THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday
BRE, One Year 500
For Six Months 500
For Three Months 250
The Omaha Sunday BRE, mailed to any address, One Year 200 OMAHA OFFICE, NOS. SHAND SIG FARNAM STREET.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNE
BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 BUILDING. WASHING FOUNTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. ONAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. Thursday, March 39..... Average GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence the Sist day of March, A. D., 1888, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public,

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglass,
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month
of March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April,
1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887,
14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies;
for July, 1887, 14,036 copies; tor August,
1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,349
copies; for Ootober, 1887, 14,335; for November,
1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041
copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for
February, 1888, 15,202 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this
8d day of March, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

OUR fire laddies do nothing by halves. They can fight fires, make a fine parade and dance at grand balls to perfection. THE dilapidated official organ of the

council is blowing hot and blowing cold about the city hall, as it is about every-FRANCE is conscripting our natural-

ized citizens. We would prefer that she would conscript our American-born shoddyocrats. PROPERTY owners on the streets that

are to be paved this year should carefully consider whether cheap pavement is preferable to durable and more costly pavement. MR. MATH. ARNOLD, of England,

says he doesn't like H'america, or the H'americans. All right, Math, just return that \$25,000 you took from us last year on your lecturing tour. CONGRESSMEN are about driven crazy

by the lobbyists of the International Women's convention. Most of these petticoat politicians are survivors of the American revolution. MAYOR BROATCH is to be congratu-

lated on the success of his effort to enforce the thousand-dollar prepayment clause of the high-license law in spite of the great pressure and threats of organized resistance by the liquor dealers.

THE medicine man of the board of education points with pride to his record as Indian agent. How about McCann's eighty-pound sacks of flour which were dealed out to the Indians and charged up to the government at full weight of 100 pounds.

Is it not high time for the council to take decisive action with regard to railroad crossings within the city limits? Why should people be exposed to the risk of being crippled or killed every time they are compelled to cross a railroad track?

THE St. Louis annual directory for 1888 gives that city a total population of about 450,000. Chicago is mean enough. however, to insinuate that St. Louis counted in the advance guard of democratic ward bums who are arranging for the national democratic convention.

TWENTY-THREE insurance companies have been sued at St. Paul by the state insurance commissioner for violation of the Minuesota insurance laws. Several of the companies sued are doing business in Nebraska, and it behooves our state auditor at Lincoln to look up their record and see if they obey our insurance laws to the letter.

CALIFORNIA is going into an extensive culture of olives in order to monppolize the olive-oil business. If California will put on the market the genu ine article it will be more effective than the present 25 per cent duty in keeping out the foreign adulterations which rome into the United States under the name of olive oil.

THERE are three causes now at work which are threatening a decline in the rural life of New England to-day. They are the western fever, impoverished soil and Medford rum. The eastern farmers are willing to struggle against turing and to close his distillery as a all kinds of adversities, but they can put up no longer with a poor quality of Medford rum. Hence, the western fever.

THE project to establish a large glucose manufactory in Omaha deserves liberal encouragement at the hands of our business men and capitalists. This section of the country is especially adapted to the making of glucose, and the location of such a plant in Omaha and steady employment for a large number of working people.

As between Sioux Falls granite and Colorado sandstone pavement for business thoroughfares we believe the granite to be by all odds the best and cheapest material. Granite is very hard to be sure, but it will last years' and years after the sandstone has worn away. For streets with steep grades that are not crowded with travel and traffic the Colorado sandstone is good enough and | work of prohibition everywhere will be

The Railroad Lobby Active. It is reported from Washington that

THE TEXT OF THE COURT OF STATE OF STREET

the Pacific railroad lobby is just now particularly active in urging the legislation that has been proposed in the interest of the subsidized roads, and is combatting all propositions in connection with this legislation required by the interests of the people, among which is that of Congressman Dorsey protecting the states in their rights with respect to these roads. The measure that meets the approval of the lobby is the Outhwaite bill, which proposes to give the Pacific roads an extension of fifty years on their indebtedness to the government. A longer time than this would of course be satisfactory to the managers of these corporations, and particularly the Central Pacific plunderers, but they will accept the fifty years' extension if they cannot do better. Having evidently concluded that this is the best they can hope for they are working hard to close the bargain, lest the effect of public sentiment upon congress may defeat all devices of the corporations and their champions to secure more time in which to plunder the people. The anxiety of the railroads for the success of this bill, as shown in the active labors for it by their well-paid attorneys in Washington, ought to be sufficient to condemn the measure as one that cannot be in the interest of the government or the

