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All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Edi-Ton of THE BER.

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, S. s. County of Douglas. S. s. 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 22, 1887, was as follows:
Saturday, April 16. 14,570
Sunday, April 17. 13,950
Monday, April 18 14,740
Tuesday, April 19 14,000
Wednesday, April 20 14,150
Thursday, April 21 14,100
Friday, April 22 14,500

25th day of April, 1887.

[SEAL.]

Notary Public.

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, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,492 copies; for June, 1885, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 13,239 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 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.

WE do not oppose Mr. Garneau because he is a young man, but because he has no experience whatever in public affairs.

GOVERNOR FORAKER has made another speech, and it is thought his presidential boom will be on again for a few days.

THE inter-state commerce law has accomplished one good thing. The "Ruddy Gore company" has abandoned the road on account of heavy railroad rates. EVERY workingman in Omaha should

cast his vote for Counseman. He has been a mechanic all his life, and his natural sympathies are with working-VICTOR HUGO's will has been admitted

to probate. His property in England is valued at £92,000. The one to whom he left his estate is doubtless "The Man Who Laughs."

COMING events cast their shadows before. Broatch has the inside track in the municipal race, and all concerned may as well get ready to accept the situation gracefully.

THE New York Herald nominates Editor Grady of Atlanta for vice president of the United States. Then what would the Herald do with Lamar and William Tell Coleman?

TICKET scalpers in Kansas City rate everything on a corner lot basis. A paper of that city says: "A few more tickets for the Booth entertainment can be had for the asking-and about \$37,50 apiece.'

INDIANS in the vicinity of Fort Yuma. Arizona, are suffering from a severe attack of epidemic measles. Sixty have already died. Here is a solution of the Indian question without losing any

MR. GARNEAU's backers bank on the fact that he will get the vote of every gambler and sporting man. No doubt that he will, but that element does not constitute a majority of the voters of Omaha.

THE Grand Trunk railway paid Barnum \$50,000 in cash and agreed to draw eighty circus cars over their road this season in settlement for the killing of Jumbo. Mr. Barnum in his old age still has an eye to business.

THE ordinances of the city, with regard to fire limits, are very defective. At present there is no provision against the establishment of lumber yards and stacking of lumber, cord-wood and other combustibles within the fire limits.

A DIFFICULTY arising at a wedding, Tuesday, near Merida, Yucatan, resulted in the killing of seven persons, including the groom. The bride narrowly escaped. This is not exactly in harmony with the statement that it is not best for man to be alone.

It is currently reported that some of the Fifth ward republicans propose to trade off republican candidates from other wards for Daily. We hope this is not trud. What has Mr. Daily done for the Fifth word, or anybody else for that matter, except the railroads.

MEMBERS of the Irish constabulary are resigning almost every day rather than assist the landlords in evicting tenants. A man who resigns his office would never succeed in this country. But considering the fact that these officers are either Scotch or English by birth, and naturally of anti-Irish sympathies, the requirements of their office must indeed be brutal.

THE Omaha & Southwestern roadrunning from Omaha southwest, through Nebraska and into the Indian territory is now tiguring extensively in the papers. As yet no schedule has been issued. The engineers, however, are looking the ground over, and the traditional promise of completion "before snow flies," fills the hearts of anxious ones with joy.

A MASSACHUSETTS school teacher has introduced a novel way of punishing pupils. When one of her scholars bemes unruly, instead of standing the little fellow on the floor or ferruling him, she takes him to the sink and washes his face. This plan not only humiliates the scholar, but raises the ire of parents who see to it that their children's deportment is good. It is said that since the introduction of the new form of punishment, serfect order has been the rule.

The President and the Public Lands. The letter of President Cleveland to the secretary of the interior, on the question involved in the conflicting claims of Guilford S. Miller and the Northern Pacific railroad company to certain public lands in Washington territory, takes a position regarding that question, and affirms a principle with respect to the publie lands, that can be heartily commended. The question involved in the conflict-

ing claims of Miller and the railroad company has been made somewhat familiar to the public through the diverse interviews regarding it of several officers of the government. Briefly stated, Miller claims to have settled upon the land in question in 1878, and to have since been in possession of it. He has cultivated the land and made substantial improvements, and in 1884 filed his claim to it under the homestead law. This land is part of a large tract withdrawn in 1873 by order of the interior department from sole pre-emption or homestead entry in anticipation of the construction of the railroad and a deficiency in its granted lands. The withdrawal has been continued, and in 1883 the railroad company selected this land which Miller had settled on and improved and cultivated on the claim that it is within the limit of the indemnity lands which might be selected by the company as provided in the law making the grant. And this notwithstanding the fact that a map of the definite location of the road shows the land in controversy and much more that had been withdrawn to lie out side the limits which included the granted land. There was never a more palpable instance of the attempt of a corporation to seize private property under the pretense of a legal right. This is evidently the aspect which the case presented to the mind of the president, who suggests that there is an abundance of unsettled land within the reserved area that can be applied to the purpose of indemnifying the railroad company, and counsels the secretary of the interior to take such action as will protect the settler from hardship and loss by directing the rulroad company to take other land in lieu of Miller's upon which no one has in good faith settled.

