THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1888.

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (Morning Edition) including Sunday fire, One Year For Six Months 500 For Three Months 500 For Three Months 500 The Omain Sunday BEE, mailed to any ad-dress, One Year 800 OMATA OFFICE, NOS.514AND 915 FARMAN STREET. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 THINDNE BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 613 FOURTEENTH STREET. Quincy, and C. O. Bates, attorney of the Chicago & Rock Island, were chosen in the first ballot to represent the republicans of the First district of Ne-

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

All business in the second second be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company, ttances should b

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

County of Douglas,	.8.
Geo. II. Trachuck, secret. Hishing company, does sole	ary of The Bee Pub-
actual circulation of the Di	ally Bee for the week
ending May 5, 1888, was as Baturday, April 25	follows: 18.255
Sonday, April 29	
Monday, April 30	17,795
Tuesday, May 1 Wednesday, May 2	18,070
Thursday, May 3	
Friday, May 4	

State of Nebraska. County of Douglas, 18. 8.

County of Doingias, 18.8. George B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is scoretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the setnal average daily circulation of the Daily Ree for the month of May, 1857, was 14.27 copies; for June, 1857, 14,147 copies; for July, 1867, 14,068 copies; for Angrast, 1857, 14,161 copies; for September, 1857, 14,349 copies; for Cotober; 1857, 14,368 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1857, 16,369 copies; for January, 1858, 15,206 cop-ies; for February, 1858, 15,206 cop-ies; for February, 1858, 15,744 copies, 1957, 16,041 copies; for Angril, 1858, 15,744 copies, 1958, 19,869 copies; for April, 1858, 15,744 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.

THE Union club is to be commended for urging the Missouri Pacific to put on suburban trains. But what has that to do with building the Omaha & Yankton in sixty days?

A SCHEME is now on foot to invest many millions of doltars in building a vast system of railroads in Brazil. A combination is said to have been formed among English and Canadian capitalists for the purpose. Judging from the past, investments made in railroad building in South America have not panned out successfully. But the Britisher is decidedly venturesome with his money in projects which look to an American extremely hazardous.

ALONG side of the decrease in earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy comes the news that the dividend was cut down just one-half, and that the stocks of the road have suffered a sharp decline. The managers attribute this bad showing to the poor financial condition of the Burlington & Northern. But the public will take this statement with a grain of allowance. In spite of all its protestations to the contrary the road owes its depleted treasury and present nervous condition to the unnatural stand taken by the management against its engineers. The loss in public esteem which the Burlington sustained can never be estimated.

SENATOR CULLOM of Illinois has introduced a Hennepin amendment to the

As had been foreshadowed the railevery share of stdek held by him. Persons roads were triumphant at the Ashland representing a majority of the stock issued shall constitute a quorum. convention. Charles Greene, the attor-Article VIII. Five members of the board ney of the Chicago, Burlington &

Sowing the Winds.

braska at the national convention. The

republicans of Douglas county, had

surrendered to Greene in advance,

and he went into the convention with a

been no less subservient to the demands

Thus the formality of an election was

little better than a farce. Corporate

monopoly was in the saddle, and with

its usual audacity it rode rough-shod

over what feeble opposition it encoun-

tered. The republicans of the wealth-

iest and most populous district in

represented at Chicago by two

men whose entire interests and sympa-

thies are wrapt up with the railroads,

one of which is even now at war with

labor, and whatever influence these men

can exert upon the national convention

will be used to commit the party to the

cause of corporate monopoly and in op-

position to any candidate whose sympa-

thics are known to be with the people

against such monopoly. Could anything

more deplorable have happened for the

republicans of this district and of the

We again warn the republicans of

Nebraska that there are breakers ahead

if a supreme and successful effort is not

made to defeat any further plans

of the railroads to foist their

hirelings upon the party to misrepresent it in the national con-

vention. There is still a chance for the

party to repudiate this corporate dicta-

That Elevator Trust.

The editor of THE BEE has received

a letter from Patrick Egan, in which he

emphatically denies that he has any

connection with any grain elevator

trust, or that he is especially in the in-

terest of the Burlington road. Our in-

formation with regard to Mr. Egan and

the grain elevator trust was obtained

some weeks ago by dispatches from Lin-

coln, which had appeared in the St.

