The South and Tariff Reform.

as little as possible. "No sec-

as much interested as the south in sus-

taining a liberal and just tariff, which

while it raises all the revenue we need

affords all the incidental protection pos-

sible to the manufacturing industries

of this country. We complain that the

northern people have grown rich by

perseverance in manufacturing under

our tariff system. As we have greatly

superior natural advantages, instead of

making war on them, suppose we imi-

the development of our resources and

the manufacture of our raw material,

the diversity of our labor, of our crops

and of our productions, and let us see if

we can not in this way grow rich and

powerful, as the people of the north

have done, by adopting their line of

policy, which created their wealth. In-

stead of lagging behind and crying

out against a policy which has greatly

enriched a sister section of the

union, let us go forward as a determ-

ined competitor, and with our greatly

superior advantages finally bear off the

palm of victory in progress, develop-

ment and wealth." The Atlanta Consti-

tution, the leading paper of the state,

Georgia contemporary that "the atroc-

ious internal revenue laws" should be

tariff, and says: "If the democrats pro-

pose to win this year, party harmony is

harmony is essential. We believe that

ous to the country than the

tariff, and for that reason we desire

to see the surplus reduced. There can

be no reduction of the surplus as long as

the internal revenue system is in opera-

tion, unless it is the intention of the

democrats in charge of legislation to

place the business interests of the coun-

try on a free trade basis." The tariff

bill of the majority of the ways and

means committee is characterized by

and those who support it are told that

they are not in line with the democratic

A similar feeling prevails in other

southern states. Governor Lee, of Vir-

ginia, in a late interview, said: "Many

of our people think that the northern

states have grown rich under a protec-

tive tariff, and now that industries

are just getting under way in Vir-

ginia they would like to have the bene-

fit of protection a little while, on the

principle that what is 'sauce for the

goose is sauce for the gander.' " A very

large majority of the people of Virginia

want the internal revenue taxes swept

away, and they are willing if this can

be done that the tariff shall stand as it

is. Some of the representatives from

Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, West

Virginia, and other southern states,

have avowed their hostility to the tariff

changes contemplated by the Mills bill

and are counted among those who will

questionable that a majority of the

people of the manufacturing sections

of all of them, prefer the Randall

bill to the one presented as represent-

ing the views of the administration.

though the former may not go as far as

they wish in the removal of internal

Deprecate this situation as we may,

it cannot be omitted from consideration

in estimating the chances of securing

any legislation at the present session of

congress for reducing the revenue of

the government and lightening the bur-

den of taxation upon the people. It

presents an obstacle to tariff reform

that is not only immediately formida-

ble, but is pretty certain to become

more so in the future. With the growth

of manufacturing in the south the "in-

fant industries" will become more

clamorous for tariff protection

and the people of that sec-

tion more anxious for the continuance

of the policy to which they ascribe the

progress and prosperity of the northern

states. Pennsylvania and Ohio clasp

hands with Alabama and Georgia in de-

fense of the tariff, and the grip is likely

to grow stronger with time. Mean-

while the situation offers little that is

reassuring for the farmers of the coun-

try and for the great majority of its

Trust Legislation.

It is one thing to propose legislation,

but quite another to secure its enact-

ment. The investigation of trusts re-

cently prosecuted by a committee of the

New York legislature fell a good deal

short of what was expected. It has

already been noted that white the

smaller and relatively unimportant

combinations were pretty thoroughly

overhauled and made to show their

character and policy as fully as was

necessary, the great trusts which are

capable of doing almost boundless harm

to the public were permitted to get off

with only such information as their

wily originators or managers were

pleased to give. The committee dealt

leniently with such monarchs of

monopoly as Rockafeller and Have-

myer, who have tens of millions to show

as the reward of their monopolistic de-

The investigation will not have been

fruitless, however, if the bill before the

New York legislature "to prevent mo-

nopolies and combinations intended to

restrain trade or increase the market

price of commodities known as neces-

sities of life" shall become a law. The

measure is as clear and comprehensive

as could be desired, and provides that it | toward Mr. Cleveland, and it is by no

wage-workers.

vices.

taxes.

the south, and perhaps

the Constitution as a "humbug affair,

national platform.

surplus is more danger-

tion of this union," said he,

and

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Borron of the Ber.