The president finds opportunity in connection with this question to justly condemn the policy of the interior department which for fifteen years has reserved from settlement a vast tract of land "for the convenience of a corporate beneficiary of the government and awaiting its selection, though it is entirely certain that much of the reserved land can never be honestly claimed by said corporation." Very truly the president says that such a condition of the public lands should no longer continue, and there is very little reason to doubt that after this opinion it will not be allowed to continue except where it cannot be reached by executive authority. In this matter the president is in full accord with the pledges of both parties and will have the general popular approval.

Struck a Rich Mine.

The Pacific railroad investigating commission has entered upon its work with immediate results of an exceedingly interesting and promising nature. It seems to have gone directly to a rich mize in summoning Mr. C. P. Huntington before it, and it is to be hoped it will not cease working the mine until all the precious material it possesses has been uncarthed. The testimony of Mr. Huntington on Wednesday related chiefly to the operations of his road in Washington, where it has maintained a bureau of "explanation." This part of its equipment is shown to have been a rather expensive affair. The regular attorney was paid the handsome salary of \$20,000 a year and allowed about double that amount to enable him to "explain" to indifferent or obtuse congressmen the wants and wishes of the corporation. This fortunate attorney appears to have enjoyed the unlimited confidence of his employers, for he was allowed to draw on the company at will, and no question was ever asked as to how he disposed of the money. There was no good reason for any such question, but very strong reasons for not asking it. The business of the Washington attorney was not such as requires itemized accounts and vouchers, or makes them desirable. It was both necessary and expedient to leave the matter wholly in his hands. He was charged with the duty to "explain," but it was manifestly impracticable to prescribe the limits or the cost of this duty. Hence the inability of Mr. Huntington to offer any other explanation of the large disbursements of the corporation for legal expenses than that the money was used to "explain things" at Washington. It may be remarked that the surprise said to have been shown by the committee at the absence of vouchers for these expenditures betrayed a refreshing ignorance of corporation methods in this particular which we may be quite sure will not sur-

vive the investigation. This is the forerunner of many developments, if the investigation is faithfully prosecuted, from which the people will be authoritatively informed of the methods by which these corporations have employed their ill-gotten gains to maintain their power to plunder. The disclosures of Mr. Huntington referred to apply in a degree to all of them. They have all maintained their "explaining" bureaus at Washington, whose function was to influence the action of congressmen in the interest of the corporations, going to the extent even of sending men and money into the congressional districts so as to begin "explaining things" at the very root. All this people have paid for, and as the result Mr. Huntington and his Pacific railroad associates, who twenty years ago counted their possessions by tens of thousands, now count them by tens of millions. It will be well for the people to give close attention to the pro-

gress of this investigation.

Bon't Fall to Register. We are now within five days of the most important city election that has ever taken place in Omaha. Up to this time less than one-fourth of the legal voters have been registered. For this state of ignorance and negligence facts are chiefly responsible. The impression prevails that the names of all voters who have been registered at former elections will be carried over. This is a mistake. The registration for the impending election has to be in accordance with the new ward boundaries and sub-divisions of voting precincts. The

necessitates registration of thousands of voters who have heretofore taken no part in city elections. It is of the utmost importance that a full vote be polled next Tuesday. Citizens who are not registered can swear in their vote but that process causes annoyance to the votor even where he can find a citizen of the ward to testify to his right to vote. Under a strict construction of the law no citizen can swear in his vote unless he states under oath that he was prevented from registering by sickness or absence from the city during the period the registrars are in session. This was the ruling in one of the precincts of the Fourth ward last fall and may be legally enforced by all the judges of election next Tuesday,

