

THE DAILY BEE.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation figures for various dates from July 22 to July 29, 1887.

Average... Geo. B. Tschuck, Notary Public.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of July, A. D. 1887.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, ss. Geo. B. Tschuck, Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, A. D. 1887.

COLONEL MCGARIGLE, late of Chicago, is a "bigger" man than old Carter Harrison.

Persons addressing McGarigle in future will bear in mind to use the prefix "Colonel."

CHANCES are that Jake Sharp will not live to receive his sentence for a four years term at Sing Sing.

GOVERNOR MORHARDKE, of Missouri, should have taken with him to Europe his distinguished fellow citizen, Colonel Frank James.

THERE were slight earthquake shocks in Indiana and Tennessee yesterday. The cause can be traced to the falling off of the democratic majority in Kentucky.

THE most brainless man that has so far figured in the McGarigle case is the Chicago chief of police. He will compare favorably with Thompson's coil.

THIS wait for the duel between Boulanger and Ferry is becoming painful. Tomorrow may see one or two dead Frenchmen—perhaps two scared Frenchmen.

A PARTY of English tourists who are "doing" this country, complain that they do not find anything fit to eat on their travels. Perhaps they have been making a few trips between here and Chicago on some of the alleged "dining car routes."

IT is refreshing to know that Roswell P. Flower still possesses political opinions. It has been three months since Mr. Flower said anything, and had he not again bobbed up serenely yesterday in Paris he would in a few days more have been forgotten.

IF Postmaster Gallagher wishes to have the good wishes of Mrs. Cleveland and impress that lady with the beauty and Omaha and the efficiency of her husband's appointees he will begin at early date to fumigate the postoffice. With the vast accumulation of dirt it might be mistaken for a street car stable.

Mrs. BROOKS the father of the trunk murderer, is now earnestly trying to mitigate his son's sentence in St. Louis, but public opinion is said to be against the exhibition of clemency. Although there can be no doubt as to Maxwell's guilt, the manner in which he was convicted was not creditable to those who prosecuted him. His father thinks imprisonment for life would be punishment enough.

THE duel between General Boulanger and M. Ferry, which was booked to take place yesterday, seems to have hung fire. This must have been a sad disappointment to the French people who dearly love a show. Boulanger telegraphs his seconds that he wants Ferry to go on with the preparations for the farce or apologetic. If this affair of honor comes off Mark Twain should be deputed to report it. His account of Gambetta's duel made the whole world grin some years ago.

THERE are alleged newspapers who will persist in receiving money under false pretenses by claiming to print news, thus deceiving their readers. The congratulations to the president, on the appointment of Mrs. Hancock as postmistress at Washington is so premature that it is false. The president has not yet appointed anyone to the office, though he may in a few days. Yet there is no positive assurance he will appoint the widow of the distinguished general. If he does there is no questioning, it will meet the approval of every far-minded citizen.

OUR financial octopus is gradually encircling the globe with his long arms. Jay Gould and an American "silver king" are said to have established an American-Chinese bank with a capital of \$30,000,000. The bank will receive and disburse all the money of the imperial and provincial governments, have management of railway and telegraph contracts, coinage, issue of bank notes and the affairs of the war debt. Poor China! It will look like a squeezed orange one of these days if the report is true. When the emperor shall dive vainly in his pockets for a nickel it will be useless for him to come to this country. The Chinese laundry want has long been filled.

Exaggerating Its Influence.

It cannot be denied that the Ohio republican convention was a thoroughly representative body of the party in that state. The position and character of the leaders who directed its deliberations and gave their approval to, if they did not frame, its declaration of principles and policy, unquestionably entitle its utterances to more than ordinary attention. It is doubtless entirely fair to assume that the platform represents the present views of the most distinguished leader of Ohio republicans, who by the action of the convention was formally presented to the country as a presidential candidate.

But when all this is fully granted we do not see that it necessarily warrants the conclusion of certain journals in the democratic and muzgump interest, that the Ohio platform may be regarded as in all respects defining the principles and policy that will be announced by the republican party in national convention, and that, therefore, the party may as well be put on trial now as to wait a year to do so. We submit that this is giving the Ohio wing of the party credit for a much greater influence than it possesses or is entitled to, notwithstanding the circumstances that just now gives peculiar significance to its utterances.