people. But if the bill is to pass it must not be permitted to do so without the provision proposed by Mr. Dorsey recognizing the right of the states through which the lines of the Union Pacific pass to exercise the same authority of regulation and control with respect to the subsidized road as they exercise over roads deriving their franchises from the states. The fact needs to be plainly stated by congress that a railroad which is a debtor of the government is not thereby relieved of its obligations and responsibilities to the states. The specious plea set up by the Union Pacific in this state, and sustained by a federal judge, which, if permitted to stand, would render that corporation superior to the state in all matters with which it is concerned, would be effectually silenced by the legislative provision proposed by Mr. Dorsey. It would put a stop to such bold and defiant proceedings as the Union Pacific has practiced in Nebraska, and would serve

ors.

to bring these subsidized corporations generally to a sense of their duties and an understanding of their true status. It is a direct and authoritative way of checking their arrogant assumption of special prerogatives which events have shown to be necessary. To reject it would be to encourage the corporations to bolder efforts to override state authority and evade their responsibilities. A war against this provision on the part of the Pacific railroad lobby was to have been expected, but there is reason to believe that it will not avail anything, since there are few members of congress who would dare go on record in opposition to a declaration by congress so obviously proper and necessary.

Another Case Under Prohibition. The operation of Iowa's prohibition

law promises in time to produce an array of decisions from the highest tri bunal which will so fully and clearly determine how far a state may go with this sort of legislation that there will be no excuse for mistakes in framing prohibitory enactments. The decision rendered a few weeks ago annulled one very important provision of the Iowa law in declaring that a state cannot prohibit the importation of liquors, on the ground that to do so is an interference with inter-state commerce, which is subject to the exclusive control and regulation of congress. Although three of the justices of the supreme court dissented from this decision, so far as we have observed it has received general public approval. The position seems entirely sound unless it be held that a state may exclude from its jurisdiction any recognized article of commerce, a contention which we think few of the most radical sticklers for state rights would make. In all previous decisions of the supreme court the fullest scope had been allowed to the states, in the exercise of their police powers, for dealing with the manufacture and sale of liquors within their jurisdiction. It was conceded that there was no power of restraint as to these power. Distilleries may be closed up and the business of dealers stopped, and redress. But the limitations of this power were overreached when was attempted to erect a barrier against commerce by prohibiting the importation of liquors. The decision that proclaimed this was deemed vital to its effective

operation. Another case coming from Iowa is now before the United States supreme court involving the right to manufacture liquors in the state for export. Action was brought against a distiller at Des Moines to compel him to stop manufacnuisance. He fought it unsuccessfully through the state courts and carried the case to the supreme court. The evidence shows that none of his product was sold in Iowa, except as allowed by law, nearly all of it being sent out of the state. The principal question involved is whether prohibiting the manufacture of liquors for export does not impose a restriction -upon commence between the states. The dewill afford a home market for producers | cision of the court will be awaited with great interest, as being hardly less important than that relating to the importation of liquors. If it be decided that a state cannot prohibit the manufacture of liquors for export it will render some what more serious the problem of an effective enforcement of prohibition not alone in Iowa, but in all the states where that policy prevails. If a state cannot stop liquor coming within its borders, nor prevent its being manufactured on its soil to be exported, the

as it always will most unsatisfactory results in all large communities, the cause will hardly grow, Intelligent public opinion will see the folly of maintaining an almost profitless warfare against the dram shops, and will turn to the sensible and practical method of legislating with regard to these places so that they can be restricted and regulated while made a source of public revenue. Prohibitory liquor taws are valuable just to the extent that they are contributing to this

Indifferent Inspection. In the past four years more than three millions have been expended by this city for grading, paving and sewerage. When public improvements are conducted on such a large scale in a growing city it is but natural for contractors to take advantage of the great rush. and impose on the city inferior material and defective construction. It would be surprising if it were otherwise. The city engineer could not possibly supervise all these public improvements in person. He has to necessarily rely on his subordinates and the inspectors. Most of the defects in our pavements and sewers are due to indifferent inspection. Some of the inspectors are either grossly negligent or notoriously dishonest They should be weeded out and men substituted whose competency is unquestioned and whose integrity is above suspicion. If the inspectors were appointed by the board of public works, on the recommendation of the city engineer, that officer would become jointly responsible. As it is, the engineer has no voice in the selection, and hence cannot be held responsible for defective supervision If the council sincerely desires to make the board of public works more efficient. it should extend the authority of the city engineer in connection with the selection of paving and sewer inspect-

