

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE DAILY BEE.

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

MAJOR BOYD will presently return from Chicago to decline that renomination. 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.

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.

A NEW wiring telegraph system has lately been tried at Pittsburg and Rockwell. An improved telephone which would enable an Omaha man to talk across the street without too much profanity 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 gaugers, United States attorney, postmaster, route agents, all the county commissioners and pretty much everything that is worth having in federal and county patronage.

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.

A COLUMBUS paper takes the BEE to task for classing Representative Miller and Senator Casper of Butler county among the untrustworthy law-makers. This is evidently an effort to white-wash Matt Miller at the expense of Casper.

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."

THE with-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.

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, and 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 transcendent 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 railroads.

It has been manifest from the outset that the railway managers were determined to make the law inoperative by reason of a stringency and forced construction of its provisions. By raising the rates at all 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 embarrass 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 railroads 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 commerce commission must realize 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 abuses will not tolerate the nullification of a law which has taken the national legislature has taken in their hands, either by the confederated railway corporations or by the commission created to give the law effect.

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 \$30,000,000. 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 present time.

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 \$30,000,000 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 pressing 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 its exercise would be expensive to the government, since of course the premium 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 that this will not be done. The president can find both personal and political reasons for not favoring such a thing, 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 desired 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 conservative 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 public 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 therefore 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, recalling their acceptance, and that some other, 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 three, as it has during much of the time since, a leading issue. It was a subject of heated controversy in 1816, and Calhoun 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 legislation 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 Jackson made what is perhaps the most memorable and honorable part of his history, and it has been said that he regretted 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 interest worthily, 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 be viewed by a leader high in the councils of his party and of the government. Perhaps one could have been selected better qualified than Mr. Lamar to discuss the career and character of Calhoun. He can comprehend the unquestionable 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 delicate attributes, and it remains to be seen how far the orator can rescue the memory of the "great nullifier" from the reproach that rests upon it and commend it to the favorable regard of the American people.

An enthusiastic correspondent at Geneva declares that the town is now coming railroad center of the state. It is located between Lincoln and Hastings, and it is presumed that the Burlington, Union Pacific, Northwestern, and the Missouri Pacific will abandon the main lines at both towns and concentrate at the center. Poor old Lincoln; unhappy Hastings.

Wisner came to the front with a human bone for to hit a coat of hair and tail feathers. He ate Porcine 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. He purchased the daughter of a rich man, and she was a respectable, poor, fashionable, but the girl's mother got after him and compelled him to skip. The girl is only fifteen years of age.

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 ugly jack-knife with a three inch blade—he assaulted his opponent and carved a map of the "flute" 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 the hospital.

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Iowa Items. Fairfield has raised \$25,000 for the purpose of assisting manufacturers in locating at that place. The Methodists are talking of locating a school somewhere in northwestern Iowa. Ira Grove would like to have it. R. S. Edwin, a prominent attorney at Iowa Falls, has concluded to remain in 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 of the town had 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. Des Moines sober, poorer and repentant. The climate of Canada did not agree with him, and he proposes to suffer among friends the disgrace of his pecculations. Prophet Foster rejoices that he hit the bull's eye on the storm of the 17th and 23d. He further affirms that after to-day "farmers can plant corn to advantage." It is probable they will ignore his advice and plant corn to grow.

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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, designating asphalt as the preferred paving material. This is nothing new. In Omaha 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, take over the matter 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 Nebraska legislator never ventures far from the capital without a supply of liquor.

Nebraska Footings. Hastings' boom is simply immense. Ponce is putting up a new hotel. McCook is ready to swear to a population of 3,000. 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 refused to license saloons. The city 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 saw factory in Iowa. 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 Ponce 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 customary silver lining. A 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 cows. Senator Vandemark, of Saunders county, is laid up in Wahook with a dangerous dose of paralysis. His right side is useless. The doctors have little hope of his recovery.

Burglars called at the home of C. W. Kaylor 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 Belknap, drew a persimmon on a bar-keeper at 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 113 feet near Arnold recently. It was well preserved and identified as being of the cedar of the 17th century. This proves that the early settlers blew in their chips with considerable vigor. Fairbury is camping on the trial of Hebron, Tazewell county, with a special train, while waiting for the change of venue. It was loaded with hogs and cattle, and decorated with bunting and huge advertisements.

The Fremont Herald man is again in condition to appear in public. The thief who stole the money from the town near the residence of a friend, who returned them in time to rob the cold wave of its terrors. Messrs. Ferree & Hatch have taken hold of the Valley Enterprise, determined to give it a special impetus. 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 fair exchange and storage of elevators. With a few exceptions there are a hundred from West Point to Omaha, the railroads have practically shut out the producers of Cuming county. Charles Block, a manipulator of movements, who was arrested for the charge of sticking his dukes into the till in A. Macken's store and collared \$6.40 in cash, besides cigars and tobacco. He was caught with the plunder, fined and sent out of town.