There is unquestionably very little in the Ohio platform that will not be endorsed by republicans everywhere, or which it would not be entirely safe and proper for a national republican convention to adopt. Liberal pensions to soldiers and sailors is the alone, and the benefit of actual settlers for the use and benefit of public lands, the enforcement of the laws for preventing the ownership of the public domain by corporations and non-resident aliens, adequate appropriations for the improvement of national waterways—these are features of republican policy about which there will be no disagreement in the party, and it is perhaps entirely safe to predict that they will have a place in the next national platform, not because they are in the Ohio declaration of principles, but for the reason that they are in full accord with the uniform policy of the party as a whole. They are principles to which the party is fully committed, and which are no less earnestly held by the republicans of Nebraska than by those of Ohio. Nor will there be any division among republicans upon the demand for a free ballot and a fair count in every section of the country.

But the "Ohio idea" as regarding the tariff would be manifestly unfair to put the entire party on trial for upon the sole assumption that the national convention will be forced into a similar position, simply because Ohio has a distinguished citizen who approves of the idea and will seek the presidential nomination. The indications are strong that the next national republican convention will be dominated less by the few leaders of the party than has ever been the case, and that with respect to the policy to be declared more attention than ever before will be given to the ascertained sentiment of the rank and file of the party. In that event the national convention would find it necessary to modify materially the tariff demands of the Ohio republicans. Were the convention to be held this year it would certainly develop the fact that there has been a very decided change in the tariff opinions of thousands of republicans since the last convention was held, and there cannot be a reasonable doubt that the number will be greatly increased by next year. The oppressive character of the excessive tariff taxation is being felt more heavily from year to year, and the demand for relief is becoming steadily more general and earnest. Certain leading republicans have the candor to admit the necessity of tariff revision and reduction, but there is still wanting the courage to say to the protectionists of Ohio and Pennsylvania that their extreme demands can no longer be complied with. It will be the duty of the party, however, when it comes to the declaration of a national policy, to take cognizance of the sentiment and the requirements elsewhere, and we have not a doubt it will do so. In that event the tariff declarations of the Ohio republicans will be found to have little influence, and whoever shall be the presidential candidate will heartily acquiesce in a platform that shall pledge the party to a judicious revision and reduction of the tariff that will give the people the relief they want and must have. The next national republican convention we believe will frame its declaration of principles to accord with the predominant sentiment in the whole party, and not with reference to a section or in deference to any leader.

Georgia Barbarism.

The "banner state of the South" certainly merits the distinction of surpassing all other states, north and south, in the villainous of her penitentiary system and the barbarity with which convicts are treated under it. The lease system has always prevailed there, and it has been responsible for such a history of immorality, cruelty and crime as will hardly find a parallel among any other civilized people. The restrictions formerly imposed upon the employment of convicts so that they should not come into competition with free labor, are no longer regarded, and now there is no class of work that the convicts are not called upon to do. They work on railroads and in coal mines; they cut pine timber for the saw-mills; they are employed about the mills in those places where skilled workmen are generally employed; they make brick; they operate iron furnaces; they constitute the labor in various manufacturing; they work upon plantations, and in every possible way they compete in every industry with free labor.

The cruelties of privation and abuse practiced upon these unfortunates make a sickening story of man's inhumanity to man, and some of the men who are charged with their only political life. The convicts are not only overworked and ill fed, but are subjected to the most brutal usage and punishments, and one of the lessees, a state senator, is accused by a penitentiary physician of having shot down a number of convicts from time to time in cold blood. United States Senator Brown is a lessee of convicts who has frequently worked his laborers on Sunday, and who appears to entertain the general view of his colleagues in this business that any humane idea extended to these unfortunates would be wasted. Brutal whippings of convicts have been of common occurrence, many dying from the effects. Men and women are quartered in the same camps, and the inevitable consequence is unbridled immorality.

The whole disclosure, which is being brought out by the investigations of a committee of the legislature, is of the most disgraceful character, and there ought to be no question about the passage of remedial legislation. But it seems there is a doubt as to whether anything can be done, though a measure for this purpose will be presented to the legislature, now in session. The convict lessee cost millions of dollars and are men of political influence. They will resist all attempts to change the present order of things, and it is apprehended that they can defeat such efforts. It is humanity against sordid and heartless selfishness, and the success of the latter would be Georgia's shame and dishonor.

