

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Geo. B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending March 25, 1888, was as follows:

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of March, 1888, 14,600 copies; for April, 1888, 14,316 copies; for May, 1888, 14,225 copies; for June, 1888, 14,147 copies; for July, 1888, 14,069 copies; for August, 1888, 14,131 copies; for September, 1888, 14,349 copies; for October, 1888, 14,427 copies; for November, 1888, 15,225 copies; for December, 1888, 15,041 copies; for January, 1889, 15,206 copies; for February, 1889, 15,069 copies.

As between land from cholera hops put up by St. Louis pork packers and boarding-house butter, please pass us the oleomargarine.

REV. MR. TALMAGE has begun a series of sermons to bank cashiers. He had better cut off short and direct his talks to the "honest old" state treasurers of the office east.

IN paying as in many other things, the best and dearest article is the cheapest. Cedar block is very cheap, but in the end it is the dearest of all paving materials.

MEMBERS of the council who were elected at large seem to forget that they are expected to act for the welfare of the whole city, and not simply for the ward in which they happen to reside.

EVEN the chief justiceship need not go a begging. But the question of choosing a successor to the lamented Judge Waite does not turn so much on the legal ability of the candidate as upon his political influence.

KANSAS has a governor who used "have saw" in his state message, and his name is Martin. Texas has a congressman who blew out the gas, and his name is also Martin. The governor of Kansas might exchange place with the congressman from Texas and the people of either state wouldn't know the difference.

CHAIRMAN MILLS of the committee on ways and means is laid up with a raging fever, and is delirious. The wonder is that Mr. Mills is not already crazy. No ordinary man could stand the pressure of drawing up a tariff bill that should cut down the revenues and yet conflict with no man's interests.

PRESENT indications point to a heavy increase of foreign immigration this year. In one day last week 2,262 immigrants were landed. The day following 1,181 put foot on American soil. If the average keeps up at these figures the immigration of 1888 is likely to equal that of 1882.

THE friends and relatives of Thomas Mason, the unfortunate switchman who was mangled by an engine in the Burlington yards at Lincoln a few weeks ago, owe a duty to the community to reopen the investigation and hold the parties liable who caused his death. It will be remembered that the coroner's inquest was not what it ought to be. The verdict was that nobody was to blame except Mason and that his death was accidental. In the light of the testimony it would appear that other persons were instrumental in causing Mason's death. For that reason the ground should be carefully reviewed and the blame placed where it belongs.

THE president, in sending to congress the communication of the secretary of the interior relating to a grant of public land in Oregon for the construction of wagon roads, vigorously condemns the frauds which the facts show. The examination has developed, as it seems to the president, "the most unblushing frauds upon the government, which if remaining unchallenged will divert thousands of acres from the public domain." If the facts presented be true the case is certainly a bad one. The report shows that nearly a million acres have been patented to various corporations in Oregon to build wagon roads. But investigation proves that none of these roads were constructed according to law, and that not an acre of the land should ever have become the property of the companies. When the total amount expended by the land grant companies in building the wagon roads did not exceed \$45,000, the palm for barefaced robbery must be given to Oregon. It may be pertinent to remark that the credit for unearthing this fraud does not belong to the secretary of the interior, although, like his predecessor, he will undoubtedly claim whatever merit may attach to the work of the commissioner of the general land office. In this matter, however, the credit unquestionably belongs to Mr. Stockalger, the successor of General Spauld and one of his most efficient aids while he was commissioner. The new commissioner is doing so well that he deserves full public recognition and encouragement.

A Case in Point. The announced intention of Attorney General Lese to promptly push to a final adjudication in the supreme court the issue raised by Judge Dundy's extraordinary decision regarding the Union Pacific railroad company will be generally commended. It is of the highest importance that the state of Nebraska should learn as soon as possible whether a corporation within its limits, which it is forced to protect in the possession of its rights and property, has itself no corresponding duties towards the state.

That the United States government in granting its franchise and immunities to the Union Pacific railroad had any intention of withdrawing it from the proper control of the states through which it passes no unprejudiced mind can for a moment believe. There need be no apprehension as to what the decision of the supreme court will be upon the question raised. In the case of the Western Union telegraph company against the attorney general of Massachusetts a parallel issue was decided in favor of the people. The attorney general of Massachusetts, in behalf of the state, instituted a suit to enforce the collection of a tax upon the company. The company refused to pay the tax upon the ground that ninety-nine hundredths of its lines within the state of Massachusetts were either under or across post roads made such by the United States, and argued that for this reason it was not subject to taxation by the state authorities.