Let Them Come Forward. The caution of the BEE against the promiscuous voting of street railroad franchises is not directed against the Omaha Horse railway company's cable proposition in particular. The conditions we demand on behalf of the public before a franchise is voted should be ex-

acted alike from all corporations. A franchise conferring right of way through the streets of a large city is a very valuable bonus to any corporation that contemplates the construction of cable lines, motor roads or tramways. We are not disposed to oppose these proposed improvements providing that we have a guarantee from responsible parties that the projected cable roads or horse railways will be built within a reasonable time over a stated distance. This assurance should be forthcoming at once. The old cable company and all the other corporations that ask for new or additional franchises at the hands of our voters next Tuesday must come forward with definite proposals, coupled with such pledges as will satisfy the public that they mean business, or take the risk of defeat at the

The Law is Not to Blame. It is said that at 3,800 places of amuse ment throughout the country petitions for the suspension of the inter-state commerce law for ninety days are receiving signatures. The theatrical people denounce the law through their official papers in the most bitter terms. If they will turn to section twenty-two of the wonderfully misunderstood law they will read "that nothing in this act shall apply to the issuance of mileage, excursion or commutation tickets." The railroad companies yet have the same right to grant as low rates of fare, only perhaps in a little different manner, as they ever did, to theatrical companies, excursion parties or ministers of religion. Each member of a company could procure mileage tickets, or, if the party is large, an "excursion" rate could be given, which would in no sense violate the law, but would meet the provisions of its spirit.

It is apparent on every hand that the intent of the railroad companies is to make the law odious, to burden the mails and flood the country with petitions to the commission when they should rightfully go to the railroad companies and no where else. All this the officials imagine, will enable them to secure the law's repeal by congress at its next ses-

If those who are loud in condemning the law for all the inconveniencies and harassing rulings of the railroad companies under this act will study it, they will at once find that the law does not undertake to interfere with the patrons of railroads, but in every clause offers them relief. The inter-state commerce law is all right. The railroad managers are all wrong.

THE time is at hand for warning peo ple to be watchful of their health, and all the natural conditions that may unfavorably affect it, during the approaching hot season. A contemporary finds unmis takable indications that the coming summer will be a peculiarly unhealthy one The death rate in many cities has been steadily increasing for the last two years. notwithstanding the absence of notable epidemics. The lowest ebb of the "periodic mortality wave" was reached in 1884-5, since which it has been rising. In New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, for example, the death rate was considerably higher last year than for the preceeding year. The same was true of twenty-three principle towns and cities in Massachusetts. Very generally in Pennsylvania there was a marked increase. The record could be enlarged to include many other localities. These

facts are certainly worth heeding. There is no reason why they should excite alarm, even where coupled with the threat of a possible visitation of cholera, yellow fever and smail-pox, single or together, but they do forcibly suggest the wisdom of unusual precautions against the outbreak or invasion of disease. Ub vious as the duty of cleanliness should be to everybody, there are, nevertheless, a great many people upon whom it must be continually urged, and even enforced by law. With respect to all such local sanitary regulations everywhere should be rigorously executed. There is no consideration that can justify leniency to people whose indolence or indifference allows the accumulation about their homes of disease-breading refuse, and thereby imperil the health of a community- Beyond this it will be necessary also that the authorities properly perform their duty in keeping the public streets and alleys clean, the sewers open, and all the sanitary requirements that are in their especial care fully complied with. The matter is one which makes a

demand for immediate attention. It seems likely that the summary removal of Captain Selfridge, of the war ship Omaha, by Admiral Chandler, may develop something of a scandal not creditable to the admiral. The ostensible ground of removal was that a shell used in the Omaha's target practice having exploded and killed some Japanese there was assumed to have been carelessness on the part of the captain, but it is said that this was merely a pretext to enable the admiral to gratify his personal dislike of his subordinate officer, who on an occasion had espoused the cause of Admiral Luce against Chandler. This view is understood to have impressed the secretary of the navy, and an order to another officer to succeed Selfridge is held in abeyance, with a view to a quiet settlement of the matter that shall vindicate the captain and not unduly offend the admiral. This soothing policy may have its advantages, but it is questionsble whether it is in the interest of that enlargement of the city boundaries thorough discipline which should have

no regard to station. Such a precedent might cure the present trouble, but open the way to more.

MARK TWAIN does not talk humon alone. In his brief address at Hartford, in memory of General Grant, he scathingly rebuked the critics who have questioned the great herb's grammar. He also said: "We only remember that this is a simple soldier who, all untaught of silken phrase-makers, Hoked words together with an art surpassing the art of schools and put into them something that will still bring to American's ears, as long as America shall last, the roll of his varnished drums and the tread of his marching troops."

