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ADVERTISING RATES. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, ss. I, Geo. B. Tschick, Secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, do hereby swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending May 11, 1888, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Sunday, May 6, 15,300; Monday, May 7, 15,200; Tuesday, May 8, 15,100; Wednesday, May 9, 15,000; Thursday, May 10, 14,900; Friday, May 11, 14,800.

Average per copy, 14,800. Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of May, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, ss. I, Geo. B. Tschick, being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of May, 1888, was 14,800 copies; for June, 1888, 14,400 copies; for July, 1888, 14,000 copies; for August, 1888, 13,600 copies; for September, 1888, 13,200 copies; for October, 1888, 12,800 copies; for November, 1888, 12,400 copies; for December, 1888, 12,000 copies; for January, 1889, 11,600 copies; for February, 1889, 11,200 copies; for March, 1889, 10,800 copies; for April, 1889, 10,400 copies. GEO. B. TSCHICK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 23rd day of May, A. D. 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

ALL aboard for the Vestibule. It is a race between the Rock Island and the Burlington as to which road will run its train into Omaha first.

SENATOR MANDERSON'S amendment to the river and harbor bill to spend \$100,000 for improving and protecting the channel of the Missouri between Omaha and Council Bluffs is timely.

It is beginning to look favorable for a third bridge across the Missouri at Omaha. With a favorable report from Senator Vest as chairman of the committee on commerce, the bill ought not to be antagonized in the senate.

THIRTY-TWO manufacturing enterprises are knocking at the door of Omaha. With proper encouragement they will come, bringing others in their wake.

THE citizens of Omaha who are familiar with the memorable deal between Loyal L. Smith and Haiman Lowey, will heartily approve the decision of the court of Chicago, rendered Monday, in favor of the creditors of Smith.

THE Mexican war department has given notice to its border garrisons that hereafter any of its soldiers crossing the United States frontier armed and interfering with American civil authorities and laws will be shot.

IT is doubtful whether any kind of circular distributed among the business men is as effective as a personal canvass. We would suggest that the board of trade appoint committees of five men to canvass through the city for the \$2 monthly subscription.

NO POLITICIAN in recent years has fallen into more complete disrepute than David Bennett Hill, governor of New York. Less than a year ago he was freely talked of as a possible competitor of Cleveland for the presidential nomination.

The renomination of Jim Laird was made by acclamation. It was accomplished by the corrupt influence of the railroads. Nearly every delegate in the convention had a B. & M. pass, which was the price paid for his manhood. There have been few instances in Nebraska of more complete subservience to the railroad dictation than was presented by the republican convention of the Second congressional district. There were not a dozen men in that convention who did not wear the railroad yoke.

It remains to be seen how the reputable and self-respecting republicans of the Second district will regard this dishonorable surrender to the corporations. If they fail to manifest their displeasure they will deserve whatever abuses the railroads may elect to heap upon them. Republicans who are free can with justice to themselves take one course in this matter, and that is to refuse to approve the action of men who have openly and shamelessly declared their servitude to the railroads. To do otherwise will be to encourage the corporations and their creatures throughout the state. When a party has fallen under the domination of a power that has no sympathy with the people, and corrupt demagogues are made its leaders to further the purposes of that power, protest against such a state of affairs is honorable and necessary. The reputable and free republicans of the Second district are confronted by this condition, and they should do their plain duty firmly and courageously.

A Surrender to the Trusts. Some legislation was hoped for from the late New York legislature dealing with trusts and like combinations. Shortly after that body convened a committee was appointed to investigate trusts. It did the work assigned to it, not in the most thorough and satisfactory manner, at least with respect to the more formidable combinations, but still so as to elicit a great many interesting and important facts necessary to an intelligent idea of the legislation required. On this information an anti-trust bill was framed and introduced. This brought a powerful lobby to Albany with an abundant supply of money and a considerable political influence. The representatives of the combinations worked with indefatigable zeal, and the result was that the legislature adjourned without taking action on the measure and leaving the trusts in full possession of the field.

