THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1888.

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THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebranka, County of Douglas, Geo. H. Trachuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending May 5, 1888, was as follows: Saturday, April 28. Saturday, April 29. 18,650

| Sunday, April 2 | 9 | 22. | 11 | | | 2 | 2 | - | 44 | 6 | 1 | | 21 | 14 | | ÷ | 2 | 21 | 6.4 | | 10/ | |
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Sworn to and subscribed in my presence th th day of May, A. D., 1886. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, 8. 8. County of Douglas,

County of Douglas, [^{8, 8,} George 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 May, 1857, was 14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July, 1887, 14,030 copies; for August, 1857, 14,151 copies; for Sptember, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October, 1887, 14,338 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 cop-les; for February, 1888, 15,926 copies; for March, 1886, 19,684 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies. GEO, B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of May, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

IT gives Chicago the heart-burn to Shink that her base ball nine will end the season at the foot of the column. Sven the republican national conven-Son might be sacrificed, if the glory of gying the pennant were assured to her.

PHILADELPHIA under the high license law which has just taken effect in Pennsylvania has decreased the number of saloons from 6,500 to 1,200. This is another instance that high license is the only way to prohibit the multiplication of saloons.

GENERAL BOULANGER has not yet become president of the French republic, but he has been elected an alderman for a little provincial town by a unanimous vote. If a French alderman is anything like an American councilman, the general has satisfied his ambition in becoming an absolute dictator.

THE Pall Mall Gazette has been discouraging the investment of English capital in the cattle industry of the west. It claims that of nine Scotch-American cattle companies doing business in the territories only two came out last year with a credit balance. The trouble, if any, is that the foreigners do not understand the business.

By joint resolution, congress has accepted the invitation of the French republic to take part in the centennial celebration to be held next year in commemoration of the fall of the Bastile. France is particularly pleased with the prompt manner in which the United States accepted the invitation, and gratified by the friendly sentiments expressed by congressmen toward the republic.

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The Forfeiture Bill. The bill for the forfeiture of uncarned land grants to railroads, which was passed by the senate Wednesday, is a very thorough measure, but one in every way justifiable. As originally presented the measure was in several respects defective, but its consideration from time to time during the past two months has removed the faults and perfected the bill so that there need be little delay in getting it through the

ALC: NO.

house if, as is presumed to be the case there is a majority of that body favora-It appears that the union bricklayers ble to the passage of such a measure. are desirous of effecting a compromise That it would receive the prompt apwith the contractors. The committee proval of the president there can be no appointed by the union some time ago doubt, unless he is propared to repudiis understood to have sought a conferate the professed policy of the ence with the contractors, and the latadministration regarding the public ter were expected to appoint a comdomain. The bill declares forfeited all mittee last Monday to meet with lands heretofore granted to aid in the the construction of railroads which have to not been occupied according to the they will appoint such a committee terms of the grant, such lands to be at a meeting to be held Friday restored to the public domain. A conevening. It is to be hope this will be siderable amount of the land that would done, and that the parties will confer thus be restored has been sold by the together in a spirit of mutual concesrailroad companies to settlers, and the sion, so that the existing differences bill makes adequate provision for the may be satisfactorily settled on a basis protection of these, leaving the act of

that will assure peaceful relations be-March, 1887, in full force. tween the contractors and bricklayers The wisdom of the liberal policy of throughout the remainder of the buildthe government in granting lands in ing season. It is not questionable that aid of the construction of railroads is the conflict has been a losing one to not now a matter for discussion. The both parties, and all know that it has question of immediate importance been a serious detriment to the city. is whether the railroads shall There is yet time, however, be allowed any longer to have virtual to recover a part of what possession and control of a vast terrihas been lost, and to accomplish a tory to which they have forfeited all great deal that must go undone unless a just claim by having failed to comply fair and permanent arrangement can with the conditions under which they be effected between the contractors and obtained the grants. In his last report the union bricklayers. Having regard the secretary of the interior said in reprimarily for the general welfare, and lation to these grants: "Years have elapsed since many of the grants have been made and other years since the withdrawals. Some of the companies have constructed the entire line of their roads, others fragmentary portions only, and others, again, none at all; but the withdrawals of the lands were no less effective as a barrier against the settlers in the one case than in the other." The roads which have made no effort to comply with the requirements of the grants have not, how-

ever, failed to immensely profit by them. Taking full advantage of the withdrawals made by the government in their favor, they have, as stated by the land commissioner, been enabled to compel settlers "to purchase railroad waivers or relinquishments of lands to which the companies had not and might never have any color of legal right; to appropriate the products of coal and other valuable lands; to dominate town sites and monopolize water privileges; and to devastate forests of

their timber. Vast tracts of the choicest woodlands of the public domain have thus been exploited for the speculative purposes of railroad companies and their interior combinations." Much more could be cited to show how ruthlessly the generosity of the government has been abused by these corporations.