THE Irishmen of Paris do not propose to participate in the queen's jubilee, bu on the other hand will hold a celebration themselves. The executive committee of the anti-English organization has issued circulars to all Irishmen in Paris warning them under severe penalties against taking any part in the celebration of the queen's jubilee. There wil perhaps be trouble grow out of the affair.

ONE of the effects of the inter-state law is a Lake Shore order, recently promulgated, directing conductors not to honor Lake Shore certificates of stock for a passage on annual election day, May 4 About one more "interpretation" of the law and it will be determined that the engineer and fireman are prohibited from riding on the train under any cir cumstances.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

Natural gas companies are multiplying in Western Pennsylvania and in Ohio. The electricians are working with renewed

zeal to perfect electric motors especially for street cars. Andrew Carnegie recently presented the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers with

a check for \$1,000. The third largest stove works in the United States are at Leavenworth, Kan. They turn

out a stove every five minutes. In a great many New England mills looms are run overtime. In some localities mills

have stopped on account of lack of fuel. The jewelers throughout the country are congratulating themselves upon the best season for an all-round trade they have ever had.

The paper makers throughout the east are all working full time and refuse to shut down over Sundey as long as paper is bringing so near full price.

One of the largest glass houses ever buil is to be erected on the Pennsylvania railroad about thirty miles east of Pittsburg. Natura gas will be used. The International Cigarmakers' union

printed last month 1,100,000 labels, and sold to other unions 1,036,600. Philadelphia took 25,000, Chicago 90,000. The Pennsylvania Railroad company will

enlarge its Aitoona shops, and in addition to their present works will turn out one loco motive engine per day. Pittsburg flint-bettle manufacturers ar shipping products to California by way of

New York to Cape Horn, and underselling Illinois glass manufacturers. The largest edge tool factory in the United States is at Oakland, Maine. Maine manu-

facturers are picking up a good many orders from the Canadian Pacific railroad company A \$250,000 paper-mill and paper-bag factory is to be built at Wichita, Kan., which will employ 800 hands. That enterprising town has now tifty miles of street railway, and is the centre of five great railroads, with

tour more building in its direction. The largest car shops in the world are to been purchased. Locomotives will be made for the southwest. The company will erec houses for its workmen and rent them or sel

A movement is on foot to develop the woolen industry in Minnesota, which produces 7,500,000 pounds of wool of medium and fine staple. The advantage is the water power. One river has a power of 90,000 horses. The local demand would furnish work for all the wool that could be supplied.

Manufacturers of the New England states are giving a good deal of attention to the subject of profit-sharing, because it is unlike co-operation and free from most of its ob jectionable features. The system will not be satisfactory to the workers unless the mill under that system allow higher wages than

There is a good demand for engineering skill, and all bright young men coming out of our technical schools are finding employ ment. A liberal percentage of them are weeded out after two or three years, finding they had mistaken their calling. The volun teers who attain distinction are about as numerous as the graduates.

British manufacturers are trying to get up a trade exhibition similar to those in course of organization in seven kingdoms of Europe. A special commissioner sent out by the council of London to visit those countries recently returned and reported that they were well designed and organized. The idea is to exhibit raw and manufactured products,

What Railroads Are Made to Carry

One of the brightest ornaments of Wall street remarked recently: "Railroads are not made to carry freight and passengers; their chief purpose is to carry bonds." According to Henry V. Poor, the railroads of this country carry \$3,000,000,000 of watered capital.

Stick to Nebraska, Mr. Egan.

Philadelphia Record. Egan's offer to go to Dublin so that h might face any accuser smacks of a sort o courage. Such an act, however, would be to thrust his head into the British lion's mouth even after that cavernous mouth had been provided with its brand-new set of false coercion teeth. Let us bope that Mr. E. will stick to Nebraska, where naught save cyclones rage.

What is the Use of Sighing? What is the use of sighing thus, When other souls are glad; Assuming e'er the sable shroud When all in white are clad? This life, at best, is all too short, Tho' off it long may seem. When care and woe fore'er beset, With no hope to redeem.

What is the use of sighing thus, When other hearts are light?
For when our sky is overcast.
The sun still shines as bright—
The heaven still clear beyond the haze That iloats 'tween it and earth:
The flowers still scent the balmy air,
The earth still teems with mirth.

What is the use of sighing thus When others constant smile? They, too, like thee, have felt life's ills, "Its anguish and its guile.
So sigh no more, but firmly vow
To seem forever glad;
For tho' thy fate is drear, e'en that
Of others is as bad!