The failure of this proposed legislation is a serious disappointment for the reason that New York is the home of the great trusts and there they can be most effectively dealt with. If they could be broken up in that state and prohibited an existence in the commercial metropolis of the country—outlawed so far as New York is concerned—they would in all probability soon cease to exist everywhere. In another aspect the failure has a sad look. It shows the great corrupting power exerted upon legislators by the combinations. It is not doubted that corrupt methods were freely employed, and it is said that among those who were most completely in the control of the representatives of the trust was the speaker of the house, who used all the power of his position to prevent action on the bill adverse to them.

In the fight which the people must make for the overthrow of these monopolistic combinations their formidable power and unscrupulous character must be duly weighed. They are able to spend vast sums of money when required to accomplish their ends, and when they cannot personally corrupt they will endeavor to intimidate by threatening them with hostile political influence. Every year they become more firmly entrenched and grow stronger in the means to combat opposition. Only recently a United States senator declared from his seat that while he recognized the magnitude of the evil he knew no remedy for it, and now we see the legislature of the first commercial state in the union abjectly surrendering to the combinations. A committee of congress is prosecuting an investigation, but there is hardly a probability that any serious attempt will be made at the present session to legislate for the regulation or repression of trusts. It is the year of a presidential election, and both parties are unwilling to attack the Gibraltar which the wedded trusts and their allied combinations present. They will doubtless thus be given another year at least in which to grow and expand, and they will not fail to improve the opportunity. With this situation in view the outlook is far from reassuring for the people.

The Treasury Policy. The course of the secretary of the treasury in buying bonds at prices above the market has attracted attention as a singular proceeding for which there does not appear to be any good and sufficient reason. It is a reversal of the former policy of the treasury, which was to take only those bonds that were offered at or a little below the market price, and which tended to bear instead of bulling the market. Why the secretary should use the tremendous power of the treasury to appropriate the premiums on bonds is not clear, since there appears to be no exigency in the market requiring to be immediately relieved by the treasury. On the contrary the money market is easy and rates are more favorable than they have been before for a year. There is no urgent demand for money from any source, and the market is likely to become still easier before it again hardens. It certainly will if the secretary shall continue to buy bonds above the market price.

An explanation may perhaps be found in the desire to keep down the surplus, and the secretary finds that the only way to do this is to encourage bond offerings. He may also justify himself on the ground that even if the government pays a little more than the market price for the bonds it will still in the end make a considerable saving. But such a policy nevertheless involves a practical gift to the bondholders which will not be favorably regarded by the people.

even though it may have some defense on business principles. The money of the people in the national treasury cannot be used for the benefit of a class without objection and creating a feeling of distrust respecting the integrity of such a proceeding. The market premium on government bonds is high enough, and nothing short of a most pressing emergency could justify the secretary of the treasury in paying more for them. Just at this time no such state of affairs exists, and we are within a few weeks of the beginning of a new fiscal year, when the government will make large disbursements.

Although the treasury has paid out about twenty-two million dollars since the present purchase of bonds began, the surplus remains about stationary, showing that the average excess of receipts over expenditures has been about the amount of the weekly purchase of bonds. It ought to be obvious from this that surplus reduction will not be effected by bond purchases so long as the existing system of taxation prevails.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, appears to have assumed the task of killing off Mr. Randall as a force and factor in the democratic party. He made his first and successful appearance as the champion of the administration and the foe of his fellow-congressman at the time of the reorganization of the democratic state committee of Pennsylvania. He reappeared in the character a few days ago when he addressed the house on the tariff. Although a coal-mining boss, who as a member of the ways and means committee used his influence to retain the duty on coal, Mr. Scott made an elaborate argument in favor of the tariff bill, and one of the best that has been presented. A salient feature of it was an assault on Randall, characterized by a good deal of harshness. Thus far Mr. Scott has enjoyed the glory of his attack unchallenged. He has received a good deal of commendation for his speech in general, and from the democratic opponents of Randall for the special reference to that gentleman. But the leader of the protectionist wing of the democracy will have his innings later on, and it may be that after he has finished Mr. Scott will not seem so much like a plumed knight as he now does. It has been remarked that Randall is keeping very quiet under a good deal of severe lashing that would be expected ordinarily to provoke a demonstration, but there is a suspicion that he is loaded, and that when the discharge does take place it will be a memorable one for some of those who have been prodding him. In any event Mr. Scott is likely to find the task he has evidently undertaken something more than a holiday pastime, and as it is a democratic affair, republicans can regard it with entire complacency.