Louis Globe-Democrat. In that telegram

Mr. Egan was represented as the lead-

ing spirit of the new trust, which, it was

predicted, would soon include one hun-

dred and thirty elevators, operated on

The only information procurable at

this time as regards the trust is embod-

ied in the following articles of incorpo-

ration, now on file in the office of the

Articles of incorporation of Nebraska Ele-

vator and Grain company. Filed for record,

March 22, 1888, at 3:30 p.m. O.C. Bell

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

the subscribers hereto hereby associate them-

selves together as a body corporate and politic

under and in pursuance of the statute of the

state of Nebraska, and adopt for their gov-

rnment the following articles of incorpora

Know All Men By These Presents: That

county clerk, by W. E. Churchill, deputy.

the line of the Burlington road.

secretary of state at the capitol:

therefore

ba

of the corporations.

Nebraska will

state?

courage to do this.

of directors shall constitute a quorum thereof for the purpose of transacting business and the board shall have general supervision charge and control of all the officers, agents and employes of the business of the corpora tion and may adopt such by laws for the gov ernment of the affairs of the corporation not inconsistent with these articles as they may see fit, and may revise, amend, alter, repeal and re-enact the same at pleasure.

support of his own selection. That Article IX. The stockholders shall not be shameless act of capitulation to railroad liable for the debts or obligations , of the cordictation THE BEE has already conporation beyond the unpaid amount at any demned, as it deserved. The repubtime of their subscriptions to its capital licans of Gage county seem to have

stock. Article X. The board of directors may at any time or from time to time provide for the purchase, or purchase and cancellation, for the benefit of the incorporation of any share or shares of its capital stock, and may by unanimous vote issue unsubscribed shares of the amount of capital stock above authorized and hypothecate the same, for the purpose of borrowing money to be used in the conduc of the affairs of the corporation. But all such stock shall npon payment o

the loan to secure which it shall be hypothe cated, be cancelled and cease to be valid for any purpose unless the same shall be reis sued for a like purpose by a like vote of the board of directors or shall be actually subscribed in the same manner as other stock. Article XI. The board of directors shall procure a corporate seal of such legend and device as it shall see fit, and all certificates of stock shall be signed by the president, countersigned by the secretary and sealed with the corporate seal: and shares of the corporate stock shall not be transferable se as to enable the assignee to participate in any meeting of the stockholders or to hold the office of director except such transfer shall be upon the books of the company in the

office of its secretary. Thomas W. Lowry Patrick Egan Joseph H. Connor J. M. Sewell Mason Gregg C. T. Brown William Landon O. T. Hubbard H. M. Oliver G. W. Wirt W. J. Crandall F. E. White M. Morrissey R. D. Lumson. STATE OF NEBRASKA, Lancaster County. | 88.

tion, and all who desire its future success will await with anxious solicitude Be it remembered that on this 21st day of to see if it has the wisdom and the March, 1888, before me, the undersigned, a notary public duly commissioned, qualified and residing in said county, personally came

Thomas W. Lowry, Patrick Egan, Joseph W. Connor, J. M. Sewell, Mason Gregg, C T. Brown, William Landon, O. T. Hubbard T. M. Ohver, G. W. Wirt, W. J. Crandall F. E. White, M. Morrissey, R. D. Lamson, to me well known to be the identical persons who subscribed the foregoing articles of in corporation, and they and each of them for themselves acknowledged the same to be their voluntary act and deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and notarial seal at Lincoln, in said county, the day and year last above written. SEAL JOHN A. AMES.

Notary Public. Taking Mr. Egan at his word, it is certainly not going too far to rank him among those who have been more or less politically allied with the Burlington road. At any rate, such was the charge openly made in the Lancaster county republican convention. and while a majority of that body has instructed for Mr. Egan, we doubt very much whether there is any material difference between the attorney of the Burlington road who was elected at Ashland, and a member of the grain elevator combine, who is absolutely under control of the Burlington road by

reason of the peculiar relations which

that combine sustains to the railroad

company.

titled to one vote in person or by proxy, for | tion. The great majority of them appear to be again disposed to give him their confidence for another term in congress, and every consideration of honor and duty demands that he shall tell them frankly and fully why an assurance he gave less than six months ago has not been kept, and why he advocates the maintenance of a policy which most of his constituents know to be mimical to their interests and welfare. An explanation from Mr. Dorsey is due and will be awaited with great

interest. 101.5

Other Lands Than Ours.