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Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this
17th day of March, A. D., 1888.

N. P. FEIL.

Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, s.s. Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, s.s.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, beling 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 March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for September, 1887, 14,336; for November, 1887, 14,51 copies; for September, 1887, 14,336; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 16,236 copies; for February, 1888, 15,226 copies.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this 3d day of February, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE first presidential rocket was shot into the air by the Iowa republicans in state convention. It exploded with an

THERE was nothing mean about State Treasurer Tate, of Kentucky. He left behind him every penny of the state debt to the people

If the expression of leading business men of the city stands for something, it clearly gauges the opinion of the people on the city hall question.

THE British under the command of General Henry Irving and Colonel Ellen Terry made a raid on West Point military academy and captured every man in the garrison.

Now that the trade of the Dodge street school is off, the county commissioners and council had better take time to mature the project for locating and erecting a police court building and jail in the third ward.

'ATTORNEYS, who are at the head of business men clubs, the professed object of which is to foster the commercial interests of the city, have already shown their regard for Omaha by soundly slapping her face before the inter-state com-

What is the Fair Association doing for the annual Omaha Exposition for 882 If we are to have anything more than a repetition of a cabbage and pumpkin show with a horse race attachment, the Association should bestir itself and lay out plans for something that will draw and advertise Omaha.

IT is rumored that a petition is being circulated in New York and Washington, to be presented to the president, urging him to depose General Greely from the weather bureau. He is accused of having established free trade relations with Greenland and to be importing an arctic blizzard duty free.

UNCLE SAM, according to Mayor Hewitt, is a free trader in foreign flags, foreign ideas, foreign sympathies, foreign celebrations, and stands on a high tariff only against foreign manufactures. The mayor suggests that Uncle Sam return to the good old fashioned idea of American home-rule in politics, and not act so straight-laced in trade and commerce.

A FATAL and costly railroad wreck on the Lackawanna road a few days ago was caused by the stinginess of the company in not furnishing safe and sound cars. It is not so long ago that the parsimony of a western road in not replacing a \$40 culvert at Koutts s'ation cost the company nearly a quarter of a million. Raffroad managers may know a great deal about watering stock, but it is evident that some of them do not know how to run a railroad.

A COLLEGE professor has discovered that "trusts" flourished in Greece and Rome and that corners in the olive oil industry and in the iron market were managed very much in the same way as they are to-day. If the professor had looked up the records of a king named Pharaoh he would have found the story of a young financier by the name of Joseph who engineered a corner in corn for the benefit of an Egyptian monopoly. But for all that the trust is got to go.

THE people of Colorado are looking forward to the time when the arid plains of the centennial state will blossom as the rose. At a recent state convention measures were introduced asking for pecuniary aid from congress to build reservoirs in the mountains for irrigation purposes. The idea is to store up in large artificial lakes the water which in spring comes from melting snow on the mountain sides. This would enable the channels of the rivers to remain filled throughout the summer at the time when the water would be most needed for irrigating the fields. The scheme is believed to be eminently practicable, and the people of Colorado should bestir themselves to reclaim the thousands of acres which are now a waste of sand. To petition congress, however, is a questionable procedure. The state is certainly rich enough to provide funds sufficient to carry out a work which is sure to pay big dividends

as an investment.

shall not be lawful to form or enter into. any sort of combination within the state general and fair revision of the tariff is of New York for the purpose of in any the attitude of a portion of the southern way controlling the product or price members of congress, who represent of certain specified articles, among manufacturing constituencies, on the which are sugar, coal and oil, or subject, and the feeling of a majority of of any commodity known as a the people of several southern states in necessity of life. The penalty which manufacturing enterprises are for a violation of the provisions of the developing and where the conditions act on the part of a corporation is the for their growth are favorable. It is not forfeiture of its corporate franchises, questionable that Senator Brown, of while every individual or stockholder Georgia, voiced the sentiment of a maor director of any corporation who shall jority of the people of that state in the violate any of the provisions of the act speech he recently made in the senate shall be guilty of misdemeaner, and in favor of repealing all revenue taxes every agreement, contract or combinainterfering with the tariff

shall be absolutely void. Such a law would effectually prevent the organization of trusts or any similar combinations in the state of New York. if rigidly enforced, and since that is the headquarters of the most dangerous of them it would probably be fatal to this form of monopoly. If driven out of the commercial metropolis of the country they would hardly attempt to locate elsewhere, and if they should it is not to be doubted that other states would promptly follow tate their example and go forward in the example of New York in legislating against them. The country would thus in time get a general system of state laws that would everywhere shut out these combinations.