IMMIGRANTS landing at Castle Garden hereafter will be obliged to pass under a sort of civil service examination. This is done to keep out undesirable candidates who apply for admission to American soil. The catchism embraces such questions as name, nationality, age, whether married or single, destination, money possessed, whether or not he has ever been in an insane asylum, lunatic asylum or prison, condition of health, occupation. As the result of the questioning for the first five men were found who had served their time in prison. Shady characters coming from the old world will undoubtedly coach themselves as to the proper replies.

James G. or Walter Q. Nearly all the political Solomons seem to have settled down to the opinion that the Chicago nominee will be either James G. Blaine or Walter Q. Gresham.

Democratic Blunder. The message of Governor Hill relating the high license bill is simply a quit claim deed transferring the state of New York to the republican column. This is the one redeeming feature of the transaction.

Our Carter. Carter Harrison writes from India that the water is "quite to drink." If Carter think the water in an country is fit to drink, he is not as good a democrat as he used to be when he was mayor of Chicago.

A Noteworthy Fact. It is just as well to note the fact that no other candidate except Judge Gresham has received the full endorsement of any state except his own. It can be further remarked that this was not given because it was asked for by Judge Gresham, or for the reason of lack of men who are statesmen, and even "favorite sons."

Following the Old Man. New York, May 15.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Eddie Gould, Jay's second son, has purchased himself a seat in the stock exchange for \$30,000 and will in a few days go before the governing board for examination as to his qualifications. Eddie has already established a reputation as a shrewd speculator.

Baptist Women Missionaries. WASHINGTON, May 15.—The American Women's Baptist home mission society held its eleventh annual meeting here to-day. About two hundred delegates were present. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read showing the society to be doing an important work in the States army, and that satisfactory progress had been made during the past year.

A Rapid City Accession. RAPID CITY, Dak., May 15.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—M. H. Day, the noted Dakota democrat, is now in Rapid City and intends locating here to devote his future to mining. He is arranging for the purchase of a handsome home here. Day is the head of a syndicate of \$300,000 organized to buy and sell Black Hills mining property.

Had He Accepted. Chicago Tribune. When Salmon P. Chase died, in 1873, President Grant tendered the chief justiceship to Roscoe Conkling, by whom it was declined. In 1882 President Arthur appointed him, without his previous knowledge, associate justice of the supreme court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ward Hunt, and he was confirmed by the senate, but then also declined to go upon the supreme bench. Had he accepted either of these appointments his life would no doubt have been greatly prolonged, and especially if he had become chief justice, he would have become one of the greatest of American jurists.

"Favorite Son" Overdone. The "favorite son" will play an important part this year at the national convention of the republican party. Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and other states will send to that gathering delegations pledged to work for the success of "favorite sons" hailing from those various commonwealths. It is difficult to say just how far state pride should be allowed to go, in the selection of a man who may come to rule the nation. To bid any best delegate by pledges in such a way that they can only vote for one man, no matter what unforeseen circumstances may arise, is preposterous and degrading. A delegate who goes into a con-

vention fettered with instructions, and with no right to use his judgment, is a positive injury to the party. There is well enough for the delegates from any state to vote for that state's most illustrious son, as long as there is any reasonable hope of carrying the election for him, but to vote for him blindly to the end, by way of expressing his impertinent instructions, is worse than foolish—it is mischievous.

It Stuck in His Throat. Daniel Webster could not swallow the doctrine of protection for the sake of protection. When it amounted to prohibition it stuck in his throat. "Suppose," said he, "all nations were to act on it; they would be prosperous then, according to the argument, precisely in the proportions in which they abolished it, and the more they protected and encouraged them may be had and are, doubtless, sometimes wise and beneficial if kept within proper limits; but when carried to an extravagant height or to the point of prohibition the absurd character of the system manifests itself."

Nebraska Jottings. Beatrice is to have a base ball club. Wymore will celebrate its seventh anniversary at the Congregational church at Dodge on Monday. The land office at Niobrara will be closed July 1 and opened at O'Neill August 1.

A contract has been let for the erection of a new hotel at Beatrice, costing \$17,000. The Knights of Pythias have organized a uniform rank of Knights of Pythias. An old artisan well near Beatrice proves to be an outlet for gas which burns with great brilliancy.

