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THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, 8.5.
County of Douglas, 6eo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending May 11, 1888, was as follows:
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Sunday, May 6. 18,320 Thursday, May 10. Friday, May 11.

Average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Fworn to and subscribed in my presence this
12th day of May, A. D., 1888, N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public. State of Nebraska,

County of Douglas, 8. 8. 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, 1887, was 14.27; copies; for June, 1887, 14.131 copies; for June, 1887, 14.247; copies; for June, 1887, 14.308 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14.308 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 15,241 copies; for January, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,206 copies; for February, 1888, 15,202 copies; for March, 1888, 19,689 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.

CARL SCHURZ is having such an enjoyable time in the fatherland that he may extend his visit indefinitely. Perhaps Schurz wants a seat in the reichstag. This would open up an entirely new field in the history of politics. The ex-cabinet officer, schooled in the highest arts of diplomacy, if elected to office in the German government, would be the first instance of the international statesman.

THE northwest territory across the line known to us as Manitoba will be famous for its boodlers as well as its cold waves in a short time. The instances of corruption under it former governor coming to light surpasses belief. From the governor down to the public printer almost every official is guilty of malfeasance in office. There was railroad peculation, defalcation of officials, corruption and jobbery that puts the record of New York as a boodling state far in the rear.

THE appalling railroad disaster at Fountain, Col., on the line of the Santa Fe, in which a carload of dynamite exploded, destroying many lives, adds another chapter to the horrors for which the carelessness or negligence of the company was at fault. It was the grossest kind of foolhardiness for a freight train to be made up of cars containing oil tanks and dynamite. Although an accident is of rare occurrence where runaway cars containing such dangerous combustibles should dash into a passenger train, the chances for disas ters are multiplied a hundred fold when dynamite and oil cars are coupled to-

WHEN will the people of the state who toil by the sweat of their brow resent the insults of railroad hirelings who hissed and tried to stamp down, at the state convention, the delegates representing the people? When Judge Crounse, of Washington, a man respected universally for his sterling qualities, denounced from the floor corporation interference and corporation monopoly and injustice, John M. Thurston's servile followers hissed and interrupted the speaker. When ex-Senator Van Wyck arose, and in a ringing voice read resolutions condemning railroad interference in the politics and legislation of the state, the same gang of brasscollared rowdies stamped and howled in derision.

Iowa is somewhat noted for her reforms and reformatory measures. Another craze is drifting, emanating from the teachers' association of that state, some of the papers inaugurating a spelling reform, recommended by that body, commencing with thirteen words in common use. When the many thousand words of our vocabulary are remembered, the reconstruction of the baker's dozen will be rather considered an eccentricity than a work of genuine reform. It reminds one quite forcibly of the vaunting claims of third party leaders. Or it may be compared to the wonderful civil service reform as illustrated by the administration of Grover Cleveland-a mighty thin gauze of promise in a great hulk of absurdity.

IT is not apparent that either party will be the gainer from the controversy as to whether General Garfield was willlngly a member of the Cobden club, and s to what his views were at different times regarding free trade and protection. Even the truth of history may not be greatly promoted by the discussion. General Garfield was something of a politician, and as such was not incapable of putting himself in accord with the public sentiment that promised the best advantage to himself. We had supposed that everybody familiar with his career knew that for many years he was not regarded as a safe friend of the tariff. He represented in congress a district almost party. wholly agricultural, and he sought to occupy a middle ground on the tariff. He certainly drifted, however, toward free trade, and if we remember rightly was for this reason opposed in 1874 by a strong faction of the republicans in his fear nor favor corporate power-to dedistrict. Later he became an advocate | feat this influence. It were manifestly of moderate protection, but was never regarded in Ohio as a high tariff man, though he was trusted not to do anything inimical to the protected interests of that state. The record of General Garfield would very likely be different had he represented the district adjoining his own, which is an extensive manulacturing center.

Juggling Fiends.

There is nothing more despicable than the duplicity, hypocrisy and insincerity displayed by the late corporation convention which called itself republican. It reminds us forcibly of that passage from Macbeth, in which he exclaims: "And be these juggling fiends

No more believed, That palter with us in a double sense; That keep the word of promise to our hear

And break it to our hope."

It is an insult to the great body of republicans of Nebraska, who know that every word in that platform relating to the cheapening of transportation, to oppressive tolls, and to sympathy with labor, is uttered by a convention which has chosen as representatives of the party at its national council men who have for years earned their livelihood as corporate lobbyists, debauchers of legislatures, and obstructors of every effort that has been made by the honest representatives of the people for the relief of patrons of the railways by restrictive legislation. It is worse ribaldry than the mocking chant of hymns by the inmates of disorderly houses, or the singing of patriotic songs by roadagents and highwaymen on their way to plundering and cutting the throats of wayfarers.