The supreme court, in handing down its decision, held that as the corporation received the benefit of the laws of the state for the protection of its property and rights it is liable to be taxed upon its real or personal property the same as any other person or corporation could be. "It never could have been intended by congress in conferring upon a corporation one state the authority to enter the territory of another state and erect its lines therein to establish the proposition that such a company owed no obedience to the laws of the state into which it thus entered, and was under no obligation to pay its fair proportion of the taxes necessary to the state's support. If the principle now contended for," said the court, "be sound every railroad in the country should be exempt from taxation because they have already been declared to be post roads. The same reasoning could be applied to every bridge and navigable stream throughout the land."

This case is directly in point, and the principle which it enunciates is as old as civilization. It is simply that the demand for protection of property carries with it of necessity acquiescence in the laws of the state or municipality from which such property protection is demanded. The plea that the Union Pacific company, a debtor of the federal government, is beyond the pale of the laws of the states in which its lines run, from which it draws its revenues and to which it appeals for protection, is so preposterous that it will need only the formulation of such an absurd claim before the supreme court of the United States to have it promptly and effectually wiped out of existence.

Election of Senators by Popular Vote. The house committee on revision of laws having reported in favor of proposing an amendment to the constitution, providing for the election of United States senators by the people, that important question will probably again become a matter of general discussion. One of the most notable speeches made by ex-Senator Van Wyck before his retirement from the senate was devoted to this subject, and attracted widespread attention and comment. The nature of this indicated a very general popular feeling in favor of the reform, and there can be little doubt that were the proposed amendment submitted to the legislatures of the states it would receive the ratification of the necessary three-fourths of them. The careful and thorough consideration of the proposition by intelligent men must convince them that the change is desirable on every ground of public policy and necessary to more fully round out our political system, which is defective so long as one branch of the congress does not represent the direct will and voice of the people.

The arguments that prevailed in favor of the constitutional method of electing senators are not applicable to-day, besides which the character of that body for a number of years has not sustained the standard of conservative wisdom, high principle, and broad, patriotic statesmanship which the framers of the constitution set up. On the contrary, in these later years the senate has become the bulwark of every power and influence hostile to the interests of the people. The great corporations and monopolies have found in their Gibraltar, behind which they were secure against every popular demand for relief and for justice. The best-paid attorneys of the railroads and other corporations are among its members, and even the managers of some of the most reckless and unscrupulous of these occupy seats in its hall and exercise a potent voice in legislation. Such men could not get into the senate if senators were chosen by the popular vote, or at worst the success of such would be rare. Stanford, Stewart, Payne and some others would have little chance of reaching senatorial seats if compelled to go before the people in order to do so. The presence of men of this class in the senate, with the knowledge that there are many others there who are hardly less earnestly the friends of corporations and monopolies, has degraded the senate in popular respect and confidence, and instead of its being regarded as the guardian and conservator of the people's welfare it is held in distrust. And those senators who owe their election to the influence and money of the corporations, having no direct responsibility to the people, are inevitably indifferent to the demands of the people. Indeed, they cannot be otherwise and keep faith with the powers they were chosen to serve. The consummation of the needed reform is doubtless remote, but it will cer-

tainly come in time, unless there is a very radical change in the character of the senate. At present it is to be expected that if the proposition to amend the constitution shall pass the house it will fall in the senate. To be successful it must receive two-thirds of the votes of both houses, and it is not at all probable that there are fifty-one members of the present senate who would support the proposition. The question will not be abandoned, however, because the promise of early success is not favorable. The required reform will continue to be discussed, and the more carefully and intelligently this is done the more surely and rapidly will it grow in public favor.

WHILE the board of trade is organizing a manufacturing bureau, and business clubs are stimulating manufacturing projects, the most important fact for making Omaha an industrial center is entirely lost sight of. We never can compete with eastern mills and manufacturers until our workmen can afford to accept lower wages. So long as rents and living expenses are higher in Omaha than they are in eastern factory cities workmen must exact higher wages. In other words, low rents and cheap living must precede lower wages. Now, there is no reason why the price of meat, flour and vegetables should not be cheaper in Omaha than they are in Ohio, Pennsylvania or New England. We are in the heart of the great corn belt that supplies America and Europe with meat and grain. If producer and consumer were brought together our workmen could be fed 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than are those of New York city or Philadelphia. What we need most and must have before we can become a manufacturing center is market houses where the laboring man can trade directly with the farmer and market gardener and butcher.