tion declared by the act to be unlawful

In view of this possibility, what are the probable chances of the proposed law passing the New York legislature? It is obviously important that such legislation should begin there, and it is entirely safe to say that the combinations will spare no effort to prevent this being done. They can afford to use money without stint and they are not without political power. They will not hesitate to use both. The result will depend upon the honesty of the legislature and its loyalty to the public quotes approvingly the opinion of a interests, and as legislatures go we are not warranted in building faith on these qualities. There is some gratification to be derived, however, from the fact repealed, leaving all the revenue of the government to be derived from the that the movement for legislation against trusts, whereby they are declared an evil to be removed, has been seriously started, for although the conessential. But the free traders, who summation so much to be wished may are now managing party affairs in be delayed, the movement is certain to Washington, do not seem to think that eventually accomplish its purpose, and the effect meanwhile will be beneficial in keeping public attention directed to the evil and perhaps also in checking the growth of these combinations.

A Jewel of Consistency.

Hascall is acting like a wolf gnawing at the steel rods of the menagerie cage. He has gone wild over the city hall injunction, and only makes himself ridiculous by his noisy harangues in the council.

It is a matter of record that he was one of the councilmen who made the trade with the commissioners and Wm. A. Paxton's agents for the corner of Eighteenth and Farnam in 1885. It was then and there mutually agreed that the claim to the old court house grounds, on which Mr. Paxton has erected his magnificent block, was given up by the county with the understanding that the city would erect a city hall opposite to the court house within

three years. Hascall knew then, as he knows now, that the alley back of those lots would have to be cut down, and Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Douglas streets would have to be graded to conform with the grade of Farnam street. Hascall knew as much about this grade when he became a member of the present council as he does now. And yet he not only never raised his voice in favor of abandoning the location, but was committed publicly to continue the work on the building, and is on record as late as last vote against that measure. It is not December in favor of the resolution directing the contractors to proceed with the work.

> This is as consistent as his conduct generally has been. According to Mr. Hascall, it will cost\$150,000 to grade the alleys and streets between Seventeenth and Twentieth, This is on a par with all his reckless and barefaced assertions. There are just three blocks on Douglas street and three blocks between Farnam and Douglas streets with the alleys back of them to be graded. This grading will not cost as much as has been 'expended in grading Thirteenth street between the railroad bridges and Hascall's walled lot. Instead of \$150,000 it will cost less than \$30,000. Last year's grading of Eleventh street which Hascall engineered for the contractors cost over \$50,000. Suppose the city hall were not built on corner Eighteenth and Farnam, would not the city sooner or later be obliged to grade down the hog-back on Douglas street just as it has graded Harney and Leavenworth streets? Would not the Bee building company, which will pay fully \$5,000 a year in taxes after its building is completed, be entitled to proper accommodations and protection from floods at the alley? Suppose the city sells the corner of Eighteenth and Farnam, would any capitalist be willing to erect a costly building on that spot unless he had assurance that Eighteenth street and the alley would be

leveled down to correspond with Farnam

Hascall's racket about the cost of grad-

ing back of the city hall is on a par

with his performance of years ago when

he hired a brass band and built a bon-

fire in front of the Academy of Music,

and howled and yelled like a Comanche

to break up a public meeting inside of

the Academy. He made an utter fail-

ure then, just as he has in his recent

efforts to drown public sentiment by noise and misrepresentation. GOVERNOR LEE, of Virginia, in a recent interview, did not promise his state for Cleveland with that sanguine confidence which might have been expected of him. He expressed the belief that Mr. Cleveland would carry Virginia, but he admitted that there was a good deal of dissatisfaction among the democrats of the state with the tariff policy of the administration, and clearly implied that the six thousand majority for Cleveland in 1884 might be overcome. Since the action of Senatorelect Barbour in withdrawing from the state democratic committee, on the ground that he could not support the policy of the administration, there has undoubtedly been a considerable change in democratic sentiment in Virginia