What a commentary upon the utter recklessness of corporate leaders for whom the republican party is simply a hewer of wood and a carrier of water. while holding aloft the banner of the party and shouting themselves hearse over its glorious work in the past, they stand arrayed hand in hand to forge ring after ring in the great chain that binds the commonwealth of Nebraska hand and foot to the behests of the railway magnates.

Nothing so brazen and audacious has ever been attempted in this state, in all its remarkable political history.

In full keeping with the entire proceedings was the contemptuous snub given ex-Senator Van Wyck and the resolutions he had introduced. Drunk with their temporary success, these fools actually imagined that the fiftyfive thousand republican voters who expressed their preference for Van Wyck for senator two years ago; that the vast constituency which elected forty-four out of ninety-two straight republican members of the legislature pledged to Van Wyck and the principles he represented, have all recanted and gone over to the monopoly camp.

Are they utterly oblivious of the fact that the cause which made Van Wyck strong is much stronger to-day than Van Wyck himself, because the people of Nebraska never have been so intensely in earnest to wrench this state out of the control of corporate monopoly and make its state government-its officials and legislators-representatives of the people, guardians of their rights and interests, instead of being mere puppets of the Boston and New York syndicates, to whom this state has been paying tribute more oppressive than that exacted by any Roman ruler when he swayed the known world?

The Railroads at Chicago.

It is already apparent that the great

railroad corporations of the country will exert a very strong, if not a potential, influence in the national republican convention. They have been actively at work for months in several of the states shaping affairs so that they should be well represented at Chicago, both numerically and by men capable of guarding and conserving their interests. The great Vanderbilt system will be represented by Chauncey M. Depew, an orator of national fame and man of great personal popularity. He will dominate the New York delegation, with its seventytwo votes and its prestige of representing the republicans of the pivotal state. The powerful Pennsylvania railroads, if not so directly represented in the delegation of that state, will have influence enough with it to direct its action so that nothing un favorable to the railway corporations shall receive its approval. The Central and Southern Pacific influence will be strong with Pacific coast and Colorado delegations, while Nebraska sends a delegation every man of which wears the railroad collar. This does not embrace all the representatives of the corporations who will sit in the national republican convention, but were there no others than these states will furnish they would exert a tremendous influence in determining the candidates of the convention and the character of its enunciations regarding the relations of the corpora-

clearly denotes a purpose. Those corporations never do anything aimlessly. Having labored all along the line to secure a strong and able representation at Chicago, they will unquestionably be found in close union and co-operation when there. What is their purpose? Obviously to check or turn back the that is moving strongly against their long unrestrained power and privileges. They combined to render odious and to thwart the operation of the national law curtailing the unrestricted rights they had always enjoyed, and placing them under governmental regulation and control. They were unsuccessful in this, and they now propose to fight the battle against the people in the political arena. They will bring to bear all their immense power to defeat any man whom they believe could not be controlled, if elected, in their interests, and may even venture so far as to virtually dictate who shall be the candidates of the

tions to the government and the people

The political activity of the railroads

The hope and security of the party rest on the possibility that it will have a sufficient representation of free men in the national convention-men who neither better for the party to go before the country with the chance of losing the help of the railroads and their allies than to bargain for such help by a surrender to their demands. The probability of victory will be much greater if the party shall go to the people aunouncing a policy that recognizes as paramount their interests and welfare, out the scrious danger in the eligibility of

with candidates whom they can feel carry out such a policy, would than if it shall yield to railroad dictation and thereby receive all the aid the corporations might give. There has never been a period in the history of the republican party when it could less afford than at this time to be regarded as the friend, apologist or ally of the corporations. There is grave danger, however, that it may be drawn into this position.

Another Wanton Outrage.

