

THE DAILY BEE.

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It takes a wise man to keep his mouth shut and Governor Oglesby is a wise man.

NEW YORK CITY expended tons of campaign matter this fall in electing a few half-pound officials.

A GOVERNMENT explorer has unearthed a city of 2,000 dead in Arizona. He should be sent to St. Louis with.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN seems to have renewed his youth by his visit to Omaha. He keeps the wires to this town humming.

THE papers are full of pictures of the anarchists. If each likeness is a correct one they must have a change of features for each day in the year.

THE HON. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, peace-maker, has arrived in New York. From all appearances he is badly wanted on the southeastern border of Austria.

JOHAN MOST said he felt like going into the wilderness never more to see a human face, recently. He evidently thinks that crawling under the bed has its drawbacks.

GENERAL GORDON denies with indignation the story that he kissed General Morgan, of Ohio. Valuable political material for the next campaign is thus destroyed.

THE president may subscribe money to the campaign fund and Dan may sit in the council of politicians, but woe to the \$700 republican clerk that goes home to vote.

SECRETARY WHITNEY is to return to his work this week. Still the impression grows that there will soon be a vacancy in the head office of the navy department.

NEW YORK proposes to celebrate the centennial of Washington's first inauguration on April 30, 1879. It is a dull day in the east which has not its centennial celebration.

THE czar is to sail for Berlin within a few days. If Prince Bismarck gets him into the alliance of the central powers for the peace of Europe, France and England would better look out.

THE custom-house officials at Liverpool have seized the magnificent diamond belt recently presented to John L. Sullivan. England may take the belt but she cannot touch his laurels.

THE astronomers have just discovered a "maid of the moon," a companion to the man. At last we have a sufficient reason for the frequent and prolonged turning down of the light on that orb.

A WRITER in a southern religious weekly claims that Eden was located where Charleston, S. C., now stands. If this claim is well founded the secession movement was but a natural sequel of the fall.

MINISTER PHILIPS' intercession on behalf of the anarchists has been sought. If the friends of the condemned men depend on his influence in this country the anarchists will be hanged sure.

THE Kansas drug clerk who was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for selling liquor has had his sentence reduced to six months. Kansas justice seems to be as variable as a Kansas wind.

THE governor of Tallmore jail has placed Editor O'Brien, the Irish patriot, in an unhealthy cell. If O'Brien dies in prison his soul will go marching on to victory for the Irish cause, and it will be a short march too.

CAFFAREL, the French general who is so badly in debt, confessing that he tried to liquidate by selling decorations and cheap claret. Nasal decorations and cheap whisky in this country generally bring a man into debt.

THE HON. JOHN L. SULLIVAN, of Boston, is now in London, and the Hon. William F. Cody has just gone to the continent. Englishmen having had the opportunity of studying western life will now see something of eastern culture.

The Result in New York. To the great surprise of everybody, including the best judges, and the leaders of the successful party, New York state has gone democratic. Colonel Fred Grant, the republican candidate for secretary of state, headed the ticket for his party, and Frederick Cook, the big brewer of Rochester, was the democratic candidate for re-election. Cook's plurality is now estimated at 10,000 votes and it is possible that it will be a thousand or more less than that figure. This compared with the vote of 1885 by which Hill was elected governor over Davonport with a plurality of 11,134 shows a decrease in pluralities for the democrats though this is to be accounted for by the light vote.

The fight was a vigorous one on both sides. Colonel Grant who received the nomination only because he was the son of Ulysses S. Grant made a personal canvass of the state, assisted by Senators Exvarts of New York and Frye of Maine and Senator-elect Hiseock of New York. The Grand Army stood gallantly by him and the strongest appeals were made to the floating vote for support. On the other side President Cleveland and Governor Hill took a hand. In fact the administration staked its all on the result. Every element of power possessed by the chiefs at Washington and Albany was used to help along the ticket. The intention was to appropriate direct to Cleveland all benefits of a successful fight, and the friends of the president used every means to bring about this result.