means certain that it will not be increased before November. The truth is that dislike of the president by Virginia democrats is not due wholly to objections to his policy, and if he shall receive their full vote it will be from a sense of duty to the party, and not because they desire to endorse him. There is very great probability, however, that he will not get the full vote, and if the republicans nominate a man who is not objectionable in Virginia they will have a good fighting chance in that state. It would seem that the nearer people are to Mr. Cleveland the less they think of him.

CONGRESSIONAL inquiry into the lard and pork packing industries of this country has brought to light the fact that foreign countries have a good excuse to keep out our products on the ground of adulteration. We have been in the habit of looking upon foreign legislation against the importation of our meats as political and retaliatory measures. There has never been in this country tests and investigations into the wholesomeness of our meat and lard such as every European government has subjected our exports to. The report, therefore, of the Washington experts is, to say the least, startling. Unscrupulous manufacturers, it seems, in the strife of competition, adulterate their lard, substitute cottonseed oil, and use filthy and unwholesome parts of hogs for pure lard. Similar deceptions are practiced in the meat packing industry. Now that congress is finding out to what extent adulteration is carried on in these prime necessaries of food, stringent measures should be taken to prevent fraud and misrepresentation. The health of the community should be protected against imposition.

THE state farmer's alliance of Minnesota is looking into the affairs of their agricultural college, which has been left high and dry without a cent. It appears that congress granted to the state 120,000 acres of land to establish a college for the benefit of agriculture. But the Minnesota state university got hold of the proceeds of the sale of all the agricultural lands and used most of the funds for purposes not intended by 'the original act of congress. At a recent convention of the farmers, a resolution was passed calling on the state legislature to look into the affairs of the state university and make it disgorge something like eight hundred thousand dollars, claimed to be due the agricultural college, which the regents misappropriated. The agricultural college in Minnesota, as in many other states, appears to be an expensive humbug which taxes the farmer and does him no good.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

A nest of counterfeit silver has been found in Neligh. A new town will-be planted on Pumpkin creck this spring. Brownville is out of bondage and has

taken a new lease of life. The Elkhorn Valley Investment asso-ciation, capital \$50,000, has been organized in Norfolk. Milford promises to renew her tem

perance pledges this season, but the corkscrew will continue business in the shades of Shogo Island. The moneyed men of Crete are said to have loosened their purse strings. Great care will be taken that none of

the contents gets away. Charley Conrad, who forged a check for \$6.35 in Nebraska City, will work it out in the penitentiary at the rate of one and a fourth cents a day.

Everything is running smoothly on the Burlington. Out at Harvard Mon-day one of the imported competents showed his contempt for signals by dashing into some cars at the depot and hurling them into the ditch.

The Plattsmouth Herald sheds tears of bitter anguish for "the poor home-steaders who have settled away out on the frontier on the Burlington line, and who, it claims, are indirectly robbed by a handful of men striking for better wages. No word of pity, however, goes up for the wrongs and exac-tions visited upon the town in the last ten years. The mailed hand of monopoly has a plush lining for the favored few Hon. M. V. Gannon, of Omaha, is spending a few days in Davenport, Ia. preparatory to moving his family to this city. He lectured in Burlington St. Patrick's night, and was the recipient of complimentary resolutions, among which was the following: "Resolved, "Resolved, That we congratulate the rising young state of Nebraska on the fact that Irish-American patriotism is gravitating thither as to its natural center and on the additional fact that her chief city is becoming the Mecca of the expectations of the sea-divided Gael, and we com mend the Hon. M. V. Gannon to the citizens of Omaha and of Nebraska, as a

patriot, a gentleman, a lawyer and a citizen." Iowa Items.