Another outrage by a Pinkerton mercenary in the service of the Burlington road has been committed on Nebraska soil. At Plattsmouth Wednesday night two members of the Bretherhood of Locomotive Engineers were shot and seriously wounded by an imported hireling of the railroad, so far as appears without the slightest justification. Accepting as correct the account of the affair from our correspondent, it appears that the two men shot had simply made an inquiry regarding an arrest which any citizen might have made, and such as is made daily of policemen in every city the country. Receiving an impudent reply, one of them retorted in similar strain, whereupon the Pinkerton special drew his revolver and fired, inflicting severe wounds on both citizens. It is not surprising that this occurrence aroused the indignation of the people of Plattsmouth, and especially of the members of the brotherhood, whose comrades providentially escaped instant death at the hands of a cowardly thug brought into Nebraska by the Burlington managers to overawe our citizens

This is one of numerous outrages committed in Nebraska by these Pinkerton mercenaries since the Burlington strike was inaugurated, all of which have shown the reckless and irresponsibl character of the creatures clothed with police powers. They are for the most part men who would not be appointed on any well regulated police force; fellows generally whose character and qualifications would not enable them to pass an examination for police service where personal merit and fair intelligence are requisites. Many of them are wholly without ties or interests, domestic or otherwise, to create in them a sense of responsibility or any concern for the conservation of public order. They are simply hirelings, ready to serve any master who will pay them, and in the performance of such service placing not the least value on the life of the citizen who may by any chance fall in their wav.

The toleration of these armed mercen aries on Nebraska soil, exercising police authority, we still insist is a wrong and an outrage upon our citizens, putting their lives in jeopardy wherever these minions are stationed. If it be not possible for the authorities to do anything now for ridding the state of these corporation hirelings; if our power of selfprotection is so restricted that we must submit to have armed mercenaries quartered among us, ready at all times, with down; if it be a fact

or without provocation, to shoot that Nebraska is helpless against this sort of invasion, then the people of the state will see to it that the next legislature does not fail to supply laws that will be fully adequate for our fu ture protection. But we believe there s ample law under which the local and state authorities can expel these men from Nebraska as so-called detectives. Meanwhile if the assassing who shot down .the inoffensive citizens at Plattsmouth is amenable to any law he should receive summarily the full measure of its penalties.

THE governor of Nebraska has publiely said that on complaint of local authorities against the presence of Pinkerton men he will take the necessary action to exclude them from the state. We understand it to be the claim of the corporation employing these mercenaries that it has the right to use them anywhere for the protection of its property. The Plattsmouth authorities have now an opportunity, and most urgent reason, for bringing this matter to a test. They should appeal at once to the governor for the removal of the Pinkerton men from Plattsmouth, and we have no doubt such an appeal would be promptly regarded by Governor Thayer. We should then ascertain whether Nebraska has the power to free itself of these armed invaders. We believe the possesison of such power to be unquestionable, but it may become necessary to enact a law having direct reference to the employment within the state for police service of men from other states, and undoubtedly the next legislature will be asked to pass such a law. It has been done in some other states that have been overrun by the Pinkerton hirelings.

When the Leaves Begin to Fall.

Burlington Free Press. It is said that the United States senate the most august body in the world. Things look now as though it would be a September body this year, too.

A Man Who Does Not Know It All. All of us are ready to laugh at the old far

mer who blows out the gas in his room at the

hotel, but what sort of work would we make

putting new bows into the ox yoke or hanging a scythet Where the Fun Comes In. Minnoapolis Trilnine. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has twentyseven carriages for her own use, and yet it is

dollars to doughnuts that she doesn't have half as much fun in all or any of them as the small boy has in "hanging on."

Western Studies in Philosopsy. Cincinnati Times-Star.

This is the season when that most captiating of all excrescences is liable to appear somewhere on the human form divine, and which by common consent is; called among the choice English speaking people a boil.

Quite So. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Democrats are very much afraid that "Ingails made a mess of it." When a man, either in congress or not, undertakes to stir up democratic history from 1860 to '65 he needs a long stick. It is not a pleasant job

ither for speaker or audience. Four Years Ago and To-Day.

Four years ago, Mr. Cleveland pointed

presidents to re-election; now he is striving with all his might to prevent the country from taking him a his word. This is not the only sparticular, however, in which he has thus invited inpular distrust and reproach.

A Prince Preference.

un Herald, The princess of Wales says her favorite artist is Rubens, her favorite author is Dickens and her favorite dish Yorkshire pudding. The prince of Wales has not ex pressed his preferences, but an impression prevails among his mother's subjects that they are American "professional beauties" and prize-fighters.

Lowell and De Quincey.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Mr. James Russell Lowell, at a free trade club meeting in New York on Thursday night thanked God that he was allowed to help the cause of tariff reform. This calls to mind a remark which, according to De Quincey was frequently made by the duke of Norfolk of his day, "Next Friday, by the blessing of heaven, I propose to get drunk."

'The Bee" Sought For Everywhere. Chicago Herald.

When an exchange editor reaches the limit of his forbearance and long suffering and rises in his wrath to say something it is usually severe. Witness the following from the Minneapolis Tribune:

The chronic exchange-eater who calls regularly for the Omaha BEE will please subscribe for that sheet and give this office a rest. He has become a four-ply nuisance.