The report that Mr. Gladstone is in any degree discouraged at the outlook of the policy with respect to Ireland which he is championing will not be readily believed by any but the most ardent opponents of that policy. The "grand old man" is not unlike other men in sometimes feeling that a cause is not making the headway that it ought to, but it is not to be believed that he for a mo ment doubts the ultimate victory of a principle which all the friends of liberty approve. and which the whole spirit and tendency of the age say must ultimately triumph. may be that the democratic principle of home rule is spreading somewhat too rapidly to suit the British idea, but the principle being right, a man of the political experience and foresight of Mr. Gladstone cannot doubt its final success. The speech of Mr. Parnell at the banquet given him in London more than any recent event has stamped his capacity as a leader, for it was pitched on a key of human right so high, so broad and so catholic as recards the rights and freedom of man, that a reference to outside interference of any sort would have marred its dignity and force. It was more than a political speech and dealt with principles that prime ministers and prelates could not criticise, let alone condomn. In the remarkable career of Mr. Parnell we can recall no other incident that so clearly evinces greatness and fitness for the place he occupies as leader of the Irish people in the greatest struggle they have made for centuries. As long as they trust Mr. Parnell and he lives, their cause cannot go backward. His first public uttorance since Rome interfered for England, stamps the man with the very highest qualities of leadership and shows him to be in full accord with the higher aspirations of the liberal thought of the time, not only in his own country, but throughout the world.

The results of the municipal elections throughout France seem to show that a "St. Arnaud of the music hails of Paris" is not necessarily a popular hero in the provinces. The enormous vote cast for General Boulanger in the Department of the Nord indicated a serious danger to the republic. When a man who, without having earned the reputation of a great soldier in war, but who is nevertheless nothing but a soldier, aspires to a dictatorship, and a large proportion of the people seem to favor his aspirations, the prospect for a stable and constitutional gov-ernment is not choosing. The vote in the rural parts of the department was much more serious and significant than the vote of Paris, and an offset to it was much to be desired by the friends of the republic. This seems to have been furnished, since it is announced that the municipal elections "have given hope to the government," and especially that the Bouldagist districts for the most part have returned conservatives. It is not easy to reconcile these returns with the overwhelming vote by which General Boulanger himself was chosen. The explanation may lie in the account that has already been given of the sources, of the general's popularity. We were assured, and it is not improbable, that the votes for him were not votes for his supposed "policy" so much as testimonies of gratitude for the efforts he made as minister of war to promote the comfort of the private soldiers. In France an appeal to the

same time as the one in Barcelona, tourists who have a liking for such shows will be able to command a wide variety of climate for visiting them; and there are also two or three other special world's fairs in Europe this year. Later comes the universal exposition at Melbourne, for which congress has made an appropriation, to be followed next spring by the great French centennial fair in the Champs de Mars. It is evident that these national and international enterprises have not yet begun to decline in favor.

LABOR NOTES.

Creosote works will be operated at Charleston, S. C.

Union bricklavers at Newark, N. J., get \$3.50 a day.

The Newark, N. J., carpenters have asked for \$8 a day. Wheat is the staple of the north and mid-

dle of China. The tin and slateroofers of New York city

get \$3.50 a day. Missouri copper mines are again being ex-

tensively developed. The annual catch of cod on the Newfound-

land coast is \$60,000,000.

The painters of Indianapolis have gained an advance of 60 cents per day.

A Landlords' Protectivo association has been formed at Baltimore. The annual production of coal tar in France

is about sixty thousand tons. The strike at Weible's brewery, New

Haven, Conn., has been settled. The manufacturers of central Iowa will

meet in Des Moines on May 15. A knitting company with a capital of

\$60,000 has been formed at Toledo, O. About thirty glucose manufacturers of the United States mot in Cleveland recently. The Southern Pacific company's shops in

Sacramento, where 2,400 men are employed, will be enlarged. The two co-operative restaurants run by

the Cooks and Waiters' union at San Francisco have failed.

German faraiture workers of New York city are subscribing money for the strikers in Berlin, Prussia.

One of the biggest pulp mills in the world is to be crected on the Penobscot river at Piscataquis Falls, Me.

The Bakers' union of New Haven, Conn., has adopted a union label, which will be placed on all union bread.

A new vessel to carry lumber from Portland, Ore., to Hong Kong is a British bark with a capacity of 6,800,000 feet.

The Pittsburg plumbers have elected delegates to the national convention which will be held at Boston on June 20, 21 and 22. Fall River, Mass., bricklayers and masons

ask that after May 1 wages be increased to 33% cents an hour, and that a nine hour day be the rule.

There are 500 miles of railroad already laid in Japan and 500 more will shortly be built. The American system of railroading has been adopted.

The St. Louis Anti-Poverty society will not send delegates to the labor convention at Cincinnati, which Dr. McGlynu's wing will attend.

Holyoke, Mass., is one of the largest paper mill centers in the world. There are twentytwo firms, with a capacity of over two hundred tons a day.

A strike of \$3.50 all around was ordered by the New York Central union on a job which paid some of the sixty carpenters \$3.59 a day and the rest \$3.25.

The Retail Grocers' association of Cleveland has raised the initiation fee to \$2 and the monthly dues to 50 cents. A clerk's bureau will be established.