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STATE AND TERRITORY.

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Rushville threatens to start a picketing factory to produce a grade of iron cranes among the population. Saloons or no saloons is the main issue of the spring campaign in Fairmont. The quality of water is improving.

The Fullerton Journal insists that Nance county's favorite son for congress is George D. Meiklejohn. Carry the news to Dorsey.

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The O'Neil Tribune and Frontier united for revenue only, last week, in a joint edition, in which the progress and prospects of the city and county were set forth in a glowing and good improvement plans for the city for the year include waterworks, a live board of trade, three new railroads and \$100,000 worth of new buildings.

Ponca's immediate needs are a cannery, factory, starch factory and broom factory. These are the things that would build the "tin," stiffen the spine of industry and sweep rival towns from the field. The diamond fields are frozen up at present, the volcano has cooled off and the coal pits are flooded with defaulted expectations. The town must turn its energies to new and inviting fields.

South Sioux City is driving a prosperous trade in irrigating the residents over the muddy. Various expedients are employed to escape the eyes of prohibitionists. A man with a coffin load of staves in his wagon is not an uncommon sight to be initiated. The individual joint and the bootleg vendor hawks the red-eye in cool cans or in a violin case filled with pints. Loaded gunnysacks and grips are frequently seen. The secret history of the strike of the Burlington engine men, if ever written, would be an astounding record of venality, attempted bribery and coercion on the part of the officials of the road. The strikers' record is not entirely free from buying of the scabs, but their purses had not the weight and depth of their opponents. When the pay car made its monthly round in Nebraska two weeks ago, every engineer and fireman who entered the car along with coaxed, then threatened and finally invited to a conference with the officials. Two old and prominent engineers, one of them a non-brotherhood man, received invitations to call on one of the leading officials. They determined to make a social call together, and their experience, as related by their brethren in Omaha, shows that the company stooped to every expedient to break the ranks of the strikers. Two engineers called and were given an audience. The brotherhood man was first approached in a private room with a tempting offer to break faith with his fellow men and sell himself to the company. The amount of the lured offer was \$5,000. The offer was spurned with the all indignation of a true man. The second man was called in, but declined a private interview and insisted that his companion should remain in the room as a witness to what transpired. The first man stated that he was a non-brotherhood man, but was with the strikers heart and soul. The offer of \$5,000 as a bribe to return to work was made to him. It was promptly and emphatically refused and the official informed that a one-half interest in the "C. O." system could not purchase his betrayal of the strikers. Were it not for the fact that the company hoped, by purchasing two or more leading engineers to break the solid ranks of the strikers, the fact here related would appear improbable. Degrade and unscrupulous means were necessary to create a diversion and defection, but they failed. To the many men of the brotherhood, whether victory or defeat be their lot, belongs the credit of standing together in a fight for justice and the rights enjoyed by their brethren on competing roads.

Prosperity Through Taxation. Congress seems to have finally settled down to the conviction that there is to be nothing done in the way of tariff legislation during the present session, and that the only use which will be made of the three bills now drafted and to be drafted for revenue reduction will be to form a text for senators and representatives to harangue the country and to deface the pages of the Congressional Record.

The Republican minority in the house has already received assurances of support from Mr. Randall's followers which will doom the Mills bill to defeat in that branch of congress. Mr. Randall's measure, which will receive considerable republican support, will still lack a majority, while the bill which the republicans of the ways and means committee proposed to draft will be undoubtedly opposed by the democracy. As the senate will initiate no legislation of this character, the prospects are that both parties will enter the presidential campaign charging the defeat of tariff reform upon their opponent, and claiming that each is an apostle of the only practical legislation looking to a reduction of taxation without a reduction in the number of laborers employed in various industries or the wages to be paid them.

This was to have been expected. The issue of revenue reform through tariff reduction has not yet been presented clearly to the people as an issue and brought to their attention and study through their attention and study would be rare. Stanford, Stewart, Payne and some others would have little chance of reaching senatorial seats if compelled to go before the people in order to do so. The presence of men of this class in the senate, with the knowledge that there are many others there who are hardly less earnestly the friends of corporations and monopolies, has degraded the senate in popular respect and confidence, and instead of its being regarded as the guardian and conservator of the people's welfare it is held in distrust. And those senators who owe their election to the influence and money of the corporations, having no direct responsibility to the people, are inevitably indifferent to the demands of the people. Indeed, they cannot be otherwise and keep faith with the powers they were chosen to serve. The consummation of the needed reform is doubtless remote, but it will cer-

other, but which, cleaves the ranks of each. A campaign of this kind would be an educational epoch in American politics.