THE course of the democrats in the house of representatives regarding the direct tax bill is neither wise nor honest. This measure provides for refunding to the states the money collected from them during the war as a direct tax and releasing the claims against those states which did not pay the tax. Only the states of the north, of course, would receive anything under the bill, and the fact that the southern representatives are unanimous in opposition to the measure, really leading the fight against it, suggests very strongly that their reason therefor is the fact that the states of the south would not be benefitted. The pretended ground of opposition is that the bill is a republican scheme to get rid of a portion of the surplus and thus have another excuse for opposing an adequate reduction of the revenues, but this profession will hardly be accepted as honest by those who desire to take a candid view of the matter. The comparatively small amount to be returned to the states would make very little impression upon the surplus and could not with any show of reason be made an excuse for not reducing the revenues. It would, however, serve a good purpose in the use the states would undoubtedly make of it in public improvements, and it seems only just that the government, with a vast accumulation of money lying idle in the vaults of the treasury, should pay back to the people the amount of the tax they willingly paid in the day of national peril, so that it may now be employed to their benefit. There have been expressions from the opponents of this bill which very clearly indicated that they were prompted by sectional feeling, and whatever excuses or pre tences they may advance to justify their course candid and unprejudiced men will ascribe their opposition chiefly or wholly to that feeling.

It is reported that in several of the southern states a considerable opposition to Senator Sherman as a presidential candidate is developing, and that the benefit of the movement adverse to the Ohio statesman is going to Senator Allison. This is said to be especially conspicuous in Virginia and North Carolina, where the supporters of Mr. Blaine are in strong force. The idea appears to have taken possession of the minds of republicans in those states that Mr. Allison is Mr. Blaine's rightful political heir, and the latter being out of the field their duty is to transfer their suppowers when employed to control the port to the former. There are other liquor traffic within a state, and the reasons, however, for giving credence state could not be held responsible for to the reported defection from the consequences of the exercise of this | Sherman. In Virginia particularly the fact that his cause is championed by Mahone is to his those who suffer from the law have no disadvantage. That self - constituted leader does f not represent the better class of Virginia republicans. and the greatest misfortune of the party in that state is his persistent effort to be recognized at its head. He has assumed to represent Senator Sherman struck down a part of the Iowa law that and has been permitted to do this unquestioned. The result has been to weaken Mr. Sherman among the republicans of Virginia, where he has never been so strong as in some of the other southern states. In North Carolina and elsewhere in the south the defection is in part explained by the fact that the most zealous workers for Senator Sherman are ex-officials, whose motive is quite naturally believed to be the hope of reward in the event that he should be nominated and clected. Western republicans will not regard a loss to Sherman which advances the cause of Allison as a matter to cause

them any serious solicitude. SINCE the governor and legislature of Iowa passed laws regulating freight and passenger rates over Iowa railroads, the money lenders of the east are raising a great howl over the ingratitude of the people. "What would Iowa be but for the railroads?" And where did the money and enterprise come from which built and equipped these roads for the benefit and the interest of the inhabitants of that state?" "Not from Iowa but principally from the eastern states." These are the questions and answers with which the money lenders satisfy themselves. But the answer is only half an answer. . If the money lenders would ask the mortgaged farmers of in any event preferable to cedar block. I narrowed to the dram shops, and with I lowe who bonded their acres to pay for I

this limited scope of operation, yielding | the construction of the roads; if they would ask the cities and towns which donated land and money for depot grounds, they would learn that the people of Iowa paid for two-thirdsof the railroads of that state. If these money lenders would ask the merchants and manufacturers, who for years freight have paid excessive charges and who have been made the victims of discrimination, they would learn that the business classes paid for the construction and equipment of Iowa railroads. It was the people of the state who gave these eastern speculators valuable charters, franchises, privileges and business. The people of Iowa are therefore deeply concerned in the management of railroads in that state. They are silent partners in the ownership of these roads. They have a right to demand in return for grants and favors that railroad companies live up to their part of the contracts and agreements entered into with the state and the people.