Butter and Butterine.

The law in New York prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine has banished the business from that state, where it was formerly carried on very extensively, and it is now being done farther east, Boston having become a center of trade in this commodity. The use of the product there has been encouraged, on the ground that it meets the requirements of a large number of people who cannot afford the higher priced butter. The price of oleomargarine is now comparatively low, and in localities where it is sold this since the tax was put on, the exports of this product have largely increased at reduced prices. Holland is the largest buyer, the oil being used there for making butterine, which has grown into an industry of large dimensions. It is also an interesting fact that England has become a most important market for butterine, the annual consumption being at not far from 90,000,000 pounds. The dairy interest of Great Britain is making war on the competing product, but the pressure on parliament not to enact any legislation that would limit the supply of the cheaper commodity is so strong that it is not believed the dairy interest will be regarded. There is a growing popular demand in New York for the restoration of butterine to the list of salable commodities, and the dairy interest of that state, which is very strong, may have to make another fight to retain the present law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of "any article or product in imitation or semblance of or designed to take the place of natural butter."

A Mistaken View.

Whenever any one complains of what is deemed an injustice on the part of the railroads, the immediate assumption of the managers is that the complainant is an enemy, and all relations between them are conducted upon this mistaken view. The San Francisco Chronicle has the following judicious remarks on this erroneous notion of the railroads: "The railroad companies make a great mistake in thinking that the people of the United States are hostile to them. There is no such feeling existing on the part of any one of reason or judgment, for every thinking person recognizes the necessity of railroads and the important part they play in the development of the country. No one is silly enough to want to return to the days of stage-coaches and ox-teams or to the times of navigation by the river canal. But there is a cause of complaint which is justly made against railroad corporations, out of which has grown the inter-state commerce law, and that is the power to discriminate, which these corporations have very generally arrogated to themselves, and which, by long usage, they have grown to consider as a vested right. No legal argument is necessary to show the unjustness of such a claim; the very name 'common carriers,' under which they all come, is in itself a refutation of their assumed right of discrimination. This explains with sufficient fullness the real issue between the people and the railroads, in which there enters not the remotest desire to destroy or even cripple the railroads, but simply to hold them within the limitations of their rights as common carriers, among which, as our contemporary says, is not included the assumed right of discrimination. THERE are indications of a returning activity in Omaha real estate. The past week developed more inquiry than had been shown for a month before, with the effect of strengthening confidence both among holders and dealers. The lull in the real estate movement afforded an opportunity to the pessimists to air their fears, but judicious people, with a rational faith in Omaha's future, have not been affected by what they well understood to be a natural calm, which has not been peculiar to this city, but general in its scope. There has been a vast amount of capital invested in real estate throughout the country during the past year, and it is not at all remarkable that a halt should have been reached in the movement. This would have occurred where there were no financial conditions inducing capitalists to observe particular caution in investments, such as are now felt to exist. But there is always a large amount of money seeking real estate as a preferred form of investment, and in periods that suggest especial caution it of course finds its way to the most favored and promising localities. Omaha would lose nothing from such a situation. She has nothing to fear from an intelligent examination of her claims in comparison with those of any other western city, and property here is still to be bought at figures relatively less than in any other city in the country with equal population, business, and prospects.

When News is Scarce.

When news is scarce, when politics run to tallings, when the heat takes the starch out of editorial opinion, the St. Paul and Minneapolis papers always have an unflattering resource. They can quarrel over the size, wealth and influence of their respective cities. Recently the St. Paul paper came out with figures showing that the saintly city was bigger than its rival. In reply the Minneapolis boomer turned the batteries of R. G. Dun & Co.'s statistics upon some of the claims made by its St. Paul contemporary. According to these statistics Minneapolis has sixty-one houses rated between \$125,000 and \$300,000 in 1887, while St. Paul has thirty-eight. Of houses having credits of \$75,000 and upwards, Minneapolis has 241 and St. Paul 158. One hundred and thirty-eight companies doing business in the two cities report an ag-

gregate business 59 per cent greater in the younger city, etc. By and by the Minneapolis papers will be enquiring whether there really is such a place as St. Paul or not.