Montreal bricklayers, who have been receiving \$3, \$3.50 and \$4, want \$3.50 and upward. The stonecutters want \$3 and \$3.25 a day instead of \$2.50 and \$3.75.

A company with a capital of \$1

always destructive, but the ruin in this case has been extraordinarily speedy and disastrous.

Big Drinks, High Jinks. Atlantic Constitution St. Louis has raised \$35,000 to meet the ex-

penses of the democratic national convention The price of drinks, however, will remain just the same. The Place He Fills

St. Louis Globe-Demoe Private Joe Fifer does not draw as big a pension as General John C. Black, but he oc cupies a larger place in the esteem and confi dence of the people of Illinois.

Follow Your Leader.

Washington Critic, We had hoped that the house of represen tatives would take warning by the example of the senate and try to be respectable, but our hopes are vain, and once more we must acknowledge the truth of that ancient adage. "As the old cock crows the young ones learn."

Why Confirmation is Deferred.

Kansas City Journal. The most serious problem which confronts Melville W. Fuller in deciding whether to accept the chief justiceship, is how to support eight daughters and five pianos on a salary of \$10,500 a year. There are but two solutions. He must sell the planos or marry off the daughters.

Taxing the Poor.

Boston Herald. The admitted evil of the tariff tax is the in-

tensity with which it bears upon the subsistence of the poorer classes. If its application could be restricted to the articles of comfort or luxury used by well-to-do citiizens, no serious objection could be raised against tit on the score of injustice. If the cheap textile fabrics of the poor were admitted duty free, while the costly materials which only the rich can afford to buy had a heavy impost upon them, it is possible that extravagance might be checked, as some of the economists believe, while those of small means would be permitted to obtain the full value of their earnings in the purchase of

the absolute necessaries of life. STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska. Schuyler has a \$1,000 license law. The burglar epidemic has struck Ulysses Oakdale is to have a flouring mill to cost \$20,000.

Mrs. T. Drinkall, near Central City, has a our-legged chicken. Land in Sherman county five miles from a

station sells for \$25 an acre. The German Evangelical church of Seward will soon build a \$2,200 church.

Keith county will soon begin the erection of an \$18,000 court house at Ogallala. A new German paper called the Staats Democrat is to be published at Nebraska

City. The towns and cities throughout the state are presty generally making preparations for the observance of Decoration Day,

A specimen of the Emperor goose was shot this week on the Platte river. It is a native of Alaska and the first seen in this vicinity.

A young man named Hurless, living at Raymond, Lancaster county, was kicked by a mule Friday and died Saturday from his injuries Frank Thebault, a farmer near Lyons,

hired a tramp and sent him to town with a team. At last accounts he had not returned -nor yet the team.

So far this year the treasurer of Otoe county has collected in taxes \$25,000 more than last year and the county's floating debt has gradually been reduced from \$160,000 to about \$100,000.

A Nebraska preacher has issued a circular declaring himself to be the watchman spoken of in the 23d chapter of Ezekiel. Among other things he alleges his ability to prove that the bible shuts out all unmarried that the bible shuts out all unmarried per sons over twenty-one years from the kingdom of heaven unless a good excuse can be shown The county superintendent has just com pleted the census of the children of school age in Cass county. Last year the enumera-tion was 7,225; this year it is 7,440. Last year Plattsmouth had 1,575 children of school age, this year year Weeping Water had 392, and this year has 440, an increase of 48. On Monday, Mr. McDuffee, section fore-man on the B. & M. at Columbus, while out on the line near the Platte river bridge, discovered and killed a large rattlesnake. The reptile was remarkably large, measuring in length nine feet and two inches, and in diameter three and a half inches. It carried fourteen rattles and a button. Dakota. A rifle club has been organized at Dead

AGAIN ON HAND. The Irrepressible Interviewer Spreads

Himself at the Museum.

A Remark Accidently Overheard Leads to an Important Interview That Is Replete With Startling Incidents-Mr. Pierce M. Sorenson's Gallant Fight.

<text>

"Try to prevent it as I might, I was forever "Try to prevent it as I might, I was forever catching fresh colds. I was never without them. Mucus would run from my nose, and quite frequently my nose would bleed. At my work I have to stoop over quite frequently, and when I did so I would become dizzy and every-thing seemed to swim before my eyes. At night my sleep did not refresh me at all, and in the morning I would feel as tired and languid as when I wont to bed.

