of the institution of slavery.

Such are the chief facts of the political career of John C. Calhoun, and it will certainly be interesting to know how in this day, when many of the doctrines with which his name is identified have been repudiated and buried, never probably to rise again, that career will viewed by a leader high in the councils of his party and of the government. Perhaps no one could have been selected better qualified than Mr. Lamar to discuss the career and character of Calhoun. He can comprehend the unquestionably great ability of the South Carolina statesman and appreciate those qualities of his mind which gave him power and distinction among men pre-eminent in our history. He is familiar, too, from personal experience with the consequences of that remarkable career. But the task is not without some deficate attributes, and it remains to be seen how far the orator can rescue the memory of the "great nutlifier" from the reproach that rests upon it and commend it to the favorable regard of the Amercan people.

THE republic of Venezuela has appealed to the United States for her friendly offices in settlement of a controversy with Great Britain. The dispute has relation to the boundaries of British Guiana, and has been maintained for more than half a century. Thirty-two years ago the two countries agreed that the territory in dis-

pute should remain neutral, but notwithstanding this agreement Great Britain, with her line sense of honor, has been making steady encroachments, until she has now taken complete possession of the richest provinces of Venezuela and proposes to hold them. There has never been an instance that better illustrates the rapacity and greed of England than this attempt to plunder and despoil a weak state of its territory. In this emergency Venezuela calls upon the United States to secure an arbitration by which the disputed boundary line may be settled and placed where it belongs, and it is to be supposed that this country will not decline the office.

Down at Lincoln great surprise is expressed that parties interested in the asphalt pavement are circulating petitions among the property owners in the paving districts, dessignating asphalt as the preferred paving material. This is nothing new. In O:naha these petitions always have been circulated by interested parties or agents of the paving contractors. The practice has often resulted in the promiscuous signing of petitions for two or three kinds of paving material by the same property owners. The only way to prevent sharp practice and imposition in designating paving material by petition, is for the property owners to hold meetings, talk over the merits of the prospective materials, and agree among themselves what they want.

A DISPATCH cheerfully announces that there was no liquor allowed on the train carrying the members of the Pennsylvania legislature to the Gettysburg battle field. That junket, then, was as quiet an affair as the burial of Moses. The average Nebrasta legislator never ventured that far from the capital without a supply of liquor.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Hastings' boom is simply immense. Ponca is putting up a new hotel. McCook is ready to swear to a popula-

tion of 2.000. Fremont had an even half-dozen fires in the past year. Coleridge claims to lead all rivals in

the building line. The city council of Red Cloud has re fused to license saloons. The presbytery of Hastings will meet

in Red Cloud to-morrow. The farmers of Wayne county have organized an alliance for mutual benefit A syndicate of Tekamah men have

started a cattle ranch with 1,100 graded steers. Auburn has a tow factory in tow. One thousand dollars have been subscribed to tow it into port.

A sport in Hastings was run out of town last week for offering to bet 37 cents that the home club could not play ball. Two opposing lawyers in Ponca offered to settle the case with bare knuckles, but the court knew itself and declined to remit the costs.

Jay Gould expressed his approval of the weather in Nebraska City, last Friday. Doubtless the clouds bore the cus tomary silver lining. The school census of Fremont show

that the girls outnumber the boys 157 out of a total of 1461. The country is safe while the girls lead. Mrs. Charles Wortman, of Ashland

was thrown out of her buggy a few days ago, sustaining dangerous injuries. The fall injured her back. The Broken Bow creamery is under way. The plant will be completed and in operation by the 20th of May, and will churn into golden rolls the sap of 300

Senator Vandemark, of Saunders county, is laid up in Wahoo with a dangerous dose of paralysis. His right side s useless. The doctors have little hope of his recovery.