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the city needs a greater number of police. Charly and good duffers have formed a team in Atlanta.

The people of Dubuque are holding meetings and growing quite enthusiastic over the proposed centennial of the settlement of that place by old Julian Du Buque. It is a good thing to become enthusiastic about. A Davenport sport is building a water bicycle, with which he expects to navigate the river and cover six miles an hour. The murmur of the waters will be his never-ending requiem. The vigilant police of Carroll made a united pull last week for the \$10,000 reward offered for the capture of the murderer of Snell in Chicago. The Tascott boys are preparing to be a traveling blacksmith in search of a job. Thirty-five young ladies in the Iowa Wesleyan university are being drilled in the manual of arms. Their military costume consists of a short skirt of navy blue cloth with blouse waist trimmed with gold braid and brass buttons, and a sword. Bouts and contests are forbidden. In addition to their side arms they carry four-pound rifles and are killingly sweet in their movements.

There are in use in the Black Hills circuit 210 telephone instruments. Deadwood would like to have one or both the Dakota territorial conventions. The roller mills company of Mandan is offering a prize of \$100 for the best 100 bushels of wheat of the crop of 1888. T. S. Palmer, assistant treasurer of Eddy county, who embezzled about \$400 from the county treasury two years ago, has made good the defalcation. An elevator burned at St. Thomas Saturday. The building contained about 200 bushels of wheat valued at \$15,000, which was well insured. Extensive preparations have been made at Redfield for the territorial G. A. R. encampment which convenes there this week. It is expected that at least 600 old veterans will be present.

The Methodist university of south Dakota, located at Mitchell, was reopened last week in temporary quarters. The university building was destroyed by fire about two weeks ago, but will be rebuilt in time for the fall term. Pierre was honored by the presence of White Buffalo, son of Sitting Bull, and a number of other prominent chiefs of the Sioux. Their surprise was great when informed that the Sioux reservation bill had passed the house. They said the Indians would gladly ratify the treaty, and wanted to live like white men, have homes and educate their children.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Table listing subscribers and amounts. Includes names like H. R. Duan, J. P. Clark, and others with dollar amounts.

FRIENDS AT PILGER, NEB.

PILGER, STANTON COUNTY, NEB., March 13.—To the Editor of the Bee: Last, but I hope not least, is the offering of the Pilger school to Miss Royce, \$300. The school is a prominent citizen for very substantial aid rendered, prominent among them are J. G. Matheson, who donated a valuable piano, which was raffled and brought \$30; A. C. King, who tendered the use of his commodious hall and donated valuable material. In this connection please note that the public acknowledge the kindness of the following: D. M. Phillip, superintendent Fremont, Elkhorst & Missouri, millinery, railroad, who donated a stove for the school; J. G. Matheson, who donated a piano for the school; and fifty of Stanton's public-spirited citizens who held the Norfolk "flyer" so as to return them the same evening.

Messrs. Jones & Co., stationers of Omaha, for donation of books and other material. W. H. B. Clark, Chicago, material, etc., for use of entertainment. And now as the Bee has so kind in this matter, if I have not already presumed too far, please send your valuable aid and I should like to make a few remarks upon the heroism of a few of the teachers of Stanton county, whose trials are a valuable and noble credit due. While others were unfortunate, they were fortunate, but none the less heroic, in that they stood up for their rights and displayed. Miss Jessie Abbott, who remained all night in the school house with her pupils, who, on several occasions, were frightened by a storm of hail and snow, and the house would be blown away (a fear well founded, too, as during the night several out-buildings were carried, crashing against the house, and the roof fell in, and the school was in its foundations. The young lady, but seventeen years of age, with no light and scant fuel, held the fort most nobly, keeping back at times by personal stouthead, many who were bound to leave the house. Miss Emma Vail, who during the night kept her hand to the stove, and, in the morning, although by the fierceness of the storm the stove pipe was thrown down and the door blown open and off its hinges, filling the room with the blinding snow and wind, and fuel, she used the furniture, and in the morning returned her pupils to their many anxious parents.

Miss Margaret Matheson, who displayed unusual nerve in joining her seventeen pupils in a line, with herself as pilot, and a large boy as rear guard, all holding hands, and, in the face of a howling wind, and a house on fire, the citizens of this place are highly indignant at the treatment of one of our "fairies" of Stanton county, Miss Bertha Shary, who was teaching in a certain settlement. The parents came and took the children, but refused to accommodate the teacher or conductor to her boarding place, and thanks to these human hogs, she spent the night alone in her school house.