It is due to the people that such restitution as is now possible shall be secured. Every acre to which the landgrant railroads cannot show a just claim, in having fulfilled the terms of the grant, should be at once restored to the public domain. Three years ago the amount of unpatented lands embraced in all the grants subject to declaration of forfeiture was estimated at one hundred million acres, an area equal to the combined states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. It is probably somewhat less now, but still an immense area which every consideration of sound policy and justice to the people demands shall be restored to the public domain. .This the senate bill would effect, and it should become a law without the least

mend itself to the approval of all fairbe a thorough test of what the law as minded Americanas. it stands is capable of doing to prevent combinations. It is believed that gen-

THE Cutting agair affords capital to erally it will be found sufficient, but if the Mexican politicians who are difurther legislation be needed the people vided into two parties over the ques-tion. The clericals or conservative will find a way to obtain it. In any event, there will be no general concurelement assert that the United States rence in the despairing view of Senator court is trying to create hostile feelings Vest. The trust monopoly is an evil in this country against Mexico and with to reduce litto a political dependthat antagonizes the interests and welfare of the people and is a barrier to ence of the government at Washington. The liberal leaders, who are happily in commercial and industrial progress. Settle the Controversy.

power, deny these absurd allegatious and continue cordial in their relations with Americans. So long as the "Yankee" is an assue in politics the one side will as sodulously support everything coming from the United States as the other will assail it.

Can't Resist 'Em.

New York World. Prince Bismarck has treated Carl Schurz to bock beer and eigars. Bismarck never hesitates to employ the most aggressive weapons in his diplomatic designs.

> The Sick Dems. Minneapolis Tribune. It is plain,

Mr. Blaine, That it gives the dems pain To learn that you're still strong in body and brain.

Abe Lincoln of Illinois. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The republican party has never yet made a mistake when it has followed the advice of Illinois as to a candidate for president; and it should therefore be very slow to reject such advice in the present contingency,

For Chicago Drummers. Chicago Tribune.

Double.decked cars for the transportation of hogs are coming into use, and it seems strange that no progressive railroad company has yet equipped its passenger cars with a sort of upper deck for the use of twolegged traveling hogs.

An Ominous Sign. Chicago News.

"That is ominous," said a visitor in the house of representatives, as he gazed down on the members. "See," he continued, addressing a friend. "how many of them are leaning their chins on their hands." "Well, what of that !" inquired his companion. "It is evident," said the observant visitor, "that all those members are preparing to make tariff speeches, for they are now resting their mouths preparatory to beginning."

Over-reaches Himself. Philadelphia Record.

John Jarrett, the tin-plate lobby man, deplores the miseries that would overtake the miners of Pennsylvania in case the Mills tariff bill should be passed. A few years ago Mr. Jarrett testified 'before a committee of congress that the coal miners of England were better off than the coal miners of Pennsylvania. But, inasmuch as the Mills bill does not propose to touch the duties on coal and iron ore, his cry of alarm to the miners is doubly false.

How it Looks in Figures.

Charles T. Davis, a Washington statistician, has been figuring the annual saving to farmers by the passage of the Mills bill These are his estimates of savings for a family of five, on a fifty-acre wheat farm: On tin plates, \$2; nn earthenware and glass, \$3: on lumber, \$10; on woolen outer clothing \$35; on flannels, blankets, shawls and under clothing, \$2; on cotton goods, \$17; on jute bagging and binding twine, \$52.50; on miscellaneous items not enumerated, \$20; total, \$158.

Congress to be kept After School.

Ice froze on Saturday night. It was a hard storm for April 28. It is hoped that the rain and snow killed the chintz bugs.-Kearney Press.

lowa. The river at Dubuque is higher than it has been since 1880.

Sloux City's police force is composed of six patrolmen and the chief. The conference of the Iowa association of

Unitarian and other independent churches opened last evening at Davenport. Will Shaffer, son of the secretary of the state agricultural society of Iowa, blew his

orains out with a revolver yesterday. "The Sioux City Journal goes into ecstasies over the 'wonderful soil' of northwestern lowa," says the Des Moines Leader. "Just as f central Iowa did not have the most magni licent soil on earth. Northwestern soil is good for the propagation of grasshoppers, but when you want an abundant harvest there is nothing like the alluvial richness of centra Iowa to produce it. Still there is no danget of starving in northwestern Iowa.

Henry C. Wneeler, the great Iowa farmer raised last year of corn 60,000 bushels, time thy seed 12,500 bushels, onts 6,000 bushels, flax 10,000 bushels, German millet seed 3,000 bushels. He has 700 head of stock, 500 brocd ng animals, and in two weeks' start for Europe to purchase a stud of French, English and Scotch horses. He has ordered to have in readiness for its reception a barn, and to build this barn 75,000 feet of lumber will be used

The dead body of a German laborer, known as Pete, was found in a ravine near the resi-dence of Frank Whaley, about two miles cast of Wankon. A few rods away was a shot gun, and he had evidently shot himself. He had been working for Charles Krueger, who lived near. He came there from Wis-consin and had been in the county five years. He had been married, but his wife had died a year ago. He was about thirty-five years old.