Burgiars called at the home of C. W Kaley in Red Cloud, Friday night, and relieved him of \$100 cash, a gold watch and chain, a Masonic badge, gold-headed cane and a fine suit of clothes Belzer, the ex-banker and bilk of

Benkleman, drew a persuader on a barkeeper in that town last week but was tapped with a billiard cue and quieted. He was jailed in a box car to sober up. A cedar chip was unearthed at a depth of 112 feet near Arnold recently. It was well preserved and showed the marks of an axe. This proves that the early settlers blew in their chips with considera-

ble vigor. Fairbury is camping on the trial of Hebron, Thayer county, with a special train, which was hurried to Chicago last week. It was loaded with hogs and cattle, and decorated with bunting and huge advertisements.

The Fremont Herald man is again condition to appear in public. The thief who faked his coat and vest kindly left hem near the residence of a friend, returned them in time to rob the cold

Messrs. Ferree & Hatch have taken hold of the Valley Enterprise, determined to knock a living out of it and boost the town to its proper plane. The town is near enough to Omaha to dance on its waves of prosperity. West Point laughs loud at the agitation

in Omaha of a grain exchange and storage elevators. With a rate eighteen cents a hundred from West Point to Omaha, the railroads have practically shut out the producers of Cuming county Charles Bieck, a manipulator of moveables in the office of the Columbus Demo crat, stuck his dukes into the till in A. Macken's store and collared \$6.40 in cash, besides eigars and tobacco. He was caught with the plunder, fined and

fired out of town. "The Omaha Panorama company showering complementary favors on the country editors. This pers the Echo, of Elk Creek. They serve to revive and rub in the afflictions piled on the profession during April, but utterly fail to allay the longing felt for the retired "annual

The doctors of Auburn are endeavor ing to diagnose the remains of a track layer employed on the Nebraska City branch of the Missouri Pacific. They are unable to determine whether he collided with a mule's heel or was kicked by a lo-comotive. The victim is laid up for re-The celestial linen manglers of Platts

mouth have organized a base ball club and are already practicing for the championship of Happy Hollow. The mon-gols cabbage the bail in clothes baskets, and the grace and poetry of their manenvres surpasses the pose of a woman shying a stone at a chicken. Falis City has revived the project of digging a canal and turning the Nemaha

river through town for power purposes Old and recent surveys show that a fall of thirty feet could be obtained, and thu power, it is calculated, would make the city the "Lowell of America." The scheme involves the expenditure of con-siderable money. An enthusiastic correspondent at

Geneva declares that the town is the coming railroad center of the state s located between Lincoln and Hastings, and it is presumed that the Burlington, Union Pacific, Northwestern, and the ob-tailed roads will abandon the main lines at both towns and concentrate at the center. Poor old Lincoln; unbappy

Wisner came to the front with a human

beast born to fit a cost of tar and tail feathers. Hale Perrine is his name, and he has heretofore basked in high social circles, but his putrid character came to the surface, and he has fled to a cooler climate. Perrine purchased the daughter of M. J. Rinchardt, a simpleton and pauper, for immoral purpose, but the girl's mother got after him and compelled him

to skip. The girl is only fifteen years of The notorious ruffian, Ed. Grant, is in jail at Columbus, charged with two serious crimes--arson and deadly assault. Last Monday he met John McShroeder, started a fight and got the worst of it. Grant professed to be satisfied, pulled a plug of tobacco and asked Mac for his knife to cut off a chew. As soon as he got hold of the weapon—an ugiv jack-knife with a three inch blade—he assaulted his opponent and carved a map of the Platte bottoms on his head and face. Grant then dragged his bleeding and insensible victim to the river and was about to drown him when a policeman came up. Grant was hurried to jail and McShroeder to a doctor.

Several interior editors who have been deprived of the "courtesies of the press, report the railroads in their vicinity in dilapidated condition. The ties are loose and lumpy and too close for the comfort of passengers. The rails are rusty from exposure and the joints flabby. Fish plates and fruit cans strew the track and weeds are sprouting where the commerce once rolled in ceaseless hum. Another evidence of decay is found in the multi tude of frogs around the stations. The croak of doom is visible everywhere.