Aside from this result of the election there are several points worthy of attention in regard to the vote cast yesterday. The prohibition vote in the state shows an increase of 25 per cent in the vote cast for Bascom, the prohibition candidate for governor in 1885, an increase not at all likely to discourage the third party in its ill-advised career. The labor vote was far below what was expected by all. The friends of Henry George fixed his vote for secretary of state at 125,000, 90,000 of which were to be counted in New York city. His opponents allowed him from 50,000 to 70,000 in their estimates of the city vote, and upon this estimate it was figured that Grant would be elected. But the count shows 55,420 for George. A loss of 34,000 from the vote cast for him for mayor in 1885. Had George received these votes, all of which would have been democratic, Grant's plurality would have been at least 200,000. The united labor party cannot stand this loss, and it is likely to go to pieces long before another November comes.

Although success would have been agreeable to the republicans in the state of New York yesterday, still there is little to discourage them. It was clearly a mistake to make such a nomination as that of Colonel Fred Grant. A man of great personal strength and one able to lead the fight could have been elected even with the conditions existing. The official count will show many reasons for confidence in the claim that there are splendid chances of republican success in the national election of 1888.

Opposition to Lamar. It is believed in Washington that should the president nominate Mr. Lamar for the vacancy on the supreme bench, as he is expected to do, he will not be confirmed. The theory is that the republican majority of the senate will refuse to confirm on the ground that Lamar has once violated his oath to support the constitution and therefore can not be trusted to interpret that instrument for the guidance and direction of the lower courts; besides which he opposed the amendments adopted since the war, which he has characterized as unwarranted and unjust, and it is thought republican senators will hold it to be unsafe to imperil these amendments by subjecting them to the judicial interpretation of one who is on record among their most pronounced opponents. There is no objection on the score of ability or residence, but solely with respect to his course and recorded opinions. A southern man who was not forever sworn and had not openly proclaimed his hostility to the amendments, being otherwise qualified, would not be rejected because a southerner.

It is said to be the rule of republican senators that no man who has violated his oath and taken up arms against the United States shall sit as a member of the highest judiciary, and it is assumed that this rule would be adhered to in the case of Mr. Lamar, notwithstanding that he has been a member of the senate and would therefore under most circumstances be entitled to exceptional courtesy.

It appears to be very generally understood that Mr. Cleveland intends to nominate Lamar to the vacant justice, and it is to be apprehended that he will not be deterred from doing this, if he has decided upon it, by any assurances of republican opposition in the senate. If Mr. Lamar is willing to be made the subject of another conflict between the executive and the senate, there is very little doubt that Mr. Cleveland would not hesitate to bring on the fight. He has never shown any unwillingness to join issue with the senate in the past, when offers of much less consequence and individuals in which he was much less interested were involved. He will be even less likely to do so now and in this case, when a fight with the republican senate would undoubtedly be approved by the entire democracy and the south especially would warmly sustain him in behalf of the man who holds a place second to none other in southern esteem.

But the president has not said he intends to appoint Lamar, and in view of possible difficulty he may judiciously decide to nominate some other southern man who would be unobjectionable. It is to be hoped he will do this, for in any event the appointment of Mr. Lamar would not receive that general approval or be accepted with that universal confidence which ought to attend appointments of this nature.

There is no authority for the appointment of the fisheries commissioners, and doubt is expressed as to whether congress will make an appropriation to pay them. It is a case of the president taking matters into his own hands, and congress may feel it to be necessary to reverse such executive presumption. However, as England and Canada are acting in good faith, and our commissioners are innocent parties, it is probable that after giving the president and

latest amendments to the constitution, or, indeed, whether he could be depended upon to adhere to any constructions of the constitution that have been made since the war, and particularly those which relate to federal and state rights. For a time it might not be of great moment what opinions Mr. Lamar entertained adverse to the past attitude and rulings of the supreme court, but there are other vacancies to occur in the near future, and should there be a democratic administration to fill them, with the influence of Mr. Lamar to assist in making selections, it is easy to see what the result might be. The necessity is urgent, and never more so than now, for keeping the supreme bench free and independent of extreme political bias and strong sectional sympathy. That great tribunal is yet to undergo tests as severe as any it has ever been subjected to, and to command popular confidence it must be constituted of men whose wisdom, integrity and patriotism are absolutely unimpeachable. It cannot be claimed for Mr. Lamar that he looks in all respects to this standard.