The experiences of these teachers have been most graphically portrayed by the fertile pen of J. G. Matheson, who composed and set to music a poem dedicated to the teachers of Stanton county, and entitled "Our Heroines," both of which were features of the entertainment. These have been nicely bound in pamphlet form, and a goodly number have been sold from the same. The sale of these books is still going on, and the proceeds from this time, together with a part of the proceeds of the entertainment, will be given to the West Union Normal school. They can be had on application to J. G. Matheson or myself and are selling at 10 cents.

Teacher Public School, Pilger, Neb.

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FULLERTON, NEB., LIST.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE BEE.

To the Editor of the Bee: It affords me much pleasure to hand you herewith \$399.47, contributed by the teachers and pupils of the county schools, as indicated below, in response to the circular issued from this office, February 9, 1888. In addition to the contributions from the county schools, you will find very generous contributions from the pupils and teachers of the public schools of Lancaster and Pottawillie, Pennsylvania.

MME. DE BELLEVILLE'S SORROWS.

Her Misfortunes in Vienna Make Her Attempt Suicide. New York World: Mme. de Belleville, who some few weeks ago was expelled from Berlin by the police of that city, has just made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide at Vienna, whither she had gone after her enforced departure from the Prussian capital. She had taken up her residence at No. 11 Operaring in a handsome suit of apartments. Night after night she was to be seen at the opera, seated in the stalls, and she soon became known to the habitués as the Lady in White. Having made the acquaintance of a director of the Grand opera, she made an attempt to obtain an engagement both there and to the theater on the Wien, but she was unsuccessful in both cases, and at length in despair turned to M. Perti, the manager of the famous music hall known as the Orpheum, where she was more fortunate, and after short discussion Mme. la Baronne de Belleville was engaged as a ball singer. Notwithstanding her piquante style of beauty, her first appearance was only moderately successful. The following day she was summoned to the central office of police and questioned concerning her expulsion from Berlin and her means of livelihood in Vienna. She replied that she was engaged at the Orpheum, and that moreover she would shortly be in receipt of a large sum of money proceeding from the sale of her furniture and effects at Berlin.

On returning to her apartments the first thing she found was a note from the manager of the Orpheum, informing her that her services were no longer required. In despair she seized a revolver and fired two shots at herself, the second of which inflicted a slight flesh wound on her leg. As soon as she has recovered she will be expelled from Vienna, the authorities having been warned about her by the Berlin police. As it is well known she was expelled from the latter place in consequence of her intimacy with Prince William, now crown prince of Germany. She was also on terms of acquaintance with Count Herwart, a Prussian nobleman, and other members of the Prussian aristocracy, and her conduct is asserted to have been the cause of some scandal at the "Athens-on-the-Sprea."

Mme. de Belleville was well known on this side of the Atlantic. Some years ago she gained an immense notoriety in Chicago. Shortly after her adventure there she travelled throughout the country and finally went to Berlin. She was there but a short time when, on Nov. 11, 1887, she received a notice of expulsion from the Berlin police, and that time reasons of a political nature were said to be the cause of her expulsion. She declared that she had never surrendered her German citizenship, but the police would hear of no argument in the matter, and she had to leave.

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 June 19, 1888.

THE APPOINTMENT.

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

Table showing county representation based on vote cast for Hon. Samuel Maxwell, supreme judge, in 1887.

ADAMS.

Table listing Adams and other counties with their respective representatives.

It is recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention, except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from the proxies are given.

GEORGE D. MERKLESON, Chairman. WALT M. SEELY, Secretary.

The peculiar purifying and building up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla make it the very best medicine to take at this season.

Worth, the great dressmaker, sketches his patrons in the following style: Suppose France had the greatest dancers in the world; English women are justly proud of their perfect complexions, the French lead the world in real elegance, and the American ladies impress me by the easy way in which they wear the gowns. Nothing overwhelms them."

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

The locomotive is the grandest piece of mechanism the human brain has ever conceived. The men who drive it must be men of great ability and unflinching nerve. That they are not only men who have the courage of their convictions but men of sterling character as well, their manly bearing and gentlemanly behavior during the trying days of the past few weeks amply proves. We sympathize with the Brotherhood and propose to manifest our sympathies in a practical form. From and after this 21st day of March, 1888, L. O. Jones, the American Clothier, 1309 Farnam street, will make a special discount of ten per cent from regular prices on all articles of Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hats that members of the Brotherhood may need.