Charles Jones worked the "self defense dodge with considerable success on Platismouth jury and escaped with a brief term of two years in the pen at hard labor. Charley was sharpening his appetite for a Christmas dinner last year, when "Pack' Stewart appeared at his dugout in Cass county, loaded with dis-tillery juice. He intimated that "Jones Jones was no good" and squared himself to lay him out. Jones' mind was at that mo ment filled with visions of a big dinner, and disliked to disturb his toilet. Pick ing up a section of a plowshare he smote Stewart in the upper story and left him for the coroner. Jones was captured in Kansas.

Two hundred Indians at the Winne bago agency indulged in a game of ball last week in memory of the four braves who were drowned in the Missouri river recently. The game was intended brilliant send-off to the spirit land. Each player was equipped with a hickory stick three feet long. Attached to these were buckskin sacks in which the ball was caught and thrown toward wickets 200 yards apart. The side throwing the ball through the wicket three times out of five won the game. The game was a success, and it is safe to predict that the deceased made home runs.

lows Items. Fairfield has raised \$25,000 for the pur-

oose of assisting manufactories in locating at that place.

The Methodists are talking of locating a school somewhere in northwestern Iowa. Ida Grove would like to have it. R. S. Erwin, a prominent attorney at Fort Dodge, has concluded to remove to Omaha and engage in the practice of his profession.

A farmer at Donahue, Scott county, discharged a gun at the side of a barn and killed a mule which was standing on the inside of the building.

At Tabor recently some of the young men rotten-egged certain young ladies because they had refused to allow the young men to accompany them home from meeting. The perpetrators of the outrage have been arrested.

Police Judge Labour has returned to Des Momes sober, poorer and repentant. The climate of Canada did not agree with him, and he proposes to suffer among friends the disgrace of his peculations. Prophet Foster rejoices that he hit the bulls-eye on the storms of the 17th and 23d. He further affirms that after to-day 'farmers can plant corn to advantage.' is probable they will ignore his advice

and plant corn to grow. G. eight, W. Thurlby, an old ar aged eight, an old and respected citizen of Creston, dropped dead of apoplexy while walking on the street Thursday morning. He was born in England

and came to Crestou in the forties. A young man named Spencer, living near Logan, was riding upon a load of hay, Wednesday, and by some mischance he fell. His face struck the upturned times of a pitch-fork, and one of the times entered his eye, passing through his brain and killing him instantly.

Dakota. A yearling calf weighing 640 pounds is browsing at Elk Point. Brookings propose to issue bonds for a

The Merchants' National bank of Deadwood has been resurrected and opened to business. Six hundred patents have been re

ceived at the Huron land office and will be distributed as soon as possible. Miller, in Hand county, but five years old, has a population of 1,200. Among the many improvements there is a fine opera house recently erected at a cost of

A Deadwood undertaker advertises in the Pioneer that he has just secured a new line of coffins and metallic cases, and will offer special inducements to cash customers for an indefinite

The Odd Fellows of the territory will celebrate the sixty eighth anniversary of the introduction of Odd Fellowship in America at Miller on April 26. The citi zens are making great preparations for s

George Peterbaugh, a farmer living near Turner, Turner county, was burned to death on Monday while fighting a pra-rie fire. While busy at work he was surrounded by the flames and could not make his escape.

The Very Latest.

Parties who think ot buying lots in South Omaha will please read the following resolution: "Resolved, That anyone building a

dwelling house, and having the same completed by the first of January, 1888 shall have a credit on their last payments as follows: For a house costing not less than \$500, ten per cent of the purchase price of the lot. For a house costing not less than \$1,000, fifteen per cent. For a house costing not less than \$1,500, twenty per cent, and for a house costing not less than \$2,500, twenty-five per cent This arrangement to expire January 1 1888, ond to apply to those lots lying west of the Union Pacific railway tracks and north of the Stock Yards.