It is proposed to erect at Indianapolis a grand soldiers' and sailors' monument worth \$230,000. Five architects of high reputation have been asked to prepare designs, for which \$200 each will be paid, and all plans submitted will be examined. The money to erect the monument will of course be raised by subscription, largely, it is expected, from those in whose honor the memorial will be erected. It is an ambitious project, but in the highest degree commendable. If successful it will be an object that for all time will attract sight-seers to Indianapolis. It will be a grand evidence of the patriotism of this period which will have its wholesome influence upon the generations to follow. Monuments that commemorate the courage and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the union cannot be too numerous. Every chief city, at least, should possess one, however simple in design and modest in proportions. Without the data for exact comparison, we have no doubt that Nebraska leads Indiana as a soldier state. Yet Nebraska has no memorial to the union soldiers and sailors. This is not to our credit, and the fact should not be permitted to stand against us longer than is necessary to secure such a memorial. A soldiers' and sailors' monument should be erected in Omaha, which has desirable and commanding sites for such a structure, and which for obvious and conclusive reasons is the proper place for such a memorial. Half the sum proposed to be expended at Indianapolis would rear here a beautiful and enduring monument that would be creditable to the state and a perennial attraction. An earnest and well directed effort to accomplish this could not fail of success.

TRANSCONTINENTAL travel is to be materially expedited before the close of the current year. The San Francisco papers announce that the Central Pacific, and possibly the Southern Pacific as well, will soon put into effect arrangements by which a reduction of fully two days in the time of the trip across the continent will be effected. The purpose is to transport passengers from New York to San Francisco in five days instead of seven, a most important gain of time which it is not doubted can be successfully accomplished. Other transcontinental roads will of course have to reduce their time, so that doubtless by the close of the present year the schedule time by all lines from New York to San Francisco will be five days. The California roads will also greatly enlarge their facilities for travel and reduce fares, which will compel like action on the part of other competing roads. All this is in the public interest, but is also very sure to prove ultimately, if not immediately to the advantage of the railroads. Its tendency must be to encourage travel and increase business. Past reductions have had their effect, and the railroad managers now concede the wisdom of having done what for a long time they firmly refused to do, believing that the true principle was to exact all that the traffic would bear. The proposed reduction of time and increase of facilities by the transcontinental roads will not only be of great importance to California, but will have a much more extended value than is comprised in enabling people to go more rapidly to and from that state. It will be a step in that grand march of progress which is steadily bringing the people of all lands nearer together and into terms of closer intimacy.

The New York Financial and Commercial Chronicle, having made a careful study of the crop returns of the north-west, concluded that the disposition to regard the railroad outlook in that section as unfavorable is not warranted by the conditions. It finds that the total product of leading cereals in the north-west will differ very little from that of last year, so that the carrying business of the railroads, so far as the crops are concerned, will be reduced to a very small extent. And this reduction will be more than balanced by the increase over last year of the transportation of commodities to the west. So far as Nebraska is concerned, the railroads that move its products will certainly have no complaints to make of a diminished business. There is really in the situation not the slightest justification for the dismal prophecies regarding the future, but on the contrary everything to warrant the expectation of another year of substantial prosperity and progress.

CINCINNATI claims to have virtually secured the next republican national convention. If this is so a mistake has been made. It is time for the conventions to go west.