This seemed to say the before my eyes. At high my my my long to bed.
"My stomach was affected, too. I would stimule to bed.
"My stomach was affected, too. I would stimule to the table with what seemed a good any positive, but after a mouthful or ivo my appetite your stomach. There would be almost constant belching, a disagreeable, bitter tasts in the month, and at last I got so I didn't care to look at the store would be almost constant belching, a disagreeable, bitter tasts in the mouth, and at last I got so I didn't care to look at the store would be almost constant belching, a disagreeable, bitter tasts in the mouth, and at last I got so I didn't care to look at the store would be almost constant belching, a disagreeable, bitter tasts in the mouth, and at last I got so I didn't care to look at food.
"I lost flesh and strength steadily, and from my areage weight of If pounds, I came down.
The store are the strength at the store work of the store work in a store work and whatever work I might do was done with an effort, and after working a while or walking a block or two my head would do some work heavy work.
"I came here to Omaha and brought my fread the advertisement of Dr. McCoy and made the advertisement of Dr. McCoy and made the advertisement of Dr. McCoy and made the start and after one nonth's treatment, I felt so good that I went away on a visit, thinking that I would finish the treatment after my return, but I have not taken any treatments of the start, and a after one month was enough for me. I have no taken any treatments with a start medicator, is not taken any treatments.
"Draw one with prime, in the start medicator, would after one month was not by advice to any one who is suffering with catarth, and am, I think entirely cured of it, y advice to any one who is suffering with catarth, is not to trille with pateant medicators.

river and harbor bill, authorizing the secretary of war to take the preliminary measures for constructing a ship canal from Chicago to the Mississippi. The scheme to connect the Mississippi with Lake Michigan is a very old measure that has been agitated for years. But congress has never gone farther than to survey a route, and the state of Illinois has considered the project of too little commercial value to appropriate a dollar toward it. If the enterprise promised a fair return for the money invested, the canal would have been built long ago by private capital. Canal building is not much in favor, and the Hennepin project if undertaken may turn out an expensive experiment.

THREE-QUARTERS of the delegates to the national republican convention have already been elected. Nineteen states have chosen their delegates at large. Five states will be added this week, New Hampshire, Michigan, New Jersey, Kansas and Wisconsin. Next week Nebraska and a number of other states will fall into line. The proferences for president of the states and territories which have already held conventions would be given to the prominent candidates in about the following order: Blaine, Sherman, Gresham, Harrison, Allison, Alger. Blaine's strength comes from the New England and high protectionist states. Sherman gained the support of most of the southern states as well as Ohio. Gresham is endorsed by Illinois, Harrison by Indiana. and Allison by Iowa. What the outlook will be in the political kaloidoscope at the next turn of the wheel is of course mere speculation which, though interesting, is not decisive.

It is reported that the outlook is unfavorable for the American wheat crop of 1887-8. If this be so, will the price of that commodity rise in the Liverpool market? Considerable uncasiness in already feit in foreign markets that any diminution in the export of wheat from this country will seriously affect the market price of that product. England draws her wheat supplies from the United States, Russia, India and Australia in the order named. But the importation from India for the past twelve months ending March, 1888, was only 25,000,000 bushels compared with 41,500,000 bushels the previous year. The Australian wheat crop is as yet comparatively small, and whatever is exported this year must go to fill up the gap caused by India's shortage. If Russia be unable to supply the domand of the Liverpool market to make up the American deficiency, it is certain that the price of wheat will go up. It is impossible to predict how much of a crop Russia will have, or even in the event of a full crop, how many bushels will be permitted to be exported. The wheat market is therefore in a state of uncertainty and the price of wheat will fluctuate until more definite returns of the state of the crop in America are

tion Article I. The name of such incorporation

shall be "Nebraska Elevator and Grain company." Article H. The general nature of the business of said corporation shall be the owning

and operating of grain elevators in Nebraska and adjoining states and the buying, selling, storing and shipping of corn, wheat, rye onts, barley, flaxseed and other grains. Article III. The principal place of trans

acting the business of said incorporation shall be at the city of Lincoln, Nebraska, but branches may be established for the trans action of its business, and its business may be transacted so far as necessary in any o the states or territories of the United States.

Article IV. This corporation shall continu to exist for a period of fifty years, beginning at the time of the filing of these articles o incorporation for record in the clerk's office of Lancaster county, Nebraska.

Article V. The capital stock of this incorporation shall consist of five thousand dol lars, divided into shares of one hundred (\$100) dollars each, but the board of directors may at any time, and from time to time, increase such capital by a majority vote en tered upon the records to an aggregate amount not exceedingtwo million dollars. and may in like manner, by a unanimous vote further increase said stock from time to time until the aggregate amount thereof shall reach five million dollars.