The above resolution passed at a meet ing of the land committee of the South Omaha Land company, held, April 22d. This is undoubtedly one of the fairest offers ever made to the people of Omaha Now is the chance for the laboring peo-ple to make good homes. Now is the chance to save exorbitant rents. Own your own homes, and every dollar that you put into this property will be like "bread east upon the waters." Only onefifth cash; balance on easy terms. C. E. MAYNE, Sole Agent.

Transportation Facilities. There are still some very desirable lots

in the original plat of South Omaha for sale at low prices and on easy terms Don't forget the transpotation tacilities that will be afforded by the various rail-roads, street and cable sar companies this summer, and that will surely war rant an increrse in the scale of prices Secure these lots through C. E. Mayne sole agent, and double your money be fore others take advantage of Omaha's advancement and rapid growth.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

Brief Sketches of the Various Nominees For Office.

A TICKET WORTHY OF SUPPORT

It Gives General Satisfaction, and Will Be Elected By a Handsome Majority.

The ticket nominated by the republican city convention is made up of good men, several of them being well posted upon municipal affairs. It is a ticket which will not only command the united support of the republican party, but will draw quite a vote from among those democrats who are not tied down to strict party allegiance and who believe in voting for the best men for local offices. It is safe to say that the ticket is one of the best ever nominated, and in all probability it will be victorious by a handsome majority. MAYOR.

Hon, W. J. Broatch, the candidate for

mayor, has been a resident of Omaha for nearly twenty years, during which period he has been actively and successfully engaged in the wholesale wagon and carriage hardware trade. Several years ago he built a substantial three story brick building on Harney street, and has ever since occupied it. This building was erected at a time when such a structure was considered a big improvement for Omaha, and was considered as substantial evidence of Mr. Broatch's public spirit and enterprise and faith in the city's future. He has always taken an active and prominent part in municipal affairs and local politics, and has ever had the city's best interests in view. Mr. Broatch was a member of the legislature of 1881-82, and made a good record. He was elected by a large ma jority. Senator Manderson offered him the Omaha postmastership, but he de clined it in favor of C. K. Coutant. Mr Broatch has been a member of the Mis souri river commission for three years, this being a federal appointment.

Mr. John Rush, the caudidate for city treasurer, is an Irishman. He came to this country when a young man. He taught school in the county, finally in the city, and later became county superin tendent of education, filling the office acceptably for one term. He then be came deputy county treasurer under Wm. F. Heins, retaining that position for four years. He was then nominated and elected county treasurer, to which place he was re-elected three years ago, running largely ahead of his ticket. For the past year he has been connected with the Omaha Loan and Trust company, of which Mr. A. U. Wyman, late treasurer of the United States, is president. Mr. Rush is one of the most solidly educated gentlemen in the city, having for several years been one of the examiners of board of education, and being at the same time a correct and competent accountant. POLICE JUDGE.

Louis F. Berka, the nominee for police judge, is a Bohemian by birth, his age being about 36. He is a well educated man, and is a lawyer by profession. He was in active practice for two years prior to his election to the office of justice of the peace. He was elected as one of the three justices of the peace of this city, and still holds the office. This position he has filled in a satisfactory manner, and is undoubtedly well qualified for the office of police judge, to which he will be elected. He is highly respected by all who know him, and is a man of correct habits. OMPTROLL

Eben K. Long, candidate for city comptroller, is an old resident of Omaha, having lived here for nearly twenty years. During the greater part of this period he passenger department. He is now and has been for ten years a member of the board of education. Two years ago he was appointed city auditor, and is now running for the same position, the name having been changed under the new charter to city comptroller.