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings. Broken Bow is discussing fire protec

The Daily World has blossomed Broken Bow.

A new fire alarm bell is ready to strike at any moment in Schuyler. The Fremont Tribune has a temper-

ance column in full blast, but the rest of the paper appears in moderate spirits. Lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen have been organized at Fair-mont, Battle Creek and Republican City. Mr. A. B. Curry, late manager of the Nebraska City Packing company, was caned Sunday afternoon by admiring friends. The presentation of the staff

was followed by a banquet. The beef eaters of Wisner have unani mously "swore off" and juicy joints and tenderloins can be had at a discount. The cause of this sudden revulsion is the story that a hydrophobic steer was slaughtered by a local butcher and sold to the residents.

A nineteen-year-old boy cast his first ballot at Ulysses recently and was cast into prison for offending the matured dignity of the law. His case comes up at the June term of court, when local "reformers" will endeavor to make an "example" of him.

The political guillotine is steadily and firmly decapitating republican federal officeholders in the state. Mrs. P. F. O'Sullivan, after a long contest, has been commissioned postmistress of West Point. Chas. Harrison, a member of the last legislature and a particular chum of the Wasp, has been planted in the Wahoo postoffice. C. C. Ellis, also member of the legislature, will distribute the postals at Sterling, and C. B. Durland at Norfolk. Frank Welno, of West Point, has been transported to the Niobrara land office.

J. B. Koch, of Hastings, is a printer by trade and a glutton from necessity. It is told of him that when in moderately good humor he stows away in his capacious bay window enough grub for four ordi-nary men at one sitting. A common everyday meal for him is three pounds of chewable steak, one dozen eggs, four po-tatoes, half a loaf of bread, two or three handfuls of pie and three cups of coffee. He takes water by the pint and preserves the morale of the profession by taking beer by the keg. His appearance at a restaurant or boarding house is a signal for bankruptcy proceedings.

lowa Items.

Burlington factories give employment to 3.295 skilled mechanics. Fifteen cigar factories manage to keep Burlington supplied with suffocators. A very poor counterfeit silver dollar

has made its appearance in the state. A branch of the Railway Conductors brotherhood has been organized in Ot tumwa.

The Iowa branches of the Irish National eague have sent \$3,000 to Ireland to boost home rule. The Governor's guards of Des Moines will reorganize and incorporate. It is also the intention of the organization to

erect an armory. Dubuque has eight restaurants and five railroad eating houses, twelve hotels and twenty public boarding houses besides any amount of private boarding houses. Another Black Hawk war veteran has departed. Captain Jack Parker, for fifty-four years a resident of Dubuque, died last Monday, at the age of eighty-

eight years. A Sioux City attorney, anxious to exercise his mouth, has offered \$200 for the privilege of making a speech to the jury in the next Haddock trial. This is probably another section of the conspiracy to kill off the jury.

J. A. Daughty, a Minnesota butter and egg buyer, while gathering up the fruit of the dairy and roost at Spirit Lake, met with a runaway accident. huadred dozen eggs were distributed over the road, and Daughty is laid up with three ribs broken and a dislocated collar bone.

The young people of Des Moines gave Miss Lena Sherman, the accomplished daughter of ex-Governor Sherman a farewell reception at the Aborn house on Monday evening. She is about to move to Waterioo with her parents, and will be built at St. Louis, about six miles from the | be missed in Des Moines society circles, where she was a general favorite.

> About nineteen county treasurers have so far failed to make the annual payment to the state treasurer, the time expiring on the 15th inst. Governor Larrabee is reported to be getting notices ready with heavy fines inclosed to forward the de-linquent officials. The statute provides for a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500 for such an offense.

> The Reformed Mormons in Davenport have been mortally offended by Rev. M.
> T. Lamb. of Salt Lake City, who denounced the book of Mormon as a fraud and Joe Smith an imposter. The members are determined that Lamp shall be combed in public and have challenged him to a theological combat, time and place to suit his con-venience. It will be a pure and polished contest of jawbone, without gloves or

The Burlington prophet declares that the first two weeks of May will be favor-able to growing crops, "but between the 13th and 23d will be quite cool with danger of frosts about the 17th or 22d. The ast eight days of May will average very warm and very stormy in the north western states. During this month eight storms will cross the Mississippi river the heaviest of which will be on the 10th and 16th, and the four storms from the 21st to 31st."

Dakoen. Fargo will bore for natural gas. Electric lights have driven gas from the streets of Bismarck. A corner on hav in Deadwood forced

the price up to \$3 per hundred. The Odd Fellows of Rapid City are for the erection of a temple.