A party of young men of Ackley at ended a dance Saturday night and dur ing the evening a quarrel arose and one of the party was seriously stabbed. William Wilkerson, a wealthy farmer

near Kelsey, Ia., was worked to the tune of \$400 by a couple of confidence men near Atchison, Kan., Thursday night. Thirty-six girls at the Iowa Wesleyan university have adopted a uniform con-sisting of caps and loose fitting garments a cross between a blouse and a Mother Hubbard.

"Ah, me! 'twas ever thus," sighs the Sioux City Times. "One day we laugh-eth at New York, and the next day we weepeth for ourselves. One day at up we sit on the front porch and eat ice cream, and the next day at the same hour we sit on the front porch and freeze to death. Yea, verily. At a teachers' examination in Jones

county, in answer to the question, "What is hygiene?" a young lady applicant for a certificate to teach school answered: "It is the soft spot on the top of a baby's head which gradually becomes hardened as the baby grows older."

Wyoming. Douglas, Lusk, Manville and Glen-rock are candidates for the county seat

of the new county of Converse. Wool scouring works are to be erected at Rawlins. A sufficient amount of wool has been pledged to make the enterprise a success and work on the build

ngs will be commenced at once. The new counties-Converse, Sheridan and Nabrona—created by the legislature, will be among the best in the territory. Converse county is traversed for its full length by the North-western railroad. The present population is about six thousand.

Reports from all parts of Wyoming show this to have been the mildest warter experienced for many years. Cattle

are reported to be in fine condition on the ranges, with no more losses than occur in the summer seasons. The prospects for the Wyoming cattle grewers are brightening.

The work of removing the water from the old Sunrise copper mine was com-menced last week. The old smelter is to be worked to its utmost capacity, thirty tons a day. The arrival of the 120-ton smelter at the mine six weeks hence will increase the output to good proportions. The mine has been leased by a wealthy English banking firm, which will take advantage of the present high prices of copper to work the mine to its full capacity.

Blizzard Centres. Chicago Tribune. It is not to be wondered at that the

taunted with having the monopoly of blizzards and who have naturally grown tired of the deprecating comments which have been made upon their great territory and the profuse warnings which have been given to emigrants contemplating a settlement there, should just now express their satisfaction though not without corresponding sympathy and tenders of assistance. that the area of the blizzard has been extended, and that the rich and populous east, from New England even to Washington, with New York as the storm centre, has been found to be as much its home as the wild west. The metropolitan city of New York has been as deeply buried in snow as the ham-lets of Dakota. The wind has blown with the same velocity. The cold blasts have frozen their victims on Broadway and Central Park as relentlessly as they sought them out in Dakota, The children who slept in the Dakota school houses have their counterparts in the women and children sleeping by hun-dreds in the New York and New Jersey mills and factories. The famine which threatened the Dakotians has scared the New Yorkers. The Dakota farmer who lost his way within a few rods of his house is matched by Roscoe Conk-ling losing his way in the drifts of Union Square within a few rods of a refuge. In fact the details of the two pictures are one and the same-frozen victims, people suffering for the neces sities of life, stalled trains, starvation prices of provisions, interruption of mail; freight, and passenger transportation, suffering of stock, telegraph wires broken and tangled, business paralyzed and for two days the great city, like the wild west town, buried under mountains of snow, entailing a moneyed loss far exceeding that in the western territory. Under such circumstances as these it is not remarkable that the people of Da-kota should have a fellow-feeling for their storm-stricken and blizzard benumbed brethren in New York and should at once bestir themselves to send relief, for they know how it is them-

selves, and realize that aid promptly given is twice givea. It is pleasant to be able to return compliments and kindnesses, and the Dakota people have come forward nobly, not alone in their large towns, but even in the small vil-lages and sent their offers of clothing, provisions and financial help, if neces sary, by wire to the authorities of the paralyzed and storm-riadencity. A fel-low feeling makes us wondrous kind. All the more graceful and grateful this kindness appears when we read that spring has come to Dakota with all its balmy influences; that the robins are piping in the trees, and the farmers are getting ready for their work, while New York lies in its snowy sepulchre.

Judge Dundy's Decision.