No man is more widely known in this city than I. S. Hascall, one of the nomi nees for councilmen at large. He has been a public man during the greater part of his residence in Omaha, which dates back to 1865. He has served in the legislature two terms, has been county judge, and has been city councilman three different terms. Mr. liascall is a progressive and enterprising man, and is always enthusiastically in favor of public improvements. While he was in the council he did everything in his power to promote the public improvements of Omaha, and is entitled to great credit for the work he has done in this direction. He is a shrewd business man and a plucky politician. By profession he is a lawyer, and is credited with possessing a very clear legal mind. His residence is in the First ward. C. B. Stryker, a resident of the Second

ward, has lived in Omaha for eight years. He is thirty-five years old. He was foreman and time keeper for Morris Morrison and Joseph Kent on their grading work and after that assumed and successfully carried out some contracting for himself. For two years he has been associated with the Electric Bell company. He is in comfortable circumstances and most highly respected by his neighbors. In all political contests he has been an indefatiguable worker at the polls and is a republican from the top of his head to the soles of his feet.

Dr. Hertzmann, of the third ward, is a well-know citizen. He was born in 1854, in Alsace Lorraine. At an early age his parents emigrated to this country, where young Hertzmann received a liberal edu-cation. He has lived for twenty years in Omaha, having been since 1871 engaged in the study and practice of medicine. H was at one time also deputy county clerk For several years he was assistant chief surgeon of the Union Pacific, under Dr

Mr. James A. Woodman, the candidate for councilman-at-large in the Fourth ward, has resided in this city for ten years, during which time he has been in the employ of Murphy & Lovett, insur-ance agents. He followed the same business for some years in Chicago, having previously, however, worked as a joine in the Illinois Central railroad shops where he helped to turn out some of the finest Pullman cars on the road. He is still devoted to bench work and his tools and tool chest receive the same care and attention they did when he had them in active use.

Jacob N. Counsman is the candidate

for councilman at large from the Fifth ward. He was born in Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa., in 1887. In 1861 he came to Omaha, when the city was but a fron-tier trading town. Since that time he has lived here, working at his trade, that of a carpenter. For twenty years he has resided on his present homestead on Sherman avenue. He is one of the most reliable men in Omaha, and will make an excellent councilman.

Francis E. Bailey, of the Sixth ward, is

at present a member of the city council, and has made a good record. He is a well known business man, being a member of the firm of Bailey & Olson, manufacturers, contractors and builders. Michael Lee, of the Seventh ward, an Irishman. He is about thirty-eight years of age. He has resided in this city about tweive years, having in that time

amassed a comfortable competence. During the last two years he has represented the Second ward in the council, that being his first public office. He is now engaged in the real estate business. Leavitt Burnham, whose home is in the Eighth ward, has been a resident of this city for twenty years. He was born in Essex, Mass., in September, 1845. He received a good school and collegiate education, and early engaged in the prac-tice of the law. In 1867 he moved to Omaha, where he has since lived continuously with the exception of two years. He studied law under A. J. Poppleton and also under the late Watson B. Smith, for whom he was deputy United States court cierk. In 1878 he was appointed land commissioner of the Union Pacific, which position he held until June 1, 1878. Since that time he has been engaged in the real estate and loan business.

Charles Unitt, a resident of the Ninth ward, has resided in Omaha for nine years. He is an expert machinist and a no ordinary adept in mechanical engi-neering. He is employed in the Union Pacific shops. His comfortable residence at 3210 Hamilton street is the result of the careful saving of an honest, intelligent man who obtains weekly pay for his work. He has always been a republican and has done excellent service at the polls on election day in all past campaigns.

WARD COUNCILMEN.
W. H. Alexander, the nominee for ward councilman from the Seventh ward, has lived in Omaha for about five years. He was the western agent for Blaine's book, and met with great success while engaged in that occupation. He is still engaged in the book business, and at the same time has branched out into real estate. Mr: Alexander is a well educated man, possessing excellent business quali-

Owing to the fact that Mr. A. M. Kitchen, the nominee for ward councilman in the Eighth ward, was not to be found last evening, no accurate informa-tion was obtainable concerning his per-sonal history. He is known to be a reputable citizen and is a merchant of coat oils and gasoline, his place of business being on Fifteenth street. He is about forty-five years of age and has a family. He has always been a consistent

republican.
William I. Kierstead, the ward nominee for councilman from the Ninth ward, is one one of the brightest and most popular young business men in Omaha. For ular young business men in Omaha. For several years he has held a responsible position with the extensive furniture ouse of Dewey & Stone. He has accumulated considerable property, especially in his own ward, and no better representative could have been selected. He was progressive, enterprising and liberal, and will be elected by a handsome majority.