Sioux Falls business men have decided to incorporate a board of trade and build a three-story building of Sioux Falls granite. The Dakota water power company pro

pose to erect a flume near Rapid City at a cost of \$150,000. Three million teet of lumber will be required for the work. The crop outlook in Spink, Brown, Day, Kingsbury and Beadle counties is reported to be the most favorable yet known. The farmers have finished seeding, and wheat is far enough out of the ground to make a good showing.

The board of trustees of the school of mines have formulated the following schedule of rates for assays: Gold and silver, 75 cents each; copper, by burette, 50 cents; by fire method, \$1.50; tin, lead and antimony, \$1; nickel and mercury, \$2: iron, 75 cents.

Deadwood was favored with a weird serenade on the night of the 19th inst. by seemingly a million curlews, who were passing over the city. The lights of the city arrested their passage for an hour or so, during which time, at an invisible height, they circled in a merry, yet noisy go 'round.

> Making the Law Odlous. San Francisco Chronicle

Immediately upon the passage of the inter-state commerce act a meeting of railroad managers was held in New York, at which it was proclaimed that the great transportation companies accepted the action of congress in good faith, and would attempt to conform their business to the requirements of the new law. Leaving out of consideration the eastern roads, in which California is not directly interested, let us see what our one interstate railroad, the Southern Pacific company has done to accommodate itself to the new order of things.

In the first place, it must be conceded the old woman away. McDonald him that the local tariff of this country has self was the cause of that shooting. He In the first place, it must be conceded

been too high. Both freight and passengers have been compelled to pay more than the railroad company could equitably exact. That company has uniformly taken every advantage which locality has afforded, to charge rates far in excess of the charges for similar service classes. the charges for similar service elsewhere, and to make their local receipts bear the brunt of the battle.

Next, in order to comply literally with section 4 of the new law, the railroad company at once increased their through rates enormously, in some cases seven-fold, chiefly to enable them to maintain fold, chiefly to enable them to maintain their local 3 rates, and secondarily to create a feeling of aversion to the interstate commerce law, and lay the foundation for a popular demand for its repeal. Their promised accommodation was comprised in coercing the traffic to meet their wishes, instead of conceeding something, however little, to their patrons. Instead of reducing their local rates and relying, as they might well have done, upon an increase in the volume of business to recompense them for their apparent loss, they made an inflexible local tariff and then stretched through rates to fit it.

Again, the railroad company has become a stickler for a strict construction of section 2, in regard to discriminations; that is, it construes it strictly from its standpoint. It takes the ground that the act forbids discrimination, and has persuaded some of our shippers that such is the law. But what is the language of section 2? Only this, that if any common carrier on an inter-state line shall, by any device, charge, demand, collect or receive from any person greater or less compensation than from any other person "for doing for him a like and contemporaneous service, in the trans portation of a like kind of traffic, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, such common carrier shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful."

Section 3 of the act follows out the same idea by making it unlawful to give any "undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person company, firm, corporation or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever." What greater latitude could a railroad company ask if it really desired in good faith to accommodate itself to the spirit of the law. Discrimination is permitted except in cases of like and contemporaneous service, in transportation of a like kind of traffic and under substantially similar circumstances and conditions. Even preferences and advantages are allowed if they are not undue or unreas-onable. What could be more flexible?

How could a law be framed which should better allow a railroad company to adapt its business and its tariff to the varied conditions and circumstances of its cus tomers? But instead of even reading the law as it is written, the Southern Pacific company has issued its ukase against all discrimination, and vetoed any preference or advanage, and now seeks to throw the odium of its own misconstruction of the law upon the law itself. Instead of our merchants becoming alarmed and deciding to join the railroad company in its request to the commission for abrogation of the law, they should insist that the company first try to suit cing against its .practicability. they have any, to the railroad company, and insist upon a compliance with the

its methods to the law before pronounshould first present their special cases, in spirit of the law and a genuine attempt to conform to its liberal provisions. When the company has tried in earnest to do this and failed, then it will be ample time to demand the abrogation of the law, and in that event the Chronicle will be the first to support them in their de-mand; but so long as the law is construed only by the selfish and greedy instincts of the railroad corporation, and not the faintest indication is given of its desire to suit itself to the law, instead of bend: ing the law to suit the company, so long shall we dissuade the business men of this state, from voluntarily reassuming a thraldom from which they have but es-caped, and from themselves reriveting the fetters which congress has but so recently stricken from their cramped and enfeebled limbs.