"About seventeen years ago a farmer name Gleason, living northeast of Independence," says the Journal, "one morning found one of his colts dead, and there was certain evi dence that it had been killed by some one The young man supposed to have killed the colt left the country about that The young man supposed to have killed the colt left the country about that time, and very little was heard from him until last fall, when it was learned that he had been converted and had joined the church. A short time ago the young man returned to Buchanan county for a visit. While there he went to Mr. Cleason's farm, and meeting that person Gleason's farm, and meeting that person, said: "I believe you lost a colt several years ago." "I did." was the reply. "How much ago." "1 did. Was the Feply. "How much was it worth?" was the next question. "About \$50." "Will this pay for it?" said the visitor, handing out \$100. "Yes, and more too," said Mr. Gleason, handing back \$20. The other person took the \$20 and de-parted, starting for Nebraska that day. This is the hird of sufficient that is needed ? s the kind of religion that is needed."

Justly Indignant Almans.

ALMA, Neb., May 9 .- To the Editor of the BRE: The people of this community are astonished and indignant at the malicious false hoods that have been telegraphed to the Omaha and Lincoln papers regarding the finding and care of the bodies of victims of the Rope creek wreck on the B. & M. railroad, three miles west of here, on April 27. Not only is every statement that the B. & M. officials or employes either assisted in the search for bodies or took any care of them when found, most maliciously false, but exactly the opposite is true, as can be established by the testimony of hundreds of the best people of both Alma and Orleans. Not only have eighteen of the best business men in Aima, composing the three coroner's juries impaneled to hold inquests on the bodies taken from the wreck, found the B. & M. railroad company guilty of criminal negli-gence in connection with the Rope creek disaster; not only have two of these juries es-pecially consured the criminal negligence of Eugene White, the section boss here; not only has it been proved by the contradictory statements of this man White, but by the testimony of other witnesses as well, that White has lied in regard to important dents of the wreck and its causes, but from the day of the wreck until the present time not one of the officers or employes of the B. & M, railroad company have ever lifted a hand to assist in the search of the missing bodies, and for this neglect the company has been censured by two juries.

It has been shown by the testimony before the coroner's juries that three days before the wreck Bridge Foreman Anderson, of Red Cloud, had repared the Rope Creek ridge, previously reported unsafe

THE POPE'S INTERFERENCE Secretary Sutton Defends the Action Taken at Lincoln.

HE REPLIES TO MR. CORCORAN

NUMBER & STATUT

Irishmen Take Their Religion From Rome, But Not Their Politics-The Church's Relation to the Irish Struggle.

The League's Plans Defended.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 10 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: A letter signed Michael Corcoran appeared in Wednesday's issue of THE BRE reflecting on the attitude assumed by certain prominent Irishmen in reference to the late papal rescript, and by implication, condemning the resolutions on that subject recently passed by the Lincoln branch of the Irish National league. In short, Mr. Corcoran condems as fools and anti-Catholics all who believe that while Catholics receive their religion from Rome they are justified in refusing to accept their politics from the same source. Mr. Corcoran deems it necessary to tell the people of Nebraska that be is connected by family ties with certain frequenters of Dublin Castle drawing rooms. that his grandmother was an intimate friend of Daniel O'Connell, and that an engagement existed between his father's sister and one of the liberator's sons. I must congratulate Mr. Corcoran on having such distinguished family connections, but it is no harm to inform him that it was the illustrious and intimate friend of his grandmother that irst uttered the colebrated sentence take our religion from Rome but not our politics." I may also express my astonish-ment at his statement that O'Connell related to Mr. Corcoran's grandmother the heroic sacrifices made by thousands of poor women

in the famine of 1847. O'Connell left Ireland body by a long life of arduous and heroic effort in the cause of his country, and died on the 15th of May, 1847, at Genoa, in Italy Having undoubted faith in Mr- Corcoran' veracity I am at a loss to know by what spiritual medium the living ancestor of Mr Corcoran held communication with the de ceased Daniel O'Connell.

As to the author and mover of the Lincoln resolutions, I believe they were couched in language courteous and respectful, while language courteous and respective, while maintaining the principle so cavalirly con-demned by the learned and theological Mr. Corcoran as foolish and dishon-orable to Ireland. Untortunately it is very noticeable that those is very noticeable that those who are ever ready to rush into print to defend the church from imaginary attacks are much more prone to lose sight of the charity which the church so often counsels, than those whose views they endeavor to combat. Mr. Corcoran says the decree contains simply a public reaffirmation of what is ro quired by the command of God—"Thou shall not steal." Mr. Corcoran is like a good many Catholics whose consciences make them over timorous; conceiving an exaggerated idea of the pope's attributes, while their reason draws them into an opposite belief, they try to hide their uneasiness, and cheat their rea son, by playing with words and blinding their intelligence with a thousand and one quibbles of apparent logic. Mr. Corcoran