The formal decision of Judge Dundy, of the United States district court at Omaha, follows the preliminary mandate of last week to the Union Pacific road, ordering it to haul the cars tendered by the Burlington system. The decision is the first given out of its kind, and will be hotly debated all over America. The bench applies the United States statutes of 1862 to the case, and by a coincidence those statutest exactly fit. It thus comes about that while the Burlington lets its own engineers strike it is able to bring a successful suit, whereby same action is to be denied to the Union Pacifie, whom the Burlington may perhaps suspect of being willing to make the most of the reputed disinclination of its engineers to haul Burlington cars. The decision, in its terms, is not precise. It speaks slightingly of the Cullom law, and it deals with a great number of suppositions—in fact, "I suppose" is a phrase strikingly frequent. The court declares that no power can prevent a man from stopping work, yet the same sentence it warns the brotherhood to avoid, by all means, the commission of the offense against the Inited States that would be adjudged should the engineers cripple the facilities of the connecting road by striking. Thus they can strike, and they cannot. as in a state where marriage licenses are required the wedding is valid, but the bridegroom goes to jail.

> The Right Idea Denver News.

At a recent meeting of the Omaha board of trade the following was passed: Resolved, That this board of trade en dorses and approves the effort of the Omaha development bureau to advertise the city of Omaha, and urges upon individual members Omaha, and urges upon individual members of this board and citizens generally to subscribe liberally to a fund for the use of sald oureau to the extent of \$10,000 or \$15,000, said development bureau to report its expenditures to this board. This makes the third bureau to be

placed in operation under the auspices of the board of trade, the other two being the manufacturers and the freight bureau. It is doubtful, however, if the latest experiment will prove a success, even with the expenditure of \$10,000 to \$15,000 per year. The best advertise-ment for a live city is not a dead column in an eastern paper at high rates, but specimen copies of the representative newspapers supported by that city, which are a true chronicle of its everyday life, showing the crimes and accidents to which it is incident, its real estate activity its church and school work, the nature of its entertainments, and the thousand other things which the paid for "puff" never mentions, because the "puffer," as a general rule, knows little or nothing of the art of reaching the public. A column article sent from Denver recently to a Boston paper was returned to this city a day or two ago with this Yankee comment in blue lines on the margin: "Guess this was writ-ten to puff real estate." Of course the Yankee was right. It was written to "puff" real estate, and the work of this inartistic "puffer" was plainly visible in every paragraph.

One wonders whether all the Rip Van Winkles live in Pennsylvania. long ago a magazine contributor spoke a letter which had been recently sent to Nathaniel Hawthorne from i Pennsylvanian, and now President Carter, of Williams college, has received a letter from Philadelphia directed to 'Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, President of Williams college.'. Dr. Fitch's presidency of William's ended in 1815.

RECKLESS SLAUGHTER

A Tale of Cruelty to a Band of Indians.

SURPRISED AT DAYBREAK.

Terrible Story of the Killing of a Band of Cheyennes at Sand Creek, Under a Flag of Truce.

Globe-Democrat: A good story comes from Heber M. Creel, of Devil's Lake, D. T., who graduated at West Point in in 1877, and was appointed as second people of Dakota, who have been so long lieutenant of the Seventh regiment, United States cavalry, stationed at Fort Lincoln, just across the river from Bismarck, D. T. He has had much experience in Indian fighting, having served under Major Thornburgh in 1878, in the campaign against Dull Knife, the noted Indian chief, and his recalcitrant band. He was also a member of the engineer corps for some time. Lieutenant Creel was a guest at the Laclede hotel last night, ? having just arrived from Coles county, Ill, where he made arrangements for a large delegation of people to visit Dakota in the early spring. He is a young man who is in the middle of the thirties, perhaps, and is below the medium build, rather slender, but carries himself with a well-trained military bearing. He made a hand-some stake in a real estate deal in Dakota a few years ago, after which he resigned his position in the army, and has since been engaged in journalism, politics and the real estate business. He is an exceedingly interesting conversa-tionalist, having a rich fund of anecdotes and actual experiences of his life. but which, from modesty, he rarely expatiates upon. To a Globe-Democrat reporter last evening he told a story of cruelty to a band of Indians, which he consented flouly to relate because it was a matter that has never been set right in the pages of history. Indeed it seems that gross misrepresentations have been indulged in by somebody,