THERE is perhaps no doubt that a public market house in this city would result in a great benefit to consumers generally, and that they would save at least 25 per cent in the cost of meats, vegetables, provisions, etc. The objections to market houses are frivolous and selfish. They come from parties who are either ignorant of the benefits to be derived directly by the working classes, and else from shop keepers who fear that their business would suffer. As a matter of fact, the retail grocer and provision dealer would continue to flourish, but competition would perhaps be a little sharper, and stale vegetables and eggs would not pass muster. It is a question whether Omaha can ever compete with eastern cities as a manufacturing point until the price of living has been materially reduced.

THE ST. JOE PAPERS.

The St. Joe papers are congratulating that city over its good fortune in being left out in the cold by Phil Armour. It was a streak of good luck for the St. Joe butchers whom Armour was liable to ruin by cheap meats, and the turnip-nosed St. Josephites have had a narrow escape from the oppressive odors generated by the packing house. The average St. Joe beef-eater may not agree with this view. He probably would willingly subordinate his fastidious smelling apparatus to his voracious stomach.

CITY ATTORNEY WEBSTER has returned safely from Denver, where he was called to defend an important corporation suit. It is to be hoped that he will now find time enough to carry out the directions of the council requiring him to take the necessary steps to compel the B. & M. road to pay its share of the viaduct assessment. Mr. Webster has drawn \$500 out of the city treasury within sixty days, and as yet he has not earned \$50.

THE tax eaters on the city payroll are becoming more numerous every day. It is proper and right that the city pay good salaries to its officers and fair wages to its employees, but the increase of the salary list is becoming a cause of serious alarm to taxpayers. Every official wants from one to three high-priced deputies to do his work while he is looking on or taking a vacation at some summer resort.

THE quality of old wheat carried over into the new fiscal year has been found upon careful inquiry to be above the average this summer. The whole supply is about 72,000,000 bushels as against 60,000,000 last year. This, with the new crop, will fully supply the demand and the prospects are not favorable for an increase in price.

THE police and fire commission are fully justified in reorganizing the police, in spite of the obstruction which the council has placed in its way. Law-abiding citizens of all classes desire that our police be reinforced and made more efficient. The quarrel over Seavey is a secondary matter.

NOW that City Clerk Southard has returned the council ought to dispense with some of his expensive clerks. Mr. Southard is thoroughly competent, and if he will attend strictly to business there will be no need of assistants.

SEVERAL of Paddy Ford's boarders on the police force are out of a job. 'Sn'outrahe.

HOW many justices of the peace are there in Omaha just at present?

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Lord Salisbury writes constantly for the London Quarterly Review.

George H. Baker, the poet, is at Long Branch, engaged on a new tragedy for Lawrence Barrett.

P. T. Barnum is spending his vacation at the Adirondacks. Some good fish stories should come from this trip.

George Francis Train is said to have recently received and declined an offer of \$10,000 from a Chicago syndicate for a series of thirty lectures.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox denies the report that she intends to remove from Meriden, Conn., to Wisconsin. Ella loves the golden sunlight of the cultured east.

Lady Burdet Courts has been received back into Queen Victoria's favor. Since her marriage to her youthful husband the baroness has been persistently snubbed at court.

Jay Gould has been asked to build a new church on the spot in the Catskills where stood the yellow church of his boyhood—the church where his father was a deacon and sermons lasted from Sunday sunrise till Sunday sunset.

A Statesman's Knowledge of Finance. Greenborough (N. C.) Workman. Governor Vance said that all he knew about finances was that it took two better names than his to get money out of a bank.

A Veteran's Opinion of Politicians. Petersburg Index Appal. At the conclusion of the Gettysburg reunion a Pennsylvania veteran remarked: "Now, boys, let us go home and kill all the d—d politicians!"

The Burning Question of the Day. Boston Globe. The discussion now going on in the newspapers as to who is the best base ball player in the country is attracting considerable more attention than that about the popular presidential candidates.

Lost Labor. St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Carnegie and Billings had been followed to Great Britain by Simon Cameron, Chauncey M. Depew, of the New York Central; Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, and "Gath," of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and the whole campaign against tariff revision will be arranged in outline before they return.

Helping Out Kansas City Editors. Chicago Herald. The Kansas City papers are searching for a name for their odious contemporaries which shall express all that is contained in the awkward "Kansascityphobia," and yet avoid cacophony. If "Kawnohy" meets the views of the Kans' City word builders they are entirely welcome.