and others of his way of thinking would im press upon us the belief that being worried to death by English intriguers the pope writes a a letter that means nothing, but which by propounding an abstract prop-osition the dull Anglo-Saxon will be satisfied, while the more quick witted and logical Irish will discern the pope's little joke, and carry on their methods of warfare just as before, confident the pope was only indulging in by-play to throw dust in the eyes of the English. Such reasoning s cowardly; it is unworthy of men who profees to hold the pope in respect. The rescript is not at all ambiguous. The question submitted to the cardinals of the congregation is very clear: "Is it permissible in disputes between landlords and their tenants in Ireland to use means known as the 'plan of campaign' and boycotting?" The rescript goes on: "After long and mature deliberation their eminences unanimously answered in the negative, and their decis

and boycotting have been thus declared not permissible. In brief the reasons are: 1, con

2, the rents of the tenant cannot be dimi

nished at his mere will, especially when tri bunals are appointed for settling such con-

troversies; 3, rents must not be extorted from tenants and placed in the hands of un-known persons to the detrimen' of landlords.

Finally it is contrary to justice and charit, to persecute by social interdict those who pa

rents they agreed to pay, or those who in th exercise of their rights take vacant forms.

Now it is plain and explicit that the pop

has condemned the plan of campaign and boycotting, and the reasons adduced for so

loing show to those who are acquainted with

the Irish question, that the congregation o cardinals know very little about Irish affairs

and must have come to their decision unde

the influence of false information received from sources unfriendly to Ireland. No man

who knows anything of Irish land questions

will be so regardless of fact as to assert the

in the land system of Ireland the tenant

occupies the position of a free contracting party. Such a statement would be looked

1. The tenant can pay the rent demanded of him; or, he can sacrifice the sweat, time

and labor expended by himself and his fathers and the value of his improvements.

2. The tenant must not determine his rent

Is it any

plots of

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and logal means known as the plan of

party.

upon as simply absurd.

racts mutually entered into must be ob

Ireland acknowledged the pope's interfer-ence to be right, then she surrenderd her firmed by the holy father Wednesday the 18th The disputes referred to mean the national atio ne so, and I trust never will do so. not do and social movement now going on in Ireland. spectfully yours, JOHN P. SUTTON. and further down in the papal letter we ar given the reasons why the plan of campaign

paign, whereby bloodless combination can occure for them their just and honest rights. Condemn the plan, and who will be to blame if once more the demon of midnight murder stalks redhanded through the island !

Boycotting can be abused-so can the holiest teachings of religion-but abuse by indi-viduals in isolated cases does not render contrary to justice and charity a social interdict when employed by a nation to punish knaves and traitors who who would sacrifice the inand traitors who who would sacrifice the in-terest of the community to gratify their own avarice; and among the worst of these is the landgrabber who takes a farm from which another man has been evicted because the latter could not pay an impossible rent. The landlord robs the uncompensated and evicted man of his interest in the soil, created by his own industry and often by the labor of gen-crations of his own family, the man who takes the vacant farm over the head of the unjustly evicted tenant is a receiver of stolen goods, since he retains and enjoys that which was created by the evicted man's labor and for which no compensation was given. To boycott such a man is to boycott a social pest, a man who is a standing menace to the

the security of other tenants in the posses sion of their farms. The closer one examines the reasons given for condemning the plan of campaign and boycotting, the more clearly one discerns the cloven foot of English intrigue. They re-ycal the characteristics of the stereotyped libels of the Irish Loyal Patriotic union of which the duke of Norfolk is a prominent member. I am forced to believe that the papal letter, notwithstanding the moral les-son it conveys, was the outcome of a political cabal of which the pope was made was practised not alone upon the pope, but also upon the congregation of car-dinals, and if certain English ecclosisatics were forced to speak, the details would not be creditable to those concerned. English influence in Rome is very great, the Catholic tory aristocracy is very rich and powerful, English words are very fair, and it is hard to convince the Italian Catholic that so religious, so munificent, so distinguished a class as the Catholic nobility of England could entertain other than feelings of deep regard for their co-religionists of Ireland. Yet our own O'Connell has said that no piece of English

an English Catholic at the bottom of it. And now let me ask where was the necessity for such a letter! There is not within the pontiff's world-wide religious demain, a hierarchy more learned and pious, a priest hood more moral and devoted to sacredotal duty, than the hierarchy and priesthood of reland. Could not the morals of the Irish Catholics be safely left in the hands of such guides and teachers? Does not the issuing of the letter imply that the hierarchy and priesthood of Ireland were either ignorant of their theology, or, being fully in-structed therein, were wilful participators in the supposed dishonesty of the people? I don't think I am disrespectful when I ex-press the wonder I feel that the Roman cardinals in paying so much attention to the apparent mote in the eyes of Irish Catholicity, should be so blind to the beam in eyes nearer home. I do not believe I am impertinent when I state my belief that if the attention pestowed upon the morals of the Irish people was given to the Italian Catholics, even to ose under the very shadow of St. it would not be necessary to write articles in strictly Catholic magazines on the deplorable religious ignorance of the Italian Catholics who come as immigrants to our shores. It s an excellent motto to leave well enough