A NEW YORK dispatch announces that John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has purchased the stock in the New York Star owned by the late editor of that paper, Mr. Dorsheimer, which, it is understood, is sufficient to give him the control. It is said that while Mr. McLean will not take possession for several months, the Star will at once be given a metropolitan character, and for a time at least will continue to be the organ of straight out democratic principles. The statement will find belief from the fact that Mr. McLean has been known for a year or two past to have an ambition to control a New York journal. If he has got possession of the Star a very great improvement in that paper, which has been laboring under financial embarrassment, may confidently be tooked for. Mr. McLean has wealth, experience, enterprise and nerve, and he will find in New York a field for their most generous use.

EVEN attending such innocent amusement as bull fighting in Mexico on Easter Sunday has its incidental dangers. How thankful the people of the United States ought to feel that prize fighting is usually conducted in an open twentyfour foot ring where there are no grand stands to burn down.

Where the Line Is Drawn.

Merchant Traveller. The man who steals from an individual alone is a rogue; if he steals from a great many people he's a sharp fellow.

Draped Four Times.

The curious have noticed that the 'vhite louse has been draped four times in mourning since President Cleveland became its occupant-for Grant, for Hendricks, for Arthur and for Waite.

Muddy Politics.

The political stream was never more turbid. The situation was appropriately summed up by the colored man who replied to the question: "How is politics?" by answering: "Brother, the Potomac is muddy."

The Music He Likes.

Chicaga Fournal. It is stated that Andrew Carnegie is ceeding fond of music. The music, probably, which is produced by one silver dollar chinking against another.

A Body of Old Women.

The Shaker elder who wants the United States senate composed of elderly women need not despair. There are quite a number of them in that body now.

Pants.

The town of Oskaloosa has elected a female mayor, and all the new members of the council are women. It is understood that an or dinance has already been drafted probibiting the appearance on the street, after 9 o'clock at night, of any male citizen of the place.

By the terms of the new charter of Los Angeles, members of the council will be paid \$250 per month each, but they will be required to give all their time to the interests of the city, and cannot, consequently, engage in other business. The result of this experiment for the improvement of municipal gov. ernment will attract general attention throughout the country.

Willing to Arbitrate.

Kansas City Star. The Burlington strikers have again expressed their willingness to submit their difference with the company to a board of arbitration for settlement. They have been ready to do this ever since they left their engines, and thus they have fixed the blame for the existing troubles on the Burlington lines. The obstinate officials who steadfastly refused to make any concession or entertain any propositions looking toward a compromise must assume a large share of resposibility for present grave condition of affoirs in the railroad world.

The 200 Feet Limit.

Kansas City Star. James Young, a loud-mouthed colored barber, was arrested at 10 o'clock this morning for violating the law prohibiting the peddling of tickets within 200 feet of the polls. Young was peddling tickets within fifty feet of the Second ward polling place when arrested The arrest was made by Policeman J. K. Baldwin. Young was taken before Justice King, who released him on bail furnished by Alderman W. J. Looney.

The penalty prescribed for the offense charged against Young is a fine of \$500, or six months in the county jail, or both fine and imprisonment.

A Remarkable Charge.

Albany Durnal.

The New York World is severely denounceing the Pacific railroads. It should turn its attention to President Cleveland. Nearly two years ago the chief clerk of the railroad bureau made an investigation and reported that the government had been defrauded of over \$800,000 by the Central Pacific road. The accounts were sent to the treasurer for collection, but we have not heard that anything has been done in the matter. Was it discovered that the accounts could not be collected, that the roads were not responsible or that the federal government had some other business? Worse than this, the chief clerk who made the investigation and reported the indebtedness has been threatened with removal since he made his report, and it is said that the president has been inclined to remove him. What has the democratic press to say to this!

It Was Empty. To the Editor of the BEE: How much soney, if any, was there in the United

States treasury when President Lincoln was naugurated! The national treasury at the close of President Buchanan's administration was practically empty. Howell Cobb, who was see retary of the treasury, boasted that he had left nothing for the "Lincolnites." It was the policy of the last democratic administra- open to the public to-day.

tion before the rebellion to leave nothing of value to its successors, and in no respect was it more successful than in depleting the treasury.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Real estate transactions in Norfolk

A large force of graders are at work

The capitalists of Nebraska City have

taken the full amount of stock in the

pontoon bridge scheme. Arrangements

bridge. The estimated cost is \$20,000.