While on my way to school one day last week, in company with other children, the little seven-year-old son of Jacob Crum, on the Clearwater, Waiaer county, was drowned in a creek.

A young German farmer named Koehler, living about six miles east from West Point, was found hanging dead in his barn Sunday morning. He was supposed to be on a friendly visit with everyone and there is very little doubt that he took his own life, but no cause can be assigned for the rash act.

Iowa. The Sioux City city palace will last two weeks, opening September 24 and closing October 1. A son of Augustus Grountzer was crushed to death under his saddle horse at Sioux City on Monday last.

Woodbury county has a new postoffice and a postmaster at Luton, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, with George F. Andrews presiding.

The Des Moines Leader has ordered a new committee of the committee on finance and put in readiness the paper will appear greatly improved.

Of the \$35,000 of the Sioux City paper mill set aside to be taken \$10,000 has been placed. The remainder, without doubt, has been subscribed shortly, when the construction of the mill will be commenced.

A Stage Struck Miss. New York, May 15.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Miss Catherine Augusta Hay, a stage truck maiden who has been missing from her home in Philadelphia, is a member of an opera company which is playing "Queen of the Night" at the Broadway theatre. Miss Hay is a sister-in-law of William S. Clark, wealthy manager of the Standard Oil Co., and for some time has been living with her sister in Philadelphia. When Miss Hay disappeared, her relatives, knowing her proclivities for the stage, at once assumed that she had joined an "opera" company, which is now playing somewhere in Massachusetts, because it was said a certain young man, of the name of Hay, had been seen in the company. She refuses to say anything. She is rather pretty, nineteen years of age and refuses to go back. Mr. Fox will send a charge of men to her, and make her go on with her theatrical work until she becomes tired of it.

"Nady" a Great Success. New York, May 15.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The new opera, "Nady," words by Alfred Murray, and music by Francois Chassaigne, the composer of "Falke," produced last night, achieved the most pronounced success of any work of the kind ever presented at the Grand Opera. The audience could not have been more numerous. It was a brilliant gathering. Marie Jansen and Isabelle Drupeau were the stars of the evening, and their popularity in the new opera.

A Consul Killed by Savages. SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The New Zealand consul at Apia, Samoa, was killed here on the Alamosa, contains an account of the murder of an American consul at New Britain. The natives of the island had been fighting and they asked the consul to arbitrate. He attempted to do so when he was attacked by one party and had a narrow escape. He was then taken to a house where the natives kept after him and finally killed him. He is said to have been a new man to the place.

Thinks He's a Daisy. QUINCY, Ill., May 15.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—It has leaked out that a number of prominent democrats have received a confidential letter from "Horizontal Bill," a certain well known democrat, who has been pushing his name actively as a vice presidential candidate. He thinks he would make a good running mate for Cleveland and that he could do better than any Indiana man can in the presidential election. He has his tariff record and asks earnest assistance.

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WHAT THE SENATE PROPOSES. The determination of the senate to appoint a new committee of the committee on finance to employ a stenographer and enter into an investigation of the tariff question is regarded as an indication of a substitute to the Mills bill being offered in the event that the measure passes the house, and as an indication that the republicans in the senate believe it will pass. The committee will offer an opportunity to all the men whose interests refused a hearing by the democratic members of the house committee on ways and means to be heard in behalf of their interests. They will have become a platform to go to the country through the press. The democrats in both branches of congress say they will not have any more to do with the necessity of a reform of the tariff and that the result of it all will be the republican senate will submit a substitute to the Mills bill. The democrats will not accept it, but both measures will go to a conference committee, which will not agree, and there will be no tariff reform in this congress, but both measures will have a platform, which will go to the country at the approaching election. They point to the surplus of \$100,000,000 in the treasury, which will not be affected, the purchase of bonds under the recently enacted law not being more than the daily aggregate accumulations from the tariff duties.

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Chicago's Poor Postoffice. WASHINGTON, May 15.—Senator Farwell to-day introduced a bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to cause such changes and improvements to be made in the United States custom house, postoffice and sub-treasury building at Chicago, and to erect such additional thereto as may be necessary to provide sufficient accommodations for the postoffice in that city. An appropriation of \$80,000 is made for the purpose.

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Engineer and Fireman Killed. CLAYTON, N. M., May 15.—The southbound express on the Fort Worth road, fifty miles south of here, last night plunged into a water-spout, killing Engineer Callowright and Fireman Sam Bush. None of the passengers were injured.