Mr. Corcoran and those who think as he does may try to frighten themselves and others with an exaggerated idea of al infallibility in decidin faith and morals, but deciding but I mapal questions am not called on by my church to believe in papal omniscience. The moral law laid down by the pope is beyond dispute, but when, the conduct of a people people decision s measured by that law, the depends upon evidence, and if the evidence be faulty so also must be the decision. The law is one thing, the application of it is an-other; one is a matter of faith, the other is of discipline and church government. The one is divine and infallible; the other is human and fallible.

The plan of campaign and boycotting were adopted by the Irish people as weapons to defend themselves against a government which the Irish nation claims is an alien and usurping government, and did they have a prospect of success, the people of Ire-land have a perfect right to take up arms and drive their enemies into the sea. Unable to take up arms, they adopt other and less vio-lent means. If the pope could condemn the esser, he could also in the greater, and if

not failing to consider what is just to both sides, THE BRE confidently hopes that the contractors will meet the union bricklayers in a friendly spirit, and with a sincere disposition on both sides to settle the issue, we believe there need be little difficulty in doing so. And we feel certain the effect will be of immediate and lasting benefit to those concerned and the community. AT the council meeting, Councilman Snyder brought in a minority report from the committee on railroads and viaducts. Mr. Snyder's ordinance provided that the Omaha Horse Car company shall pay a nominal sum as rental

union men, but omitted

thought

so. It is now

do

for the first five years for the right to run cars over the Eleventh street viaduct. But the majority report of the committee, Messrs. Ford and Lowry, giving the street car company the exclusive franchise for an indefinite period, free of charge or rental---was accepted by a vote of 14 to 4. The street car company will not be asked to contribute a cent toward keeping the bridge in repair. By granting the Omaha Horse railway the exclusive franchise over the viaduct free of expense the council has violated the spirit and purport of the charter. The framers of that law had in view just such a contingency. For the

charter provides that "after the completion of any viaduct any revenue derived therefrom by the crossing thereon of street railway lines or otherwise, shall constitute a special fund and shall be applied in making repairs to such viaduct." If these words mean any-

MONTANA does not claim to have enough of a population to get into the union as a state this year. Buther people are sufficiently enterprising and pushing to buy some of the effete southern states twice over. Last year the output of her minerals amounted to \$25,000,000 while her stock interests compared favorably with any section of the west. Montana has been making great strides in the past year.

ATTORNEY C. J. GREENE is publicly championed, in the columns of the railroad organ, by that notorious bummer and brazen capper, Frank Walters. It should be charitably thought that Mr. Greene is not responsible for this, but it shows the character of some of his political chums, and the decent republicans of Nebraska will know what to think of a man who cultivates such associates to further his political ambition.

THE weather bureau is about to at tempt a novel experiment. Carrier pigeons are to be pressed into the ser vice where unreliable telegraphic communication exists. With this end in view pigeon cotes have been established at Key West, Fla., and at other points along the Florida coast. If the trials to be made turn out successfully a regular carrier-pigeon service will be established between the main land, the Bahama islands and Cuba.

COLORADO has gone into the beet-roo sugar industry with apparent success It is claimed that the soil and climate of that state are most admirably adapted for that purpose, and that a new field is open to enterprise and capital. Ne braska will take a lively interest in watching the progress Colorado makes. If success attends the efforts of our western neighbor, there is no reason why Nebraska cannot go into the business as well. The field is certainly one which invites attention.

COLONEL WRIGHT, of the national labor bureau, is carrying forward vigorously the work on the fifth annual report of his bureau on the wages of railroad men. When completed the report will be most valuable in comparing the wages paid on the different roads of the country. It is to be hoped that Colonel Wright will pay especial attention to the rate of wages of engineers and firemen on the Burlington system in comparison with wages for like service on parallel lines. Such evidence would have great weight before the people. It is doubtful whether the work will be completed in time to submit before the inter-state commerce committee which has just begun its investigation of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Is There No Remedy?

possible delay.

In the course of a speech in the senate last week relating to trusts and similar combinations, Senator Vest said: " know no remedy; the statesman who would invent a remedy would deserve a monument more enduring than the capitol." It is such hopeless confessions as this, from men whose duty it is to seek a remedy from this evil, that affords it encouragement and enables it to defiantly pursue its way. When a United States senator dispairingly asserts that while seeing the great danger to the public welfare of vast combinations of capital to destroy competition and control the product and price of commodities he knows no remedy, the Rockafellers and Havemeyers with all their imitators, take fresh hope and pursue their pernicious policy with added zeal. Denounce them never so severely, they are indifferent so long as those who make the laws throw up their hands and exclaim that there is nothing to do but submit.