Subscriptions to the capital stock shall be payable ten (10) per cent at the date of sub scription and the residue thereof when ever required by the board of directors; pro vided that the said board may receive conveyances to said incorporation of grain elevators, cribs, warehouses and machinery, and other property necessary and convenient to be used in the business of said corporation at the fair value thereof, in payment to an equal amount for subscriptions to said capi tal stock.

Article VI. The highest amount of indebt edness or liability to which this corporation shall at any time subject itself is a sum equato two-thirds of the amount of its capital stock actually subscribed.

Article VII. The affairs of said incorpora tion shall be conducted by a board of nine (9) directors who shall choose from among thei own number a president, vice president, sec retary and treasurer; who shall appoint o provide for the appointment of a general manager and such clorks, agents and em ploves as they shall see fit. They shall prescribe the duties of all the officers and agent of the incorporation, and fix their compensation, and may require such bonds with secur ities from officers and agents for the faithfu performance of their duties as they doom ad visable. The three persons whose names are first subscribed to these articles of incorpora tion shall be commissioners for the purpos of opening books and receiving subscription to its capital stock, and after said stock t the amount of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars shall have been subscribed they shall call a meeting of the stockholders on such notice as they see fit, for the purpose of electing di rectors, and thereafter regular annual meet ings of the stockholders for the purpose of electing directors shall be hold on the first Thursday of January in each year. All di rectors shall hold their offices until their sue cessors shall be elected, and vacancies oc curring in the board, from death, resignation or otherwise shall be filled by appointment by the board from among the stockholdors until the next annual election. Special meet ings of the stockholders may be held as pro vided by by-laws. At all mostlage of the stockholders each stockholder shall be es-

Will Mr. Dorsey Explain ? The present indications are favorable

to the renomination of Mr. Dorsey in the Third congressional district. He is reported to have secured the delegations from most of the counties, and he and his friends are said to feel entirely confident of the result. They have been working industriously and zealously to this end, and their labors appear to have been thus far signally successful. It is among the probabilities that Mr. Dorsey will be renominated by accla-

mation, though he may deem it expedi ent to allow a ballot in order to gratify some of his competitors with a complimentary vote. It would have the appearance of magnanimity, and might do Mr. Dorsey more good than would a renomination by acclamation. If there is any advantage to be gained in this way or any other Mr. Dorsey may be trusted to discover it. Mr. Dorsey has been among his constituents for some days, but so far as we have heard he has offered no explanation of his last change of front on the question of tariff reform. Will he do so? It will be remembered that before the assembling of congress Mr. Dorsey submitted to one or more interviews, in which he stated that he was in favor of a revision of the tariff and a reduction of duties. Having been one of the strongest protectionists this announcement that he had changed, or materially modi fied his views, was heralded throughout the country as a notable example of the

progress tariff reform views were making, particularly in the west. Mr. Dorsey awoke one moraing to find himself almost famous. He enjoyed the distinction of being included in the list of tariff reformers for several months, when the announcement came that he would speak in the house in opposition to the Mills bill. He did so, and we have the speech before us in the Congressional Record of May 2, where it occupies nearly six pages. We do not find in this speech a single statement or intimation that its author is in favor of any general revision and reduction of tariff duties. On the contrary the speech is as uncompromising in defense of hightariff protection as any that has been delivered in congress since the tariff debate begun. If there is any supporter of the existing tariff policy in congress who has shown less disposition than Mr. Dorsey, as disclosed in his spaceh, to make any concession toward taviff reform we do not know who he is.

We do not propose now to discuss the views presented by Mr. Dorsey on the floor of the house of representatives, though it may come in order to do so hereafter. What we merely desire to suggest is that the former constituents of Mr. Dorsey have a right to an explanation of his reasons, after having heralded to the country that he was in favor of tariff revision and reduction, for changing front and again marshaling himself squarely under the banner of high-tariff protec-

'soldier vote" reaches every household in the country. If the vote for Boulanger was not meant as a vote for Boulangism, then it is comparatively plain why the municipal elections should tell a story so different from that told by the election in the department of the Nord. The hero is not now a candidate. and the threat against the republic which his ambition constitutes has been made much clearer since his election than it was before Whatever be the explanation, the fact that the Boulangists are less strong than they seemed to be a month ago is in itself auspicious.