The Commission's Duty.

biladelphia Record.
One of the duties of the Pacific raulroad commission will be to investigate the charge that the subsidized railroad companies have systematically violated their charters by discriminating against the government for years, in the transportation of army supplies and troops. This charge has already been partially investigated and its truth established, but the commission will be able to show the full extent of the wrong that has been done. Another object of inquiry will be the unjust and illegal discriminations of the Pacific railroad corporations against the people at non-competitive points on their routes. But the most im-portant work of the commission will be to furnish the information necessary to enable congress to legislate with regard to the indebtedness of the Pacific railroad companies to the government. This is the main object for which the commission has been established, and a thorough investigation of the finances, condition and future prospects of these companies will be necessary. For an investigation of this kind, requiring patience application and skill in examination of financial details, ex-Governor Pattison is admirably qualified; and there can be no doubt that the other members of the commission have also been selected be-cause of their aptitude for this service.

CHICAGO'S FAMOUS STORE. Crooks of the United States Will be Sorry to Hear of Its Coming Re-

spectability. Chicago Mail: "The Store," the no torious saloon which for lifteen years has been the Western Mecca of all the big crooks of the country, is being turned into a clothing store. Strangers will not any longer be taken down to the corner Clark and Monroe streets, wheeled about at 173 South Clark street, and then told that they are facing the lair of the great McDonald, the richest gambler in the country. Mike McDonald moved into the building in 1873. It had been built by Ed Walker, the unfortunate stone gavers man fortunate stone quarry man, whose big Lemont property Mc Donald now boasts among his possessions. From 1873 until a year ago, when, from being the headquarters in the west for big crooks, an attempt was made to make it the western centre of life for the big sports. The Store was known from one end of the country to the other. Bank forgers, safe bowers, counterfeiters, burglars of big and little fame, men who were pursued for murder—all sorts and grades of criminals headed toward it from all parts of the world for one reason or another. When Ailan Pinkerton was alive it was the duty of Billy to keep around the Store. Out-siders didn't understand it, and possibly Billy Pinkerton's reputation suffered some in the minds of those not in the some in the minus of the secret, because he was forever lounging secret, because he was for rullians. This about a headquarters for rullians. was the training that made the son of hi father the best posted man in his pro fession concerning the faces, character, and tricks of criminals. Half of the Pinkerion success is attributed by some people to the indefatigability with which Billy studied faces and habits at the Store. The old-time saloon of Mike McDon ald has not only been the headquarters

for criminals-it has been the scene of

dozens of terrible crimes. It was right in front the Store bar that Jere Dunn

shot Jimmy Hoey, the husband of the notorious Molly Holbrook, Mme. Man-

delbaum's protege, but who finally gave

chievous mood. Dunn was in the rear of the saloon, behind one of the partiof the saloon, behind one of the partitions, and Hoey in front. When MeDonald is feeling good he likes to see
nothing better than a fight.
He went back to where Dunn
was and told him that he had
thought he was a pretty good fellow, but
if what Hoey said about him was true he
county to get out of still satisfy. ought to get out of civilization. Leaving Dunn fuming, Mike went to where Hoey was and declared that Dunn had been talking most shamefully of him. It took only a few moments for the men to run only a few moments for the men to run against each other, and in a twinkling guns were out. Jere Dunn's habit of carrying his in his outside pocket stood him in good stead, and he was blazing away at the bank crook before the latter had his pistol levelled. Hoey was maimed for life.

The murder of "Sir James," the gambler, in 1874, was as brutal a crime as was ever committed at the Store or any other place. A bunko man named Martin, who was better known by the sobriquet of "White Pine," paraded up and down in front of 173 South Clark street all one day waiting for Sir James to come around. The latter was a tall, good-looking, and good-natured English-

had been drinking and was in a mis-

come around. The latter was a tall, good-looking, and good-natured Englishman, related to a well-bred English family. His father was a curate. The boy, although loose and a companion in the crooked operations of the crowd which then held sway at Chicago, was a likeable fellow. White Pine had a knife up his sleeve, and when Sir James came up drove the knife straight into his stomach. A pistol was then thrust into the dead man's pocket almost before he was dead. man's pocket almost before he was dead, and the claim was successfully set up that the murder was in self-defense. White Pine as still alive. He was the man who bunkoed \$17,000 out of a miner who had that amount of gold dust in his possession. Washburn was then chief of police, and caught him, and in moving him about the city took care that he was always heavily ironed. He is now broken down and poor. He was always a mean, treacherous, murderous villain, and had few friends in his heyday. He is alto-

gether despised now.