But there is a remedy, and if the law yers and politicians in congress are not disposed to find and apply it, the people will send men there who will. The sovereign people of this country are not prepared to admit that their governmental system is so impotent that it can give them no protection against monopoly, in whatever form it may present itself. The combinations which have grown up within the past few years without any legal status and apparently without any responsibility certainly present a somewhat formidable problem, but it is not beyond the power of a free and intelligent peo ple, jealous of their rights, to solve it. It may require men of more wisdom and courage than the Missouri senator to do this, but they will be found. of trial.

Meanwhile, the people are not enirely helpless. There are not wanting judicial decisions condemning these combinations as unlawful and declaring null and void the agreements or contracts upon which they rest. They have no status under the law, and it has been held that a corporation which enters one of these combinations, thereby surrendering its franchise the control of an authority unknown to the law, forfeits all privileges granted by the people and may be dissolved by their legal representative. What is needed are fearless officials to prosecute corporations, existing under state laws, which enter trusts. so that there may | dead statesman by his eulogist will com-

hing they point out the manifest dut of the council. The question is, how long will that body continue to hold itself above the law?

A VERY fair idea of what the strike has cost the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company is obtained from the

statement of the earnings and expenses of the road for March, the first full month of the strike. The statement shows a decrease in earnings, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, of over \$1,700,000, while the expense account was reduced only the small amount, in round figures, of \$21,000. There is no reason to suppose that the earnings of the company were very largely increased in April, while it is quite likely its expenses were fully up to those of a year ago. It is probably within the limit to say that the com-

pany has lost in consequence of the strike, from decreased earnings, quite three million dollars, to which must be added a very large amount for destroyed and damaged rolling stock. If ever the account of losses is fully made up it will certainly be found not less than four milli on dollars. and is likely to exceed that sum. Besides this the road has lost patronage that it will not soon regain. On the whole the determination of Manager Stone to defeat the engineers and firemen has thus far been a very costly affair to the corporation, to say nothing

of the damage done the public interests more or less dependent upon the service of the road.

EVERY spring the problem comes up to the farmer how can he destroy

ravages of the chinch on his growing crops. The question is serious and should attract the attention of our people. The loss in our annual farming products amounts annually to tens of thousands of dollars, and any sugges tion relative to the destruction of this pest should be carefully entertained. Mr. J. H. Reed, of Columbus, a practical farmer of the state, has a simple remedy that has proven effective and commends itself to the attention of our people. He finds that the chinch bug during a long continued rain takes shelter in old grass, leaves and rubbish. If these patches be set on fire, the pest can to a great degree be destroyed before damage is done to the crops. The plan is certainly suggestive and worthy

THE telegraphic abstract of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll's eulogy on Roscoe Conkling is sufficient to show that it was one of the greatest efforts of the brilliant orator. The selection of Colonel Ingersoll for this service was a most fortunate one, not only by reason of his special and pre-eminent qualifications, but because he had enjoyed such close professional and personal relations with Mr. Conkling as enabled him to present an adequate analysis of his character. How admirably he did this is suggested by the extract from his address sent over the wires. Everything said of the

Already we have intimations that the pres ent session of congress is to be extended far into the summer, and possibly into September. It is said, with perfect truth, that the

business of the session has been thus far neglected, and that a midsummer term is required if the work that demands attention is to get it.

We suspect, however, that the lazy boy will not stay in long after the usual hour for closing school. They have the fixing of the limit, and as well might we expect that bookhating school boys would voluntarily stay after school when an important base ball game was to be called at the parting hour, as that politicians would stick to their routine at Washington in the midst of a presidential and congressional campaign.

When the hot weather comes and the canvass grows warm, too, we shall see the usual break up at Washington, whatever legislation may be pending. If necessary even the appropriation bills will be postponed and the government run for a few months by joint resolution. Trust the boys for keeping an eve on the clock and making a dash for the door when the minute hand records its nunc dimittis.

They Are Waste-Basket Warblers. Dr. William Hayes Ward, in the Independent. "But who are these! A company of

Upon a tesseled pavement in a court Under a marble statue of a muse, Strew hot-house flowers, before a micmic fount

Drawn from a faucet in a rockery, With mutual admiration they repeat Their bric-a-brackery of rococo verse, Their versicles and icicles of song!

"What know ye," verse-wrights, of th Poet's art? What noble passion or what holy heat Is stirred to frenzy when your eyes ad

mire The peacock feathers on a freecoed wall Or painted posies on a lady's fan?"

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Utica has a brass band of ladies.

Hastings shipped over a million eggs las nonth. Kearney is expecting a lively building boom

this spring. It costs \$500 per annum to retail bug juice and other drinks in Gothenburg. Cortland has voted \$5,000 bonds for the

tablishment of a capping factory. The Nebraska City distillery last week paid to the government a tax of \$31,557.60. An electric light company has been incor-porated at Norfolk with a capital of \$5,000. There are 5,157 school children in Platte county, which is an increase of 152 over last vear.