A hog thief with the brief cognomen

braska City jail. He is charged with

The barn of William Schlichtemeier,

with nine horses, two mules, one cow

a gem is not gobbled up too quick.

license and thirteen for a dry season.

Ten towns in which prohibition had

had a year's trial, repudiated it and de-

clared for license, while of former

license towns six repudiated the saloon.

This makes a clear gain of four towns

"It is amusing," says the Hastings

Democrat," to notice a lot of the

country papers just at present. They

are doing the flop act in a characteristic though shameful manner. When the

brotherhood on the Chicago, Burling-

ton & Quincy first went out these papers

were lavish in their praises for this in-

dependent and gentlemanly organiza-tion, said they ought to win and cer-

tainly would win. The next week the

papers were generalizing about the

labor organizations as against corpora-

tions and grinding monopolies and their chief argument regarding the strikers was 'if's.' Last week when it appeared

that the brotherhood was rather getting

the worst of it, these papers saw the

pasteboard pass glimmering in the dim

distance and they committed a positive and absolute flop and are now riding the

B. & M. free of charge behind the new

engineers, whom they had termed 'scabs' two weeks before. And still the

brotherhood is the same organization it

was a month ago. The difference is that these papers expected that the B.

& M. could not run trains without the

brotherhood engineers and when the

road demonstrated that it could, the

papers were prepared to fall on their

Wyoming.

The potato crop has been planted in

The territorial officers are now quar-

There are now about one hundred Fin-

The new buildings at Fort Russell are

being built of stone from the quarries at

Iron mountain, on the Cheyenne &

Between the new and old tunnels of

the Dillon coal mines lies a mass of mag-

nificent coal 125 feet wide, and who

Kilpatrick Brothers & Collins, rail-

road contractors, of Beatrice, Neb., have had a party of miners at work all

winter at the coal mines near the YT

The Omaha Oil and Mining company

has been incorporated under the laws of

the territory. The headquarters have been established at Omaha. The incor-

porators are J. P. Mailender, C. J.

Schmidt, A. Burmester, Charles Weher, F. Haarman, Paul Platz, Ed-

J. C. Crawford, of Cheyenne, has per-

fected arrangements for the establish-

ment of wool-scouring works at Rawlins.

The works will be in operation by the

middle of May. They will have a capacity of 10,000 pounds of wool per day.

A force of twenty-five or thirty men will

be employed. An annual wool clip of

nearly 2,000,000 pounds is tributary to

Colorado.

Montrose has declared for waterworks.

Nine valuable horses were cremated

Real estate transactions in Denver

during March reached the magnificent

During the quarter ending March 31, the mines of Colorado poured into the

Work has commenced on the new

Episcopal school for boys in Denver. It will be known as Jarvis Hall, and will

Utah and Montana.

There were thirty-nine deaths in Salt

Building operations and real estate

are unusually active in the Mormon

The establishment of large smelting

The capital of the company is

and reduction works in Helena is now

The banks of Salt Lake City report

the receipt for the week ending March 28, inclusive, of \$80,789.36 in bullion and \$26,065.35 in ore, a total of \$106,-

Mining operations in all camps in

Montana show uncommon activity with

the advance of spring. It is expected

that the output this year will beat the

The wool clip of southern Utah this

year will exceed that of last year by

500,000 pounds and will probably foot up 4,000,000. Sheep on the Great Western

Art in Milwaukee.

record in quantity and quality.

cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

Lake City during March.

mint \$282,491 in gold and

n a stable fire in Denver last week.

Ainscow, S. J. Broderick and

The headquarters have

Charles

tered in the new capitol building.

anders in the Rock Springs camp.

knees and ask pardon.'

the vicinity of Lusk.

Northern road.

knows how thick.

ranch, Crook county

ward

Rawlins.

Denver

metropolis.

assured.

84,000,000.

ceed à per cent.

sum of \$5,074,000.

\$2,834 in silver.

Frank Wagner.

for the license people.

on the extension of the Elkhorn Valley

road between Superior and Geneva.

being made to push work

borrowing

\$600 insurance.

house.

the past three months amounted to

THE LAND OFFICE HELPLESS. Shameful Condition of Affairs Caused By False Economy.