Stove Founders' Convention. PITTSBURGH, May 15.—The stove founders' national defense association met this morning at the Hotel Commodore in New York. The same objection applied to the house

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The President Approves. WASHINGTON, May 15.—The president has approved the act granting the right of way to the Kansas City & Pacific railroad company through Indian Territory and the act for the erection of a public building at Duluth, Minn.

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Engineer and Fireman Killed. CLAYTON, N. M., May 15.—The southbound express on the Fort Worth road, fifty miles south of here, last night plunged into a water-spout, killing Engineer Callowright and Fireman Sam Bush. None of the passengers were injured.

Stove Founders' Convention. PITTSBURGH, May 15.—The stove founders' national defense association met this morning at the Hotel Commodore in New York. The same objection applied to the house

BELVA EARLE WILL RUN AGAIN

Equal Rights Women Nominates Their Presidential Ticket.

FIRST BLOOD FOR THE FEMALES.

Mrs. Chapin Calls the Convention to Order, Acts as Chairman, Casts the Ballots, Adopts the Resolutions and Adjourns.

Females in the Field. Des Moines, Ia., May 15.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—The national convention of the equal rights party met in this city this afternoon to nominate candidates for president and vice-president of the United States. The chairman explained that the absence of an elevator in the building had kept several of the women from attending, as they would not climb two flights of stairs even to nominate a president of the United States.

The convention was called to order by Mrs. Nettie Sanford Chapin, of Marshalltown, chairman of the national committee, who was made temporary president. After a little preliminary skirmishing and an attempt to run in the janitor of the building to swell the numbers, Mrs. Chapin was elected permanent chairman of the convention. As announced by the chairman she was to count the ballots which the suffragists from all over the United States would send in. She declared that women would not very well attend conventions, and so the executive committee, of which she was the head, had decided to let them send in their ballots and thus be represented by proxy. From the depths of a capacious gipsack Mrs. Chapin then fished out a large package of ballots, letters, telegrams and other documentary collateral belonging to the party. A count of the ballots began and the result showed that a majority of the votes had been cast for Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, for president, and Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, for vice president. Three hundred and fifty ballots were counted, of which Mrs. Lockwood and Mr. Love received 310. The balloting showed that every state except South Carolina and every territory except Idaho was represented in some way.

The chairman explained parenthetically that she was not altogether certain of the origin of the ballots, as they were not always accompanied by signatures, and she had to guess by the names of the counties where they came from. But as this original idea seemed satisfactory to the convention it was adopted without comment, and was quite a relief to the party. The party scattering ballots were distributed among a number of eminent statesmen and women. Mr. Hiram C. Allen, of Iowa, Mr. J. P. Powderly and Mr. George A. Lusk, of Pennsylvania, Mr. William C. Coker, of Michigan, Mr. Francis Willard and Susan H. Anthony were also among the complimentary votes.

One ballot read. For President, FRANCES E. POOLSON CLEVELAND, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Several tickets were for "any good republican who can carry the vote." A few democratic preferences were indicated by votes for General Black. Several prohibition votes called for General Clinton B. Fisk, but the chairman declared that the scattering votes were unimportant and so would not be counted.

Having declared the ticket composed of Mrs. Lockwood and Mr. Love, the chairman, Mrs. Chapin, called upon the chairman of the committee on resolutions, Mr. Charles H. Plafort, to declare that congress should pass an enabling act giving women the right to vote; that she should be admitted to the platform so that in the event of the death of the wife her heirs should receive the same consideration as that of the husband; it declares in favor of federal suffrage, in favor of international difficulties, and advises positions for every needy soldier and sailor. It further declares in favor of the protective tariff, in favor of putting sugar and lumber on the free list and abolishing the tax on whisky and tobacco.

After adjournment the delegates of Mrs. Lockwood and mutually resolving to vote early and often for their candidate, the convention of sweet suffering sisters adjourned sine die.

Arsenic in His Stomach. Mason City, Ia., May 15.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—A man, who was poisoning his wife, was arrested here to-day. It will be remembered that on the evening of March 3 the entire family, consisting of H. L. Brown, his son Henry, his wife and two children were taken suddenly and seriously ill while seated at