The arrival of the month of May without bringing the Russians has encouraged the Bulgarians to think that Prince Ferdinand may after all be left to rule over them. He is certainly stronger now than immediately after his election, and a forcible attempt of Russia to expel him might fairly be protested against as too long delayed and as an active conspiracy against the peace of Europe. A few months ago the military preparations of Russia on the Austrian frontier foreboded war with the opening of spring. But the campaigning season is here, and the situation is more tranquil than throughout the winter. Something is holding back Rus sia. Is it a feeling that the turmoil in France would prevent the latter from being an effective ally ! Is it the thought that Germany might resent a stirring up of strife at this crisis in her emperor's life? At all events, there is a perceptible tone of elation in Prince Ferdinand's speeches on his tour through Bulgaria, and for the first time a new note is struck in the remarks of Minister Stambu-

loff, who accompanies him, that, "while Prince Alexander had not the courage to remain, Ferdinand responded to the country's appeal." Thus devotion to the memory of the hero of Slivnitza is dying away. Greece is a kind of international blistering

ointment which Russian intriguers are in the habit of applying to Turkey when they want to irritate the porte. Not that the Helienic kingdom is of much account itself, or that it is capable of any considerable achievement. It is worthless as an ally and contemptible as an enemy, but in geographical position and sturdy protectors make it a very uncomfortable neighbor for the sultan. The old game has been played by Greece this time in Macedonia. The Turkish minister has been withdrawn from Athens because the Greek government maintains its consul at Monastir, although charged by the porte with fomenting political agitations under cover of brigandage. Like a thrifty Greek, he combined patriotism with pluader, and of course was upheld by an appreciative government. Out of this affair very serious complications may arise, which would afford Russia an opportunity to interfere without antagonizing Austria. It would not surprise us therefore to hear of a rising in Crete very soon, and a demand by Greece for its annexation. Should this happen, Turkey might be provoked into some overt act which the czar, as head of the Greek church, would feel called upon to resent and chastise. Be this as it may, however, there s quite enough in this Monastir affair to set Europe by the cars if it suits Russia to shape events in that direction.

Copenhagen enters the list of cities that are to hold universal expositions this year, yet so quietly that few are aware of her purpose, and perhaps fewer that the opening of her fair occurs next week. Its industrial portion is of local contribution, while its art products will be from Denmark and from other parts of Europa. With this exhibition at the Danish capital going on at the establish a plant at Birmingham, Ala., for making steel from phosphorus iron ore. The

wood.

phosphorus is extracted with the slag. The knights of Albany, N. Y., called out the men in five breweries last week because the owners would not sign the K. of L.agreement. Two breweries have signed the scale.

J. F. & J. G. Ray, who operate four mills Woonsocket, R. I., began paying their help weekly, May 1. This is the first manufacturing concern in the state to adopt weekly payment.

At Minneapolis, Minn., there are a few cooperative cooper works, a co-operative shoe store, feed store, wagon shop, two grocery stores, a cigar factory and carpenter and painting shops. The stores pay a dividend of 6 per cent.

Twenty-six Italians arrived at Grand Rapids, Mich., from New York city some days ago, and claimed that they had been sent there to work on one of the railways They camped in a lot and were all arrested for vagrancy. The Knights of Labor of Chicago have

started a Trades Council of Knights and withdrawn from the Trades Assembly which latter will now be composed of dele gates from carpenters', cigarmakers' and other unions.

The brickmakers of St. Joseph, Mo., have struck for an advance of 25 cents to moulders and laborers and 15 cents to the boys. The scale that has prevailed heretofore was \$2.50 a day for moulders, \$2 for laborers and \$5 cents for yard boys.

The Boston Herald is a profit sharing institution. Recently the employes received their share of the net profits of 1887. The shares amounted to \$15,000 and each employe was paid an amount equal to 4 per cent of his wages-or two weeks pay.

The strike of the Waterbury, Conn, masons and bricklayers for \$3.50 a day, which began on April 1, is still on, but things seem to be running smoothly. Some of the men have returned to work individually and others have left the town.

The Order of Railway Telegraphers of North America which was organized on June 9, 1886, has eighty unions and about 12,000 members. A branch has just been formed at Denver, Col., with 150 men. The organization hopes to keep down the number of telegraphers.

If the people can obtain fair compensation for their labor, they will have good houses. good clothing, good food and the means of educating their families. Labor will be cheerful and the people happy. The great interest of this country is labor, labor, labor. -Daniel Webster in 1837.

On some plantations in Louisiana the hands are paid every two weeks; on others by the month. Pay is prompt in cash, and the Item vouches for the following rates for the year just past: Field hands, in planting and cultivating season, 65 to 75 cents a day; field hands, in harvest season of three months, \$1 a day for nine hours' work; sugar-house hands, 50 cents for six hours' work, night or day, a man making twelve or eighteen hours at his option.

Like a Waterbury. Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Depew boom seems to have run down It is as hard to keep going as a Waterbury watch.

The Dana Hoodoo.