> WASHINGTON, April 3 .- [Correspondence of the Brn. |-There has been for several years complaint throughout Nebraska and other states of the west regarding the delays in the transaction of business at the general land office at Washington. Since the Interior department has reformed the lax methods in vogue during previous administrations, the delays have been necessarily greater than ever. A more careful scrutiny and

rigid supervision and examination of land entries has taken up more time and caused more work. But, in addition, the great increase in the business of the land office, caused y enhanced values of farm and frontier lands and the rush of settlers, has added of Bud, is slaughtering time and straightening his accounts in the Nostill more to the mountain of work which is now weighing down the general land office. As a result our settlers and land takers are seven hogs from yielding

pens and selling them to the packing suffering great inconveniences. Patents from three to five years behind final pro-. The presumption divison is of Rock Bluffs, Cass county, was de-stroyed by fire Monday night, together swamped with a mass of entries which there swamped with a mass of entries which there are not enough clerks to even post on the books, much less examine, and the division of private claims and railroad adjustment is paralyzed with the labor which have been and a large amount of hay, corn and

oats. The loss amounts to \$3,000, with devolved upon it.

In a late interview the commissioner of the general land office gave some cogent reasons A swindler hailing from Chicago. for the disgraceful condition of affairs in his division of the interior department. Since 1884, in the office of public lands, the clerks with his credentials stamped on his cheek, circulated among the farmers in Platte county last week, trying to purhave been cut down from 111 to 77, while the work has nearly doubled. Mr. Sparks in his last report said the force allowed him was not equal to doing the preliminary work of chase fat cattle with checks on the bank of Crookville. The farmers demanded cash and the trade fell through. even posting returns of filings, entries A girl in Burwell, Garfield county, relinquishments, and that force at present working who describes nerself as five feet nine

inches in height, with baby blue eyes, golden curls and an amiable disposition. left the labor of scrutinizing 140,000 accumulated cases, and the yearly work of examining upwards of 100,000 originals and 60,000 s an excellent housekeeper, and makes final entires solely unprovided for. As 225,000 entries pour into the land office annudishwashing a specialty, advertises for a husband. It is a terrible reflection ally, it may be seen to what a helpless condion that section of the country that such tion the penurious and parsimonious econof the democratic administration has brought The result of the municipal elections the general land office. In the pre-emption division the state of affairs is quite as bad. in Nebraska proves that high license At the beginning of the current fiscal year and regulation is growing in strength there were \$7,000 unexamined and unsettled cases, exc isive of contests. The work of and prohibition correspondingly on the wane. One of the greatest advantages the pre-emption office is already five and a of the Slocumb law is that it gives comhalf years in arrears, with the business munities the right to grant or withhold creasing at a rate which at present makes its license and to express that preference at the ballot-box. The issue was diswork 700 per cent greater than it was in 1880. In the division of contests, which receives on an average 2,000 tinctly made in a score of towns, and a year, 12,000 cases are in arrears, and the office is two and a half years behind its the result is a substantial victory for license. No attempt was made to spring work. The mineral land division is equally in arrears, while the office of private land the no-license issue in the large cities. as the result would have been a waste of claims is so far behing hand that it makes no energy. Returns from forty towns show that twenty-seven have declared for

estimate of the time required with its present force to overtake its work.

This is a shameful condition of affairs for which there is no excuse. It is the natural effect of a false theory of economy which has endeavored to show, as a result of a change in the administration, a decrease of operating expenses of g vernment departments, without any reference to the increase of work which they are called upon to handle. Mr. Sparks, in his last report, made an urgent and almost pathetic plea for 174 additional clerks with which, he stated, within a year he could bring up all arrears in the general land office. As matters now stand, our senators and representatives at Washington are deluged with letters asking for the status of land cases, which, under the rules of the department, they find them-selves entirely helpless to expediate.

At the close of the last fiscal year in a single department of the general land office, owing to the inadequacy of clerical help, there were 12,000 unanswered letters from asking for information as to when they m ht hope to get a patent for their farms.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. Potter's Second Night at the Boyd.

The audience that assembled to see Mrs. Potter last night as Juliet was neither as large nor as enthusiastic as that of the previous evening. No attempt shall be made to criticise her in this great Shakesperian role, suffice it to say that nobody could resist paying tribute of admiration to the splendid woman who is the centre figure of each act. From the moment of her appearance to the close of the mournful and chilly scene at the tomb, she is a vision of beauty and grace The presence of other women on the stage only enhances her superiority as a woman. Her sweet face, and sweeter smile, her exquisite toilettes, and her ravishing attitudes, are but a portion of the exhibition of the beau tiful Mrs. Potter, and the best proof of what is being written is the complete worthless ness of her company, especially in Shakes-perian characters. Of course Mr. Bellow is excepted, but there are hundreds of better actors than he.