either willfully or unwillingly.
"The side of the story which I will give you has never appeared in print beore," began Lieutenat Creel, in answer to a query by the reporter. "Some time last July I read in the columns of the Globe-Democrot an interview with Colonel Chivington, telling a flowery story of the brave service he rendered the government in the fight with the Cheyenne Indians at Sand Creek better known as the Sand Creek massacre. It will be remembered that somewhere in the 60's, just after the war, the Cheyenne Indians went on the warpath in western Kansas and comittted several depredations. The country was then wild and unsettled, the few cabins of the ranchmen here and there at long distances across the prairies being the only evidence of human habitation. These Indians went across the sparsely settled country and committed everal atrocities. A regiment of vol-unteers in the more thickly settled portion of the country farther east was raised under the leadership of Colonel Chivington, who himself was a volunteer to suppress the savages. The Indians were surrounded in the southwest corner of the state and the band almost exterminated. And for this fight Colo-nel Chivington has been lauded to the skies by several newspaper writers." A RECKLESS SLAUGHTER.

"But," continued Lieutenant Creel

sider pretty reliable sources from both sides engaged in that fight, and it leads me to believe that that fight was one of the most cruel and uncalled rences in Indian warfare. While in the service I was detailed by General Phil Sheridan to go among the Cheyenne Indians then living in peace on their reservation, and translate their langu age into English and make a grammar and dictionary. It took me two years to do this, after much hard and perplexing study. Now I shall tell the story of the Sand Creek massacre and what I think is the true history. At the time the Cheyenne Indians went on the warpath, there was one company of regular soldiers garrisoned at Fort Lyons, which was near the Colorado line in the southwest corner of Kansas. One day the Indians appeared at the military post and signified their intention of leaving the war-path and said they wanted to make It was evident from their peace. actions that they were honest in their declarations, and the captain in command of the post told them he would have to send word to superior officers in another part of the state before he could make peace with them. As there was no telegraphic facilities there at that time, it required several days to send the word. Pending the time for an answer to arrive, the captain assured them of his own friendliness and loaned them a United States flag to hoist above their camps as an evidence that they would not be molested until the answer came. Before the answer from the higher officers came, Colonel Chivington and his regiment of 600 or 800 volunteers marched up to the fort one night and asked the captain to join him in an attack upor the Indians. The captain protested strongly against making any attack, and explained the peaceful relations then existing, showing how unjust an at-tack would be at that time. Colonel Chivington, it is alleged, would not listen to his view of the matter, and he was determined that his own men should make an attack upon the unsuspecting Indians that very night. In this fort was Bob Bent, employed as an Indian scout. Colonel Chivington wanted him to go with the men and direct them to the Indian camp. Bob refused to do this, but he told me that Chivington threatened to shoot him on the spot if he did not go. As the Colonel had a whole regiment of men at his back, the company in the fort could do nothing, and Bob was compelled to

"Now, the Indians," continued Lieutenent Creel, "were encamped in the second bottom of Sand Creek, a few miles from Fort Dyons. They had huge lodges erected, in which they were hold-ing dances around the fire in the center, and were enjoying themselves beating the tom-tom and singing songs. Tee stars and stripes waved above them and under its folds they were confident of secuaity from all molestation until the answer for a treaty arrived. There were over two thousand of them, countries all the warners. were over two thousand of them, counting all the warriors, women and children. Among them were George and
Charley Bent, brothers of Bob Bent,
who was forced to lead the whites
against them. The Bent boys were of
Cheyenne blood. About 4 o'clock in the
morning the force of Colonel Chivington
entered the raying where the Indians entered the ravine where the Indians were encamped. The Indian ponies, to the number of 1,500 were herded near Bob Bent now direbted the whites to the place, and immediately the whites began pouring volley after vol-ley of musketry into the camp, doing deadly work among the Indians, who were unaware of any enemy being at hand. The Indians ran for their ponies,

SURPRISED AT DAYBREAK.