Waterson's Prophetic Palm. New York World. Henry Waterson has had his hand read by Ed. Heron Allen, the christopher, who is now making himself agreeable at Long Branch. In early days, when Mr. Waterson occasionally took a turn at poker, the people who tried to read his hand were compelled to pay heavily for the amusement. Mr. Allen says that the lines in Mr. Waterson's palm denote prophetic power, and hence he thinks that his prognostications touching the next presidency are likely to prove correct.

The King of Seasons. Ennio, King of Sardis. There is a time to mount, to humble thee. A time to talk, and hold thy peace. A time to take thy measures patiently. A time to watch what Time's next step may be. A time to make light count of menaces. And to think over them a time there is: There's a time when to seem not to see. When the masses of the people are led, and who evermore keeps prudence facing him. And lets his life slide with occasion; And so comport himself through youth to age. That never any man at any time Can say, Not thus, but thus thou shouldst have done.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Valentine turns into the coffers of the railroad company \$73,000 a month.

Advertising and job lots are prominent pillars of Kearney's prosperity. Heavy rains put the finishing touches on the corn crop of Holt county last week. The thermometer in Nebraska got out of reach of the mob last Friday by climbing up to 110°.

Madison has offered to the Nebraska Central road a bonus of twenty acres of land as a site for the machine shops of the road.

The first born in the young town of Grant was the occasion of a celebration on the 23rd. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Beard are the happy parents.

George Frahm, a former prominent business man in Hastings, died suddenly in Ottawa, Kan., last Saturday. He was twenty-six years of age, and a native of Germany.

Three farm houses near Long Pine were hit by lightning Friday. The families were at the Chautauqua grounds and therefore saved their lives. The loss is about \$3,000.

The project to connect Dakota City and Omaha by a railway by road railway has actually commenced. The company has a capital of \$10,000. It is expected to have the line in operation from the river bank in Govington to the south line of South Sioux City within sixty days. The charter has been ordered by telegraph. The intention is to build the line to Dakota City and possibly to Homer.

Iowa Items. Dubuque claims that the railroads do not run that town. They run through it. The county seat wrangle in Harrison county is over the weather. Magnolia is after it again.

Nine hundred and fifty women in Iowa own and manage farms. Six more have stock farms, and twenty dairy farms.

Miss Agnes Ramsdale, a young and handsome girl at Keokuk, left home Sunday during the fair. Her father said he had never heard of her since.

A boy by the name of cable was killed by lightning near Oskaloosa Thursday. His mother was stunned and another stroke killed a horse nearby.

Dr. Newman Dr. Washington, D. C., who will be recalled as a close friend of General Grant, has accepted the invitation to deliver the sermon of the State Agricultural society on the fair grounds the Sunday before the fair.

The state pharmacy board has been requested to send two delegates to the convention of the American Pharmaceutical association at Cincinnati, September 5-9. Seven years ago there were but four state boards in the United States—those of Iowa, Maine, New York and New Hampshire, and now there are thirty-four, so that the convention promises to be a great success and of considerable interest to pharmacists.

A Mr. O'Neill, of Clinton, ten years ago while in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern, was injured in the yards of that company. He sued for damages. He has now died, but the suit is still pending, and is being prosecuted by Father McLaughlin and the new United States supreme court has just awarded \$15,000 damages and \$2,000 interest money, which has been paid among his three daughters and aged father. It is said the railroad company has spent as much more in fighting the suit.

DAKOTA.

The hail storm in the hills was a bonanza for glaziers. It put \$10,000 in their pockets.

Aberdeen is moving to secure the cathedral of the headquarters of the new Catholic diocese in Dakota.

The route of the Ekikhorn Valley road has been surveyed and staked into Deadwood. Real estate has been boosted considerably.

New officers of the Dakota Editorial Association are President, Augustine Davis; first vice president, J. C. Adams, Webster; second vice president, C. B. Barrett, Aberdeen; secretary, George Shlosser, Blunt.

It is announced that two new brass field pieces are to be sent to the capital of south Dakota to be used by the Dakota militia; not, however, with any hostile intentions against the state government at Huron, but simply for the boys at their annual encampment there to practice with.

WYOMING.

A quarry of valuable marble has been discovered within five miles of Rawhide.