Railway Matters.

On the 25th of the present month the election of officers of the Union Pacific railway occurs at Boston, and that time there will without doubt be chosen a successor to the late first vice-president and general manager, Thomas J. Potter. In railroad circles there is a general belief prevalent that Thomas L. Kimball, the present acting general manager, will be chosen, and it is said that on his recent visit to this city President Adams intimated as much to Mr. Kimball, who will, however, say nothing beyond the statement "that at the election the matter will be settled. His long continued service with the Union Pacific and the fact of his being perfectly familiar with its affairs will doubtless contribute largely toward his securing the position.

NOTES AND PERSONALS,
General Ticket Agent P. S. Eustis, of the
B. & M. left last night for a western trip in the interest of the road. C. M. Hunt, local agent of the Baltimore

& Ohio, was yesterday distributing circulars containing new tariff rates on his road, which took effect April 1. Passenger traffic at this period is increas-ing very rapidly, both eastward and west-ward. General Ticket Agent Tebbets, of the

Jnion Pacific, reports that an unusually large number of emigrants are coming west ward this spring, and that many tourists are now going westward into Colorado and Utah. A great many eastern people who have spent the winter in California are returning east. Twenty new engines for the Union Pacific are expected to arrive during next week.

The Union Pacific railway will sell tickets at one and one-third fare for the round trip from all points in Nebraska to the Knights Templar meeting at Grand Island, April 10, all tickets returning good from April 11 to 14, with a one-day limit from date of sale.

The Union Pacific has issued several handy little works of extreme value to the dramatic profession, wholesale trade of the west and the offices of the company all along its line. | virtually form a par

MR. CARNEGIE'S PARTNERS,

DESCRIPTION OF A STREET OF THE PERSON OF THE

His Workmen Reject a Proposi-

tion and he Shuts Down. A CASE OF BUZZARD VS. TURKEY.

The Great Iron Millionaire Gives His Views as to What is Best for His Men's Prosperity and Insists That He is Right.

Pirranung, April 4 - The strikers at the Edgar Thompson steel works to-day rejected Andrew Carnegie's co-operative proposition. Mr. Carnegie immediately ordered a complete shut-down of the great plant until Janpary 1, 1389. This announcement was received with dismay by the workingmen. It will throw out of employment over five thousand men.

Upon the subject of the great iron millionaire's recent proposition to his employes, to make them in a measure his partners, the New York Journal has this to say: "Does a sliding scale of wages mean an

advantageous co-operation!

"That is the question now being studied by organized labor all over the country. It most concerns the 6,000 employes of the big Carnegie ironworks at Pittsburg. The principal of these is the Edgar Thompson steetworks, the largest and most complete at celrail mill i 8,500 men. mill in the world. It alone employs of men. When the mills closed down for repairs at the end of 1887 there were rumors of a coming reduction of wages on account of depression in the steel-rail trade

These rumers were confirmed on February by a proposition from Carnegie, Phipps & Co., to their employes, which was posted throughout their mills at Broddeck, and which fixed wages as follows:

Common labor, 13 cents per hour. Blast furnace labor, 8 per cent reduction. Furnace A to be gone over by Mr. Gayley and committee, but is not included in the positive 8 per cent reduction.

All engineers and water tenders, 8 per cent reduction, but in no case shall wages be reduced below 1886 rates. Transportation department to be un ouched

Steel department, 10 per cent reduction Or the whole question of wages for 1888 to be submitted to arbitration.

The workmen promptly accepted arbitra-ion, but after two or three weeks of fruitless conferences this was abandoned. The hitch was in the duration of the new scale, whatever it might be. The men wanted it to run only until July 1 of this year. The firm unsisted that it should continue until Febru-

And there the matter rested until the early part of last week.

The executive board of district assembly Knights of Labor No. 3, of Pittsburg, sent a committee to New York to interview Mr. Carnegie. They received a cordial reception from the iron millionaire, who drove them through Central Park, after which they lunched at his elegant home on Fifty-first street. Then ensued a conversation of six hours' duration. When the committee left for Pittsburg the next morning they carried a long letter, only to be opened by the executive committee in Pittsburg.