THE CITY ELECTION.

May 3 Between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Mayor—William J. Broatch.
Treasurer—John Rush.
Police Judge—Louis F. Berka.
Comptroller—Eben K. Long.
Councilmen-at-Large—Francis E. Bailey,
Michael Lee, Leavitt Burnham, Isaac S. Hascali, J. A. Woodman, Jacob U. Counsman,
J. F. L. D. Hertzman, Charles Unitt, C. B.

Ward Councilmen—Seventh ward, W. H. Alexander; Eighth ward, A. M. Kitchen; Ninth ward, William I. Kierstead.

THE DEMOCRATIC SLATE. They Will Nominate Councilman Daily

For Mayor. A meeting of the "wah hosses" and several more of the democratic slate makers of the city was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Morrisey, the managing editor of the Omaha Herald, claimed that he had a letter from Mayor Boyd to the effect that under no consideration would Mr. Boyd be a candidate for mayor again, Mr. Morrisey's word was taken, and the gathering discussed the availability of other candidates for nearly an hour. Thomas Daily, present councilman, and Mr. Garneaux, the cracker maker, were the two gentlemen chiefly announced as anxious, each, to pit himself

against the republican nominee, Capt. Broatch. Mr. Daily was finally decided to be the most available candidate, and, unless the machine slips a cog, he will be nominated to-morrow.

Mr. Schroeder is to be chosen as candidate for city treasurer.
Mr. Charles Goodrich is to be the can-

didate for comptroller.

Judge Benecke positively refuses to be considered as a candidate for police judge, but his declination is a good deal like the lady in Mr. Byron's time who "vowing that she would ne'er consent, consented." If he sticks to his assertions, however, Phillip Andres will be nominated, and the Heimrod banner will

be floated to the breeze in his case. It is violating no confidence to say that the democrats are disappointed In fact, disappointed doesn't express it. They wanted Truman Buck to run for mayor, but through one of those inscru-table dispensations of Providence, for which the denicoracy has so often had occasion to cry out in the wilderness, Mr. Buck bucked from first to last and absolutely, positively, finally refused. He may go back on it yet, but it won't make any difference now. He couldn't be elected if he did.

The Many Advantages.

South Omaha possesses advantages that many of our neighboring cities would gladly exchange for, having pack-eries, stock yards, and other large industries that have come to stay, bringing a small city in themselves in the way of laborers and their families, and applications for sites from other such enterprises coming in every few days, all of which cannot be disputed will increase the value of property in the vicinity and draw people desirous of locating in a thriving community. Why delay when yon have such glorious opportunities? Call on C. E. Mayne, northwest corner of Fifteenth and Harney sts., who is sole agent, and be convinced.

Good Resolutions.

The resolutions passed by the South Omaha Land Syndicate is just what both the poor and the rich man have been looking for, Read it in another column and you will be convinced. If you will call at the office of C. E.

Manye you will be satisfied that the South Omaha Syndicate is in earnest and mean what they say.

BOYD'S OPERA HOUSE WEDNESDAY April 25, 26, 27

Mr. Bord very respectfully amountes the mo-totable dramatic event in the history of Omaha—th appearance of America's Greatest Actor.

Supported by his own excellent company, under the direction of Mr. Arthur B. Cha e. Monday EveningRICHELIEL

PRICES During the engarement the same liberal prices charged throughout the country will be alopted fluxerved seats to allowers of the bones. (2.6) Gen eral admission El Gallery, \$1: Boxes, \$2!, \$39 and \$11

Important Announcement. Good seats for Monday and Wednesday, can be had at box office. Seats all sold for Tuesday. Ga lery tickets will be on sale during the day of each performance. Gallery and admission al box of-

fice at night.