THERE is no authority for the appointment of the fisheries commissioners, and doubt is expressed as to whether congress will make an appropriation to pay them. It is a case of the president taking matters into his own hands, and congress may feel it to be necessary to reverse such executive presumption. However, as England and Canada are acting in good faith, and our commissioners are innocent parties, it is probable that after giving the president and

secretary of state a thorough overhauling, congress will finally order the bill paid. But the conference will very likely amount to nothing.

PROMINENT PERSONS. Sir Henry Gordon, brother of General Gordon, is dead.

Hon. Levi P. Morton is building a \$300,000 house in Washington.

M. Quad, the Detroit humorist, spends most of his time in Alabama.

P. T. Barnum is planning a pleasure trip through central and southern Mexico.

Ex-President White, of Cornell university, is in poor health and thinks of going to Egypt.

William M. Sincerely, the Philadelphia editor, has just purchased fifty blooded colts for his big farm.

William H. Vanderbilt will spend Christmas in New York and then resume his voyage on his yacht.

Rear Admiral Field, the hero of the Monitor and Merrimack fight, is now living in Washington. He is seventy years old, but looks much younger.

George Smith, otherwise known as "Pittsburg Phil," one of the leading turf speculators of the times, admits having won \$125,000 in bets during the last four years.

The death has been recorded of Mr. George Sim, the Scotch antiquary. His collection of Greek and Roman coins, more than 13,000 in number, is perhaps the finest in the world.

Chauncey M. Depeew receives so many invitations to dinner that he has to map out his engagements like the advance agent of the two-headed girl and sea-serpent combination.

Elwood Irvin, of Philadelphia, thought he was doing a big thing when he sold his patent for the rivet buttons used on trousers for \$7,000. The purchaser has already realized \$300,000 from the bargain.

Ex-President James C. Clarke, of the Illinois Central, and Chief Engineer H. H. Clarke, of the Lake Shore, took recently one of the longest wagon-rides on record. They started from Salt Lake City on July 23, and after a circuit of three months they arrived at Norfolk, Neb. The distance was over 1,000 miles.

P. T. Barnum just purchased an enormous amount of real estate in Bridgeport, Conn., on which five churches, the old court house, six livery stables, three bank buildings, all the stores on the west side of Main street, and a number of other buildings, residences and dwellings are located. The property is worth over \$5,000,000.

Pope Leo XIII. derives his revenue from three sources, Chiefly from the Apostolic Camera, and Chiefly from the Pontifical treasury, invested chiefly in English consols. This interest amounts to about \$25,000,000 a year. Another source is the Peter's pence contribution, which, in spite of the very great reduction in late years, averages about \$15,000,000 annually. The third source is the Apostolic Chamber, the receipts of which include sums received for titles and decorations, privileges of the altar, private chapels, etc., and aggregate about \$25,000,000 a year. The entire annual income of Leo XIII., therefore, is about \$1,500,000.

A GUILT TO BE PROUD OF. Philadelphia Press. High license on the saloon and low taxes on the home are heresies for which the republican party is to be punished. The party pleads guilty.

DEATH. George E. Montgomery. Doubt is the restless prince of the mind. And wings the soul to action. We are prone to hold things sacred, which are least divine. To sleep away our summers with the drone. To value wisdom that is dumb and blind. But doubt makes thinkers, dreamers, soldiers, and leads forward, never backward; shows the face.

Of falsehood in the untrue gods, and when, as the angels weaved, they sang, "Doubt it reasons light from darkness, we perceive That men may learn by doubting to believe."

ARMOUR PACKING COMPANY. The New House at South Omaha Opens To-Day. The packing house of Armour & Company in South Omaha, which is the largest of its kind in the world, is now open to the public. The building is put in proper condition and then the house will be worked to its greatest capacity, provided that plenty of hogs can be obtained and there is no good reason for any doubt in the matter. When the house is killing its full quota the number of animals slaughtered per diem will be about forty-five hundred, and the number of men employed will be about 1,000. The house will be under the management of Mr. R. S. Sullivan, who has, for a long period, been the chief hog buyer for the company at Chicago.