The Omaha Panorama company is showering complimentary favors on the county editors, whispers the Echo, of Elk Creek. They serve to revive and rub in the afflictions piled on the profession during April, but unfortunately they left the longing felt for the retired "annual." The doctors of Auburn are endeavoring to diagnose the remains of a track-layer employed on the Nebraska City branch of the Missouri Pacific. They are unable to determine whether the victim was a mule's heel or was kicked by a locomotive. The victim is laid up for repairs.

The celestial linen mangers of Plattsburgh have organized a base ball club and are about to start a league. The mangle cabbage the ball in clothes baskets, and the grace and poetry of their manures surpasses those of a woman shaving a child's head. Falls 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 can be obtained, and this power, it is calculated, would make the city the "Lovel of America." The scheme involves the expenditure of considerable money.

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A yearling calf weighing 640 pounds is being sold at Point. Brookings propose to issue bonds for a jail and high school. The Merchants' National bank of Deadwood has been resurrected and opened to business. Two hundred patients have been received 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 1,300. Among the many improvements there is a fine one-story school building, cost of \$10,000.

A Deadwood undertaker advertises in the Pioneer that he has just secured a new line of coffins and metallic cases, and has effected special arrangements for cash customers for an indefinite period. The Old Fellows of the territory will celebrate the sixty-eighth anniversary of the birth of John F. Kennedy, the first American at Miller on April 26. The citizens are making great preparations for a grand time. George Peterburg, a farmer living near Turner county, was burned to death on Monday while fighting a prairie fire. While busy at work he was surrounded by the flames and could not make his escape.

The Very Latest. Parties who think of 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 the last payments as follows: For a house costing not less than \$50, 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. For a house costing not less than \$2,500, twenty-five per cent. This arrangement to expire January 1, 1888, and to apply to those lots lying in the Union Pacific railway tracks and north of the Stock Yards." The above resolution passed at a meeting of the land committee of the South Omaha Land company, held, April 23d. This is undoubtedly one of the fairest offers ever made to the people of Omaha. Now is the chance for the laboring people to make good homes. Now is the chance to save exorbitant rents. Own your own home, and every dollar you put into this property will be like "bread cast upon the waters." Only one-fifth cash; balance on easy terms. C. E. MAYSE, Sole Agent.

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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 a substantial evidence of Mr. Broatch's public spirit and enterprise. He has been in the city's 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 majority. Senator Manderson offered him the Omaha postmastership, but he declined in favor of C. E. Mayse. Mr. Broatch has been a member of the Missouri river commission for three years, this being a federal appointment.

Treasurer. Mr. John Rusk, the candidate 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 superintendent of education, filling the office acceptably for one term. He then became deputy county treasurer under Wm. F. Heins, retaining that position for four years. He was then nominated and elected county treasurer, 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 R. W. Wynant, city treasurer of the United States, is president. Mr. Rusk is one of the most solidly educated gentlemen in the city, having for several years been one of the examiners of the 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 33. 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, and has since that time acted as 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 to fill the office of police judge, which he will be elected. He is highly respected by all who know him, and is a man of correct habits.

Comptroller. 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 has been connected with the Union Pacific engineering 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 in 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 L. S. Hascall, one of the nominees 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 and has been county assessor, and has been a councilman under different terms. Mr. Hascall is a progressive and enterprising man, and is always enthusiastically in favor of public improvements. He has been in the council for many years, and has endeavored 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 his election to the council he will be able to do much to promote the public improvements of Omaha, and is entitled to great credit for the work he has done in this direction.

Councilmen at Large. Mr. C. E. Stryker, a resident of the Second ward, has been 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 has since that time been 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 fellow citizens. In all political contests he has been an indefatigable worker at the polls and is a republican from the top of his head to the soles of his feet.

Mr. Stryker, of the third ward, is a well-known 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 education. He has lived for twenty years in Omaha, having been engaged in the study and practice of medicine. He was at one time also deputy county clerk. For several years he was assistant chief surgeon of the Union Pacific, under Dr. Murger.

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, and company, insurance agents. He followed the same business for some years in Chicago, having previously, however, worked as a joiner in the Illinois Central railway 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.

Francis E. Bailey, of the Sixth ward, is an excellent 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, brick manufacturers, contractors and builders. He is a native of the South C. E. Mayse, an Irishman. He is about thirty-eight years of age. He has resided in this city about twelve years, having in that time

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