John Dowling was beaten by the Garrity boys in McDonald's saloon. The beating played an important part in the contest that McGarigle made for county sheriff. Dowling claimed that the police were glad to see him beaten, his nose bitten, and his ear chawed off; and that bitten, and his ear chawed off; and that McGarigle stood by without interfering, while the murderous Garritys were trying to kick, bite and thump him to death. Where Sam Medill, managing editor of the Tribune was beaten by these same Garrity thugs has always been a matter of doubt. It was probably near the Lakeside building, but it was planned in the Store, because the Tribune declared that the Garritys ought to be run out of town. Nothwithstanding the fact that this saloon was always the headquarters for

loon was always the headquarters for oriminals, it was also a piace that fur-nished to the Pinkertons a great mass of valuable information. McDonaid, it is said, has always had the good will of the banks over the country, for the reason that he has placed in the hands of Pinkerton information which has led to the capture of a great many dangerous forgers. It was information in the Store that led to the capture of Brockway, the great Bank of England forger, and also information from the same place that finally rounded up Charley Holbrook, Ira Cavendish, and numerous other bank sneaks and forgers.

A Model Application. Dakota Bell: The Sioux Falls Fire and Marine Life Insurance company was organized this week. One trouble with the life insurance companies in with the life insurance companies in the past, has been the great number of unnecessary and troublesome questions the applicant was obliged to answer. This has been targety done away with in this company's application blank, a part of which we subjoin:

Give your full name at length, and state if you contemplate going to Canada and changing it.

Were you ever in the legislature, and if so, have you reason to believe that the attack will recur?

Have you ever been vaccinated, and if so, was it fatal? Give your wife's name Are you married or single?

Are you taking this insurance for speculative purposes? Have you ever had bronchitis, small-pox, big-head, sore throat laziness, buckfever, consumption or vigilance commit-tee? If so, state about how fatal.

Are you insane? Are you subject to attacks of spinal meningitis, glanders or sunstroke? Were you ever in the army, and if not, what pension do you draw! Gives your views at length on the question of future punishment. Have you ever removed for the benefit of your health, and if so, how far ahead

of the sheriff were you? Have you ever committed suicide? Are you addicted to splitting wood un-der a clothes line, or do you let your wife split the wood?

Do you understand that you must pay a premium on this policy, and that its amount will probably increase on account of the interstate commerce law? Do you work for a living, or run a daily

Were you ever chewed by a mad dog? Do you hereby agree to live fifteen years and give the company a chance?

She has the complexion of a peach, Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion Powder did it. Sold by all druggists. A Prank of John T. Raymond.

New York Graphic, 1875: I must tell you of a clever game he (Sothern) and I put up on a couple of Englishmen. We got into a railway compartment at Birmingham, prepared for fun of some sort, but just what we hadn't decided. I took out a cigar and said in turn to our fellow travelers, "Do you object to smoke, sir?" They answered in the negative, with something like the air of objecting very much indeed.
"Do you object to smoke, sir?" I
asked Sothern. "I do, sir," he said. "I
beg your pardon, sir," 1 said. "Object
to smoke?" grumbled he; "I like a man's impudence who proposes such a thing."
"I beg your pardon, sir," I repeated,
"Deuce take a man," continued he, "who "Deuce take a man," continued he, "who presumes to wish to make himself offensive." "I beg your pardon, sir," said I.
"Deuce take him," said he," and I for one am not afraid to speak my mind about "I beg your pardon, sir," The Englishmen looked undisguised contempt at such meekness. when Mr. Sothern, shutting down the window, coolly proceeded to light a eigar and to puff away at it. The smoke filled the carriage and the Englishmen at last, evidently recognizing in me a per-son too contemptible to offer a protest, first requested, then ordered Sothern to put out his cigar. He was deaf to them. They fairly stood over him. He puffed away until the train stopped at a station. Then, with a "Come along, John," he invited me to accompany him forth. We tipped the guard and got into another

the sell. Has Used Them For 15 Years.

carriage, and the Englishmen recognized

SING SING, N. Y., May 27, 1886. I have been using Allcock's Ponous PLASTERS for the last lifteen years in my family and can conscientiously recom mend them as invaluable when applied where pain is to be relieved. Two years ago I contracted pneumonia from a heavy cold and during my convalescence, and in the winter months since, have worn one across my back and have ex-perienced great benefit therefrom, and was relieved from a threatened return in

less than twenty-four hours.
INA J. GRIFFIN, Bookkeeper First National Bank.