"The Lowly West" has been routed out of Douglas and is now a memory. The Kimbals are moving to Glenwood and will issue the Graphician the 13th inst.

The appraisers are at work settling the damages to the Hereford ranch for right of way of the Cheyenne & Burlington road. The estimates of witnesses vary from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Rock Springs has been given a dose of Potter economy. The water works which the Union Pacific company was building at that point have been abandoned, and the hopes of the town blasted.

Two parties of Cheyenne & Northern engineers are actively engaged in running lines along Laramie river. One started from Rock creek and the other from the present crossing of the Laramie. This, to an extent, the route contemplated by the B. & M. extension from Broken Bow, Neb.

No less than six wells will be drilled in the oil country west of us this season. The prospect for boring two of them is owned by the Oil Mountain Mining company—passed through Douglas last week; the tools for two more—owned by an Omaha company, the old tract are already in the ground, and a Fremont company will put down two more.

The new railroads in the territory plead poverty and beg for relief from the Wyoming Central (Northwestern) but the value of the land, taxes and other property except rolling stock is valued at \$11,000. No valuation is placed upon the road bed and the tax commissioner writes that the value of the property as a railroad is purely prospective because up to June 1, 1887, the road had earned only \$38,583.08 less the cost of operation had been \$41,513.34. The returned valuation of the territory is \$92,783.50. The Union Pacific railroad returns show a valuation of \$88.54 and a valuation of \$1,253,761.30 while the Oregon Short Line, with 92.34 miles, is valued at \$259,519.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

General Van Wyck is reported as saying, in his speech at the Springfield bar-becue, that the people must arise next

year and elect a legislature that will reduce maximum freight rates in Nebraska to the average rate between here and the Atlantic seaboard, that will reduce maximum passenger rates to two cents per mile, and that will provide adequate penalties for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws. He also declared in favor of the government taking possession of the Union Pacific railway, and operating the line for the benefit of the people, saying that the government can run railroads as well as postal service, and that if Gould and Vanderbilt carried the mails there would be no cheap postage.

Van Wyck has at last struck the keynote of the masses of the people have long waited for is leadership of the sentiment in favor of government ownership of railroads. This is the only way cheap freight and passenger rates will ever be obtained. The United States and all other modes of dealing with the great railroad monopoly evil are useless surface applications for diseases of the bone. That a majority believe this, the journal has no doubt, and if Van Wyck makes his campaign next year on the issues set forth it will not be a surprise if he succeeds Manderson in the United States senate. The demands of the hour are urgent. The high rates charged by the railroads are killing the country with superfluous roads, many sections having already three times the number of railroads necessary to do the business. These extra roads keep rates high because it makes so many more companies to support with the same business. The government should condemn the railroads and buy them now, before more superfluous lines are built, and a good thing is being done by the Union Pacific, which the government has already paid for many times over. General Van Wyck made a mistake that contributed largely to his defeat when he failed to advocate killing the country and introduced, instead, a bill to make easier the requirements of the government on the Union Pacific.

Now that Van Wyck has reached the nub of the railroad question his previous popularity will greatly increase, if he sticks to it.

A Royal Road to Learning.

The three sons of Robert Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, who are now in the city, are enjoying life in a manner in which few American boys are accustomed. They came here in a private car last week, after a leisurely trip through Utah and Nevada. R. Penn, an Englishman of learning, has charge of the trio, and is the tutor who has been instructing them in American and Mexican geography from the windows of their special coach. The names of the boys are John W., Harrison W., and Robert Garrett jr. They are much pleased with San Francisco and are studying it like an open book under the tutelage of Mr. Penn, who said to have well coached himself on the subject before his arrival here. The young Garretts will make a complete tour of the state before returning east, and it is said that a trip to the mountains among their plans. They have not yet been interviewed on the subject of the Baltimore & Ohio deal, but could probably give as straight a story concerning some of the Wall-street manipulations that have been filling the eastern reporters with their conflicting accounts of the doings of the great syndicate.

The Modern Robber.

There is no department of industry in which more remarkable advances have been made during the last half-century or during the last century, than in roguery. The process of evolution has nowhere given more remarkable results than are seen in the improvements made in the methods of rascality. In earlier days when one man desired to get possession of another man's money he knew no less efficient method than that of knocking the victim down and taking his money away; or presenting a pistol to his head and ordering him to deliver; or sneaking quietly by night into the premises of the desired wealth, and purloining the desired wealth. In this year of grace, these clumsy, antiquated, vulgar and incidentally dangerous methods of roguery are practiced in half-civilized communities, such as those of Arkansas and Texas, and by the perfectly educated rascals even in the metropolises.