St. Louis Republican. Hon. Wifitam 'Tell Coleman of San Francisco has lost both his boom and his bar'l. The Daus hoodeo on a prominent citizen is The last candidate for the superintendent's

office in Sully county is Miss Seba Dewell. The mayor of Deadwood, in his recent message to the council recommended the erection of a new city hall, and suggested that the question be voted on by the people D. R. Grover, of Huron, editor of the Prohibition Standard, is on trial for embezzle-ment. It is alleged that, as an attorney, he collected a note placed in his hands and ap propriated the funds to his own use.

Mrs. Richard Higgins, who was afflicted by the death of her husband in Aberdeen during the last days of April, and then again by the death of a young son a week or so later, re-ceived a letter Monday night bearing the sad intelligence of the death of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Rawdon, on the same day at their home in Darlington, Lafayette county, Wisconsin.

John Cary, an employe of the government dredge fleet, in company with Arthur Tur-ner, went shooting Sunday afternoon pear Grand Forks. When some distance from the city Turner left the buggy to get a shot at some game, leaving Cary to hold the horse. Suddenly Turner heard the discharge of : gur, and turning saw Cary falling from the buggy. It is supposed that the gun slipped off the floor of the skeleton buggy and, in falling, was discharged.

Still Another Version.

OXFORD, Neb., May 9 .-- To the Editor of THE BEE: In vesterday's issue I saw an ar ticle on the Alma wreck written by a Mr A. V. Johnson. In said letter I find sev eral mistakes, and I realize it is my duty to set the matter right before the public. As said letter was in Tue Bas I send this also to you. The only motive I have in doing so is to take blame off where it does not belong, there being enough of true blame attaching to the best of us.

He says no official of the B. & M. had put in an appearance eight hours after the wreck. E. F. Highland, roadmaster, was on the ground at \$:30 a. m. A. Campbell, superin tendent, C. H. Harmon, trainmaster and W

tendent, C. H. Harmon, trainingster and W. S. Perry, bridge superintendent, passed Ox-ford on a special at 11 a. m. for the scene of the wreck and arrived there at 12:10 p. m. The wife of the injured main (H. Richard-son) asked the station agent (C. H. Marvin) at Oxford if there was any way of getting to the wreck, as she wished to go and take a physician. The agent immediately tele-graphed for a special, and in little less than an hour a special was ready to start and did graphed for a special, and in little less than an hour a special was ready to start and did start at 7:52 a.m. to convey said partles to the wrack. He special about the way the passengers were treated at Oxford and that they could not get away, and also that they could not find out anything from the officials. The passengers that were to go west left Oxford at 6:06 p.m. and those going east at 10:25 p.m. via Kenesaw cut-off. The whole statement concerning Oxford is incorrect. As to flying statements he heard and wrote out I can say nothing, for at such times there are all kinds of reports. I have and wrote out I can say hotning, for at such times there are all kinds of reports. I have heard dozens of them. A few days since a man had his foot crushed while passing be-tween cars while the train was making up at Oxford. The railroad agents and employes did all in their power for him. As to their all being in a comatose state does not provo true at this place. They all seem to be full of life and vigor. C. H. Marvin, agent here, did not move much like a doad man while searching for C. Gillette, M. D., when afore-said may was burd

said man was hurt. As to their being dumb on all subjects have often been led to remark on the sind-ness of B. & M. amployes. If you desire it affidavits to above statements can be fur-nished. Jupyon P. DURBAN

MR. PIERCE M. SOREN: amployed at the meat market a

amployed as the mean matching of a want any one Tenth street. "No, sir: I don't care a bit, for I want any one suffering as I was, to have the benefit of my ex-perience, and you can say too, that any one doubting this interview, can interview me them-selves, if they wish it, by calling at the store at No. 613 South Tenth street."

A LEADING PHYSIOLOGIST

Advances His Theory of Catarrh and Consumption-His Advice on the Subject.

Consumption—His Advice on the Subject. One of the best learned physicians of modern times, in an article on catarrh and consumption says: "The treatment of consumption has made great advances by the introduction of new rem-elies, and has enabled the close student and specialist to establish indications for remedies long in use, so that by their methodical applica-tion better results are attained that were for-merly gained at a time when consumption and cancer were regarded as equally increase. "The treatment of consumption demands a careful avoidance to all agents calculated to cause hyperemia of the lungs and bronchial ca-tarrb. Persons in whom a tendency to con-sumption is suspected should be treated with the greatest care and attention. "That the utnost care, which must not be rolaxed with the catarrh is entirely well. This rule, so obvious from our point of view, is very fre-uently violated. "Many patients fall a victim to the deeply rolate to consumption.

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