The operations of the company in operations by this firm has been very satisfactory to the live stock market. Mr. Murphy has been on the market but a few days and prices have materially advanced. The market has been the past two days the market on hogs has gone up 10 cents and many of the dealers are very sanguine of its advancing still more.

The office of the county clerk was the only one open in the county building yesterday. Deputy Clerk Auch-Moody stuck to his desk and was as busy as a boy in his first pair of brass-studded shoes.

Internal Revenue Collections. Yesterday's internal revenue collections amounted to \$4,120,711.

Too Much For the Barber. Buffalo Express: "It is a pleasant day, sir," said the loquacious barber to the member of the Firm who wanted to devote fifteen minutes to silent meditation.

You're right. Just hold on a minute. I want to make a note of that for my partner," and the patron who yearned for quiet got out of the chair, all lathered as he was, took down his overcoat, fished out a note book and made an entry thereon.

It worked for all five minutes, and then once more the ruling passion asserted itself in the tonsorial artist.

"Your face is rather tender, sir." "Is that so? I guess I will call on my physician and get a good imitation of it. I worked for all five minutes of it, so I won't forget," and again the half-shaven customer went for the note book.

Ten minutes' respite was broken, and once again the silence was broken with a timid "You are a great imitator, sir; your hair is full of sand."

"I am glad you told me, I'm in a hurry now, but please remind it when you get through, as I can make a note and attend to it next time."

For some months now the members of the firm has been shaved by the same barber, and during all this time he has remained as silent as a stone angel on a tombstone in a country graveyard at midnight.

IMPOSING UPON THE PEOPLE.

The Tale of the Ravages of the B. & M. on Citizens of Dundy County.

Property Destroyed by Sparks from Engines—A Startling Story of Railroad Villainy—An Unfeeling Official.

BENKLEMAN, Neb., Nov. 5.—[Special Correspondence of the BEE.]—Dundy county, among the last in this state to be organized and settled, is rapidly being filled with sturdy pioneers, the class of men to whom the settlement of this continent is due.

But these men have even more to contend with than the first settler of the olden states. While it was the lot of those persons, who felled the trees and hewed through dense forests in the far east, to encounter the savage on his native heath—and fight for his life and perhaps the liberty of himself and family, and experienced all the hardships that civilization dispenses with; yet it was not for him to read the grim and re-assuring proposition that all men were to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—at least within the confines of civilization—and yet be robbed blind by the all-destroying wreckers, the railroad corporations.

The man who looks over the stamp of approval to the wrongs and ravages perpetrated by the B. & M. railroad company, would rob the blind to foreclose a mortgage on a graveyard.

Never did a ravaging pestilence leave behind such a trail of woe and destruction as has been made by the B. & M. railroad's long continued, excessive and extortionate robberies.

With freight rates placed at a figure so high that they at once imply ruin to the stock producer and consumer, the hungry robbers are not satisfied. Levying the last farthing that the distressed homesteader can stand; placing a freight rate on the necessities of life that no man can long endure; the selfish and avaricious desire for booty is not satiated but with wanton and reckless complacency they burn the crops of the husbandmen along their line. And the people tamely submit to all this.

It is told by dozens of good people of this place that about two weeks ago the B. & M. sent out a freight train from McCook, drawn by a maul engine which emitted cinders that were balls of fire, and in passing the engine, which was moving at a rapid rate, leaving the train a flaming fire for miles behind—consuming hundreds of tons of hay, the product of scores of poor and financially distressed men—their summer's toil—their winter's need—their surplus capital—all will.