The mayor and half the council of Colum bus have voted against the suppression of disorderly houses.

A fire at Culbertson Tuesday night de-stroyed the Culbertson house and a drug Loss, \$4,000. Advices from the western part of the state

report a general caving in of sod houses dur ng the recent rains. Fred Peckham, a farmer near Gothenburg,

last week captured a golden eagle measuring seven and one-half feet between the tips o the wings. An unknown man was knocked from the

railway track by an engine last Wednesday night. He died from his injuries the following morning. The Plum Creek Pioneer issued a boom

edition of twelve pages last week, containing a creditable write-up of Plum Creek and its business interests.

Nebraska City anticipates the arrival of the Tabor & Northern railway from Missouri Junction, Ia., en route to some point an the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

A heavy snowstorm prevailed all night Saturday night and until near noon Sunday.

he then reported it O. K. and took off the slow orders. The conductor swore to receiv-ing slow orders for that bridge on the moruing of the wreck, and yet neither he nor the engineer took the trouble to stop before going upon the bridge. The conductor and brakeman swore that the train was only run-ning at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour, while eye-witnesses declare, and the con-dition of the telescoped coaches most posi-tively shows, that the speed must have been at least thirty miles an hour. Section Boss White at the first inquest swore that he tele-graphed from Alma that morning to stop the train at Orleans, to allow him to get to Rope creek bridge before the train reached it. Or the second and third inquests he swore that he never sent such a telegram, and that he had never sworn that he did. His testimony however, was impeached by a stenographe who had taken his first testimony in full, and by the company's own agent, who swore that White trued to send such a telegram but it was too late, as the train had already Orleans. White also swore that he went to Rope creek bridge at 4 o'clock that mornin two hours before the train was due an found it in good condition, but both he and hus family told several parties that he dia not waken up that morning or leave the did house till 5 o'clock. At the time of the wreck the conductor reported that all the passengers in the wrecked coacnes had been accounted for; yet two bodies have sinc been taken out of the river near the scene o the wreck, and others are believed to be still

and go to America, go starve in the neighbor ing village, go sink to the degradation of the Not only has the negligence of the con poor house, or die, as many have died befor now, in the ditch. If, under the influence of pany and its employes in allowing the wreck to occur been fully established, but their ut-ter neglect and refusal to search for bodies is these dread alternatives, he agrees to pay th rent named by the landlord, can he be said t known to all our people. And then to have a lying correspondent, who was kicked out of this town for general cussedness, telegraph have been a free contracting party! Yethis papal receipt condemns the plan of campaign on the ground that free contracts must be binding in character—while we who are fa to the papers giving the officials and employe of the company the credit for something the miliar with Irish affairs know that free con tracting tenants in Ireland are nearly as rard absolutely refused and neglected to do, i enough to make our people indignant. Sher-iff Allen and the people of Alma are entitled to the credit for finding these missing bodies, as they have never for a moment re laxed their vigitance in the matter, and the is white crows at his own will, he must not determine his rent The fixing of rents has for generations been the exclusive privilege of the landlord and he has used it until the exercise of B. & M. is entitled to nothing but the con empt of all good people for the brutal cours his rapacious power swept 4,000,000 human brings from the soil of Ireland without ever its employes have pursued in this matter. S at the facts in the case, they have done all in their power to cover up the extent of the wreck, and it is runnered that they even con-templated burning the wrecked cars in or a rescript being issued to say not only, "Thou shalt not steal," out "Thou shalt not kill," It is only when the unfortunate tenants combine to save themselves, their wives and lit the ones that it is thought necessary by the der to prevent the finding of more bodies, bu Italian cardinals to remind these prosecuted this move was checkmated by Sheriff Allen who kept a constant watch on the wreck creatures that they must not steal. Is it an wonder, when Irishmen think of it, that th To show the spirit of the company's employe toward the people of Alma, one inciden will suffice. This morning Charles Eaton veins in their throats swell with indignation one of the men who was perhaps fatally in-jured in the wreck, and who had been re-ceiving every care and attention at the hands in hell. Something similar is the advice to a tenant to go to law with his landlord in a of our people, was taken to his home in Lin-coln and a delegation of leading business men volunteered to carry him from the hotel court where the judges and officials are them selves land owners and members of the land owning class. These courts are besides exmen volunteered to carry him from the hotel to the depot on a stretcher. After they had placed him in the car an impudent brakeman began abusing these gentlemen, calling them "hay-seeds," "grays," etc., and the acting agent of the company, one Harris, then came out and ordered them off the platform, alloging that they were transacting. This pensive, tedious and entirely unable to conwith even the business of only a portion of the discontented tenantry. Evictions according to Mr. Gladstone, and he only speaks the truth, are equivalent to sentences of death. It was to save the tenants from destruction that the This alleging that they were trospassors. is the same agent who at the plan of campaign was instituted. The ten-ants pooled such portion of their rent as they is the same agent who at the of the wreck refused to telegrams to the relatives o 15 0f send could possibly pay, while retaining sufficient to support themselves in a frugal and rugged way. The trustees holding the rents kept the money subject to the landlords' acceptdead and wounded without being paid in ad