but were moved down by the deadly volleys of the volunteors. "Bob Rent told me," said Lieutenant Creel, "that when the fireing began he left for the rear during the excitement. It was just at the break of day, and the brilliant sunlight was pouring into the ravine lighting up the scene of carnage. There he stood watching his own people as they were shot down

NO QUARTER GRANTED.
"Colonel Chivingston had given orders that no mercy should be shown.
Indian men, women and children sought shelter behind the cottonwood logs that had drifted into the bottom. Little girls and their mothers, knowing that white was the color that asked for peace, would tear off strips of any part of their clothing that was of that color, and placing them on sticks, would hold them in the air as a signal to not kill them. But the volunteers never showed quarter, and even the small children crouching behind the logs and crying and begging for their lives were ruthlessly killed in cold blood. In this manner over 1000 Indians were slain. Several succeeded in getting on their ponies and escaping. Charley Bent was killed in the massa-George Bent escaped uninjured. The Indians were bewildered and surprised and never offered resistance. The dead and wounded were left on the field by the whites, but the Indians came back afterward under the assurance of peace and cared for their kindred. Col. Chivington and his volunteers went to Colorado, and soon after disbanded. Col. Chivington disappeared from the country for several years, as the Bent brothers were looking for his scalp. The Bent boys are now living in the Indian Territory. George being the interpreter at the Cheyenne agency."

Republican State Convention.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are requested to send delegates from the several counties, to meet in convention, at the city of Omaha, Tuesday May 15, 1888, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing four delegates to the national republican convention, which meets in Chicago

THE APPORTIONMENT.

The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. Samuel Maxwell, supreme judge, in 1887, giving one delegate-at-large to each county, and one for each 150 votes and major fraction thereof:

COUNTIES.	VOTES.	COUNTIES.	VOTES
Adams	14	Jefferson	1
Antelope	9	Johnson	
Arthur	1	Kearney	
Blaine		Keya Paha	0.000
Boone	4	Keith	
Box Butte	4	Knox	
Brown	9	Lancaster	O
Buffalo	14	Lincoln	
Butler	9	Logan,	
Burt	9	Loup	
Cass	16	Madison	
Cedar.	5	McPherson	
Chase.		Merrick	
Cherry	5	Nance	
Chevenne	11	Nemaha	
		Nuckolls	
		Otoe	
Cuming		Pawnee	
Custer	17	Perkins	
Dakota		Pierce	10.0
Dawes		Polk	
Dawson	8	Platte	
Dixon	6	Phelos	
Dodge	19	Phelps Richardson	10
Donglas	82	Red Willow.	
Dundy		Saline	
Cillmore	30	Sarpy	
Franklin	7	Saunders	10
Frontier	10	Seward	
Furnas		Sheridan	********
Clare	10	Sherman	
		Sioux	
		Stanton	
Grant		Thayer	
Granlott		Thomas	
Unil		Valley	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Liamilton		Washington .	
Tambion		Washington .	
Linua		Wayne	******
Hayes Hitchcock	3	Webster	******
Holt	******	Wheeler	
Howard	13	York	1
Howard		Unorg. territe	ory 1

mitted to the convention, except such as are held by persons residing in the countles from the proxies are given.

GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN, WALT M. SEELY, Secretary.

Pearls.

Philadelphia Times: Pearls were never before so fashionable and outrank diamonds. They are Queen Victoria's favorite gems, and she has made it a point to give each of her daughters a pearl necklace. The pearls of the queen of Italy and her passion for them are well known. As only one pearl of value is found in about 1,000 shells, hunting them is not a very profitable industry. They are rarely round and rarer still true white. They are mostly pink or bluish, often iridescent, and 'in form usually button-shaped or flat on the back. A nearly round white pearl as big as a pea easily brings \$200 or more. The difficulty in matching them makes necklaces so expensive. More than half the so-called pearl necklacks worn even by fashionable ladies are what are known as Roman pearls, are artificial. The finest are now found in the west, in the rivers of Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas. The finest pearl

Choking Catarrh.

necklace in Philadelphia is owned by

Mrs. Elliott, the young married daugh-

ter of Mrs. Wheeler.

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