But, among civilized men generally, roguery has become a much finer art than it was in the days of the old trade, or later in the hands of Monroe Edwards, and the scoundrel who now desires to rob his fellow-men shrinks in disgust from the rudeness of force, and instead of buying a pistol, he retains a bludgeon from the thicket, he retains a firm of learned and reputable lawyers. With their aid he arranges his plans in strict accordance with law, for the inevitable under so plausible a disguise of legality, that he not only incurs no risk, but is under no necessity of concealing his gains. He robs in large sums and dignifiedly, and when he is caught he can still retain his influence as superintendent of the Sunday school and patron of all good work. He pays his lawyers well, and they in return so arrange the details of roguery, that they produce the largest possible returns at the smallest possible risk.

CLEVELAND'S THRIFT.

He Will Leave the White House With \$200,000. Baltimore American: It has been stated that Mr. Cleveland does not expend more than half his salary, if indeed his expenses exceed forty per cent of it. The estimate of witnesses varies at least \$100,000 of his compensation as president remaining when he leaves the white house, if he does leave it, on March 4, 1889. A friend of his, who is in a position to speak with force on the subject, says that when he was inaugurated the president had \$65,000 in hard cash. This money was principally out of his fees while sheriff of Erie county. His first great campaign in which he was elected to the shrewdly of Erie county, the position of mayor of Buffalo, governor of New York, and president of the United States, cost him all in round numbers \$200,000. With the \$65,000, therefore, which he had when he entered the white house, the \$100,000 which he will save and the fortune of his wife, President Cleveland will have in all a fortune of \$265,000 as a fortune upon which to begin life anew when he leaves the white house. Carefully invested, this would yield him an income sufficient to take care of him very comfortably for the rest of his days.

"In what is this money invested?" inquired your correspondent.

"I don't think the president has any investments other than bank deposits, and never engaged in a speculative enterprise. I think the greater portion of his money, at least, is deposited in banks in Albany, and I think he has a very prospective because up to June 1, 1887, the road had earned only \$38,583.08 less the cost of operation had been \$41,513.34. The returned valuation of the territory is \$92,783.50. The Union Pacific railroad returns show a valuation of \$88.54 and a valuation of \$1,253,761.30 while the Oregon Short Line, with 92.34 miles, is valued at \$259,519.

THE MAIN ISSUE.

General Van Wyck is reported as saying, in his speech at the Springfield bar-becue, that the people must arise next

year and elect a legislature that will reduce maximum freight rates in Nebraska to the average rate between here and the Atlantic seaboard, that will reduce maximum passenger rates to two cents per mile, and that will provide adequate penalties for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws. He also declared in favor of the government taking possession of the Union Pacific railway, and operating the line for the benefit of the people, saying that the government can run railroads as well as postal service, and that if Gould and Vanderbilt carried the mails there would be no cheap postage.

Van Wyck has at last struck the keynote of the masses of the people have long waited for is leadership of the sentiment in favor of government ownership of railroads. This is the only way cheap freight and passenger rates will ever be obtained. The United States and all other modes of dealing with the great railroad monopoly evil are useless surface applications for diseases of the bone. That a majority believe this, the journal has no doubt, and if Van Wyck makes his campaign next year on the issues set forth it will not be a surprise if he succeeds Manderson in the United States senate. The demands of the hour are urgent. The high rates charged by the railroads are killing the country with superfluous roads, many sections having already three times the number of railroads necessary to do the business. These extra roads keep rates high because it makes so many more companies to support with the same business. The government should condemn the railroads and buy them now, before more superfluous lines are built, and a good thing is being done by the Union Pacific, which the government has already paid for many times over. General Van Wyck made a mistake that contributed largely to his defeat when he failed to advocate killing the country and introduced, instead, a bill to make easier the requirements of the government on the Union Pacific.

Now that Van Wyck has reached the nub of the railroad question his previous popularity will greatly increase, if he sticks to it.

A Royal Road to Learning.

The three sons of Robert Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, who are now