If there is any doubt as to the truth of these statements, the affidavits of all the prominent business men of Alma can be promptly furnished to substantiate them if ance, and in many cases the landlords of vast estates yielded to reason, while some found the plan of campaign more generous than the necisions of their own so-called land courts. Combination effected what a tenant singlepromptly furnished to substitutiate them it they are required. The correspondent from Orleans has not only imposed a tissue of falsehoods upon you, but the people of this community have been placed in a false po-sition before the public, and they desire that they be set right. We have been abused for delays what the company itself should have handed could not have done. The plan has saved thousands of God's creatures from destruction, and it has given to the wronged peasant a more reasonable and lawful weapon than the blunderbus, from which, of old, so doing what the company itself should have doine, and if acts of humanity and common decency be liable to censure, then let us be censured, but when a corporation withholds from the victims of its own negligence the many tyrants received in full measure the "wild justice of revenge." It has been a pro-tection to the Irish tenant in an abnorma condition of social life, and it has had a beneficial and moral effect upon the con-test, by withdrawing the outraged and angry reatment that suffering humanity peserves, in Heaven's name let it not lay claim to the peasantry from wild and lawless associations which in secret conclave hatched plots o credit of a decent action when others are en nurder and assassination and only too often reddened sod and scaffold with human blood. Instead of that they are taught to adopt open

titled to it. The Lincoln Journal has refused, I am told to publish a statement of the above facts which was recently sent it. Will you! IUSTICE.

SETTLERS NEED NOT FEAR.

The Order of the Interior Department Misinterpreted.

The following letter will explain itself: DEPARTMENT OF CTHE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.-Hon, C. H. Van Wyck, Nebraska City-Sir: Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, Nebraska City-Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., relative to lands patented to the St. Joseph & Denver City railroad company, west of Hastings, Neb., beyond which point said company never constructed its road. You refer to the unsettled feeling of the purchas-ers of said lands from the common and state ers of said lands from the company, and state that other parties are attempting to enter the lands under the public land laws, and ask what more, if anything, is necessary for said purchasers (from the company) to do, and whether there is any probality of other per-

sons acquiring title to said lands. In reply you are advised that there seems to be no present cause for uncasiness on the part of the purchasers of said land from the company, and I do not see that it is ne-cessary for them to do anything further at present in regard to their claims, as while the patents to the company for said lands are outstanding no further disposition of

same can be made by the United States. Should the title of the company be vacated nowever, at the suit of the United States, the preference right to purchase is given the purchasers from the company by the act of March 3, 1887.

The present cause of anxiety on the part of the grantees of said company and the endeav ors of other parties to enter the lands they claim, is probably due to a misunderstanding of a recent order issued by this office (by di rection of the honorable secretary of the in-terior) to restore to pre-emption and home-stead entry all lands in the indemnity limits of said road, not covered by approved selec

This order, as you will readily perceive. does not in any manner affect pretended lands, but from correspondence received in this office it appears that the impression ex sts in Nebraska that all lands in said con any's indemnity limits have been restored to entry, without regard to whether or not the same have been approved and patented to the without regard to whether or not the company.

Under date of the 11th inst. the land officers at Bloomington, Neb., reported large number of applications to enter said ands had been filed in their office, and asked instructions as to the proper dispsition of the same; whereupon this office, under date of the 21st inst., informed them that patents had been issued to said company for all the The tenants are told they must appeal to the land courts. There is such a thing as going to law with the devil and holding the court sections in its indemnity limits in their dis triet (which embraces the land referred to by you), and that, therefore, not a single landlord in a tract therain was affected by said order, and nstructed them to reject all applications to mter said lands. Very respectfully, S. M. STOCKSLAGER, enter said lands.

Commission

Gets His Money,

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10 .- At the executive neeting of the directors of the Nevada bank neld yesterday ex Senator Fair was paid the balance of the \$2,000,000 which the bank owed him. This money was in settlement of a claim against the bank for \$2,000,000 he had put into the concern to enable it to tide over trouble caused by some wheat deals.

The Dec Stakes.

LONDON, May 10 .- At the Chester meeting o-day the race for the Dec stakes was won y Toscano. The race for the great Cheshire handicap stakes was won by Theodore. The race for the Ormonde two-year-old plate was won by Screech Owl.

The Fire Record.

CHICAGO, May 10 .- A fire which started in the lumber yard of J. H. Pierson at Thirtyeighth and Laurel streets early this morning destroyed an immense amount of lumber besides four dry kins and a plauing mill, al belonging to the firm. Loss, \$50,000

Gold For Europe.

NEW YORK, May 10.-August Belmont & Co. have ordered \$250,000 of gold for shipment to Europe.