It is further told me by a dozen citizens that the conductor of this freight train saw the fatality of this disastrous and cruel work of the fire throwing locomotive, knew that everything in the million sparks that burst asunder the needed engine, he was guilty of a shocking and cruel crime—the willful destruction of property scarce, valuable, necessary and hard to secure. So with compunction of conscience, unknown to the official at all advanced in the company's service, sent a dispatch to the division superintendent informing him as nearly as I can get his message:

"My engine is setting fire to the whole country."

And answer came: "GO AHEAD!" "Go ahead!" when farmers were being robbed of their summer's work—"go ahead!" when the parties behind the train for miles was burning and spreading and endangering the lives of the people—go ahead! at all hazards, for d— the homesteader anyway, he can't recover from us—we, the railway freebooters who control this country.

And they did "go ahead." They did "go ahead" and burned for J. B. Wright, of 250 tons of hay, and the winter crop of 300 tons of ground. J. B. Brigg lost fifty tons of hay, and a large number of other farmers suffered heavily.

And what? Then came the penny-pinching swindlers, the poverty-pleading appraisers of the rich and rotten company—viewed the ashes yet smoldering in heaps here and there, and attempted to effect settlement by paying much less than the actual loss.

And the people, in their goodness of heart, in their respect for the law which claims to offer protection to the wronged, must submit tamely to all these damnable outrages of cursed and crime-corroded corporate wealth and power!

The citizens held a meeting—there was all they could do—a resolve and a resolve. "Out here where the legalized highwaymen ply their vocation alone and unimpeded, it costs to ship one car load of salt from Chicago \$120—two loads and over what the salt is worth."

On dry goods from Chicago it costs over \$1.50 per hundred pounds—and from Omaha 95 cents per hundred pounds.

Yet some people wonder why committees of merchants, socialists and nihilists find favor in this country and think strangely of a thoughtful man who predicts that we are on the verge of a revolution.

And yet we who cry aloud against the ravages of the railroads are named cranks and fools. I happily observe that this country is well filled with cranks who will soon demand, at least, common justice.

RAILROAD BUILDING IN MEXICO. A correspondent from Mexico writes to the Philadelphia Record: It will be a long time before the Mexicans shall recover their astonishment at the rapid manner in which Americans build railroads.

It has been invested by American capitalists in the railway enterprises of Mexico. When a new road is to be built a swarm of engineers arrive—some young and full of theories, others gray with service elsewhere—and with a few dollars they set to work. They are successful in transforming their raw recruits into hard-working bands, every man of whom labors as though he possessed an individual interest in the immediate completion of the enterprise.

This is partly due to the fact that Americans pay higher wages than Mexican laborers ever before enjoyed, and have a disagreeable habit of promptly discharging those who do not "come to time," and partly, no doubt, because they are not so much interested in the road as we are.

The Mexican manner of railroad-building is diametrically opposed to the American plan. First a "connection," or permission to build, must be obtained from the government, and then some point sought for, far distant from any other railroad, and the material transported to that place. It would never do to begin near the coast, because that

CONFIDENCE OPERATIVES

The Methods Confidence Men Use to Ensnare the Unwary.

How the Un-suspecting Farmer is Taken In—A Good Solid Banker Often Caught—The Experience of Jno Swaburg, of Omaha.

Day after day the daily papers chronicle the fact that some unsuspecting farmer has again been swindled by the smooth and sleek confidence man. Several cases are published in an account of a miniature looking chap with recommendations, presumably forged, from the city of Omaha, using a railroad pass for \$100 to accomplish his ends. Jno after day the same story is repeated, and it seems that people will never learn the lesson which should be taught by the experience of Jno Swaburg, of Omaha. He was taken in by the minister to whom the letter of introduction was addressed, and went so far as to allow his pigsty for him, when he preached a magnificent sermon and impressed upon the minds of his hearers, and knowledge of sacred history, in a few days he managed to swindle the principal bank of the city out of \$100,000, using a railroad pass for \$100 to accomplish his ends. Jno after day the same story is repeated, and it seems that people will never learn the lesson which should be taught by the experience of Jno Swaburg, of Omaha.

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