The first part of the letter was given up to The first part of the letter was given up to proving a former statement of Mr. Carnegie's that steel rails, notwithstanding the cheapness of fuel in Pittsburg, could be made as cheaply in Chicago as in the east, on account of excessive freight. The letter then proceeds as follows:

"You asked me to state my views as to what was best for our men and for us under present conditions—for I believe what is really best for the one is best for the other.

is really best for the one is best for the other —and I gave you as my reply a copy of an article published in the Forum, in April 1886. I wish our men and ourselves to become practically partners by paying them upon a menthly sliding scale based upon the price received for rails during the month proced-ing, this price to be reported by an agent chosen by the men each month at our ex-pense, all documents bearing upon the sub-ject to be handed over for his thorough in spection to our chief bookkeeper, and also a member of the firm to swear to the correctness of the statement. I was asked by Mr. Stewart if the company was not paid for a lot of rails, whether the price to be paid the en would be affected thereby, to which replied that the men would have nothing to do with any losses whatever. The company ran all risks of payment and paid the me for every rall made as heretofore.

"I further stated that I had gone carefully over all our figures of labor, cost, etc., and decided that it would be fair and just for us to adopt the prices paid in 1885, as a basis of the scale. Rails that year netted us \$27.50; this year so far \$31.50. This would make

wages start between 14 and 15 per cent above 1885; common labor would be \$1.

"I said that in order to give the sliding scale a fair trial it would be necessary to make it binding the remainder of this year. and for the years 1889 and 1890, but that if either party wished it to terminate at the end of 1890, notice must be given previous to October 1, of that year, when the scale would cease at the end of 1890, and I also said that in order that every man would be sure to read and understand the agreement, we would require every man to sign it individ-ally and for himself, although we had no objection to any committee signing also as a committee—we require every man's signa-ture to prevent the possibility of a misunder standing. I also said that of course our man-agers would select such men as they desired serve under them and that we thought it only proper to provide that common labor should not go below \$1 per day. "This," says Mr. Carnegie, "is not pre sented in a spirit of antagonism to the men, and I believe that if our men and ourselves

were thus placed in the same boat, sharing adversity and prosperity together and stand ing shoulder to shoulder in loyal co-opera-tion, that it would be a cold day after this year when the Edgar Thompson works were stopped for want of orders as long as orders were to be had."

The plan is before the workmen but they have not yet accepted it. Mr Carnegie went to Pittsburg early last week and yesterday telegraphed that he should remain for some days. The employes of the Edgar Thompson Steel works hold nightly meetings and the plan is being discussed from every side, but no sign has been made yet that it will be adopted. It has its friends and opponents in both the Knights of Labor and the Amalga mated Association of Iron and Steel Work-

In the former article agreed to, Mr. Carnegic argues that at no time are the men working for a compensation suitable for that time. All large concerns necessarily keep filled with orders as far as six months in advance, and a sliding scale of wages based upon the net prices received the pre-ceding month would equalize matters and virtually form a partnership between em-

GRAND OPENING

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 6th and 7th, ALL LINES PLETE. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

With opening buds and warmer days another springtime comes. So L. O. Jones, with his opening grand, brings gladness to our homes, For human beings must be clothed, and at this one-price store Are offered suits and overcoats, ne'er sold so cheap before. The stock is choice, and very large, rare bargains you will meet, At Jones American Clothing House, 1309 Farnam street. In the spring the young man's fancy rightly turns to thoughts of clothes, And the old man with the children to the cheapest clothier goes, And the ladies take their wee ones into Jones' low priced store, For this house is selling clothing cheaper now than e'er before On its many crowded counters, goods well made and stylish too, Patterns can be found so stylish, oh, so nobby, nice and new; And the overcoats and suits, are priced much lower than elsewhere; The buttons sewed on tightly, each seam made not to tear; L. O. Jones is the proprietor and from the east returned, He shows a stock of clothing for which just fame is carned; And he who buys saves many dimes, for all the suits you see Are bought for each at lowest price of the great eastern factories.

Elegant photographic souvenirs of Booth and Barrett to all who call on opening days. Come and bring your friends.

desert are in fine condition and the loss sustained during the winter will not ex-L. O. JONES, American Clothier, MILWAUKEE, April 5 .- The Layton art gallery, presented to the city by Fred Layton, 1309 FARNAM STREET. an old and wealthy resident, was thrown