The Curse of a City.

Chicago Herald, It is the curse of a great city that the just administration of the law is hindered and often defeated by the nefarious practices of a set of men who are nothing less than human vultures. They are for the most part rascally attorneys without standing in court, apt in the ways of low chicanery, reinforced with a sprinkling of ex-baliffs and ex-constables. They are suborners of witnesses jury fixers and bribers, who offer their iniquitous services to equally unscrupulous lawyers and parties to suits. They tempt also the weak and foolish, willing enough to play with loaded dice, but lacking the skill to use them.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Lincoln's base gall club has won a game. Strawberry festivals are the order of the Salt water was struck at Nebraska City at

depth of 375 feet, J. H. Cowenne, a Hastings switchman, lost a hand coupling cars. The Tecumseh Republican is eight years old—and promises to live many years.

Mayor North, of Columbus, has so far succeeded in suppressing the houses of in-Bids are being received for a new school house at South Sioux City. The building is to cost \$18,000.

The State Dental association met at Grand Island and extracted teeth and swapped stories without path! Two hilarious individuals, pulled down an electric wire in a moment of confusion, and were fined \$10 each.

With Dodge county linked with Washing-ton, it is predicted that there will be more of a senatorial struggle than ever before. The Verdigree Hornet offers a \$5 gold piece to the best correspondent in Knox county. It wants news-and no slush.

The question of the hour is, says the Hastings Gazette-Journal, who will be the democratic nominee for congress in this district! The Fremont Tribune's inquiry among many farmers in its section reveals the fact

that crop prospects were never more favorable. The next legislature will be called upon, according to a valued exchange, to prohibit Uncle Tom Cabin companies from operating n Nebraska.

The little daughter of Colonel T. P. Ireland, of Nebraska City, fell from a bridge a distance of thirty feet, but fortunately and strangely sustained no injuries. A young man named Theodore Cotchem who is in the employ of the B. & M. at Pa

cific Junction, received severe injuries Mon-day night which may prove fatal. His body was burned badly. The Plattsmouth canning company has re ceived from Chicago during the past few days 185,000 cans. They also have four men con stantly at work in this city making cans. This would indicate a vast increase in their

output for this season. In voting bonds for the Johnson county court house there was bad feeling engen-dered between the north and east ends of the county. Now it is arranged that the corner stone of the new building be laid on the Fourth of July, and the lamb and the lion lie

down with the American eagle. The Johnson County Journal reports a case where the zest and zeal of patriots was put to the sticking point. John J. Wilson, a democrat, wagered with Mose Roberts, a republican, a short horn bull, or the price thereof, that Cleveland would be elected. The bull in politics is a new and interesting

lowa. The Marshalltown gas well is down 550 Des Momes has a new electric light com

Sioux City claims the greatest building boom of any lowa town. Sixty-five pupils in one school room at Le Mars have been attacked with measles. Small fruit throughout the state is thought o have been seriously injured by the recen

frosts. The Iowa Medical society is holding its thirty-sixth annual convention at Des Many complaints are made of tramp beg-

gars annoying residents of the outside streets in Des Moines. The division headquarters of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul have been removed back to Dubuque from La Crosse.

About three weeks ago Mary Spann, eight years old, living near Melrose, was bitten by a mad dog and is now suffering from hydro-phobia. Her physician says there is no hope of saving her life.

The Seventh Day Adventists of Iowa will hold their annual camp meeting in Des Moines May 29 to June 5. Reduced fare is promised on the railroads, and it is expected the meeting will be a large and important one for the denomination. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

Colonel Al Swalm, the chairman of the executive committee of the Iowa Press associa-tion, to whom was referred the matter ef an excursion this year, desires to say that ne excursion this year, desires to say that ne-gotiations are now being made for an excur-sion that will include Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, Helena and a portion of Yeilowstone park, with a number of Dakota towns taken in on the return. As soon as matters shall have been developed suffi-ciently a circular will be issued. About July 10 is the date fixed—after the national con-

Dakota. Building in Central City is going on rap-Spearfish and Sturgis have base ball Hay is beginning to roll into the Sioux Falls market again.

Deadwood is the headquarters for over 200 nining companies. The St. Lawrence brick yard is manufacttring 6,000 brick per day. It is estimated that the assessment rolls of Deadwood when completed will show at least \$100,000 increased valuation over last year.

The semi-annual teachers' institute of Campbell county will convene at La Grace, May 28 Prof. J. W. Harden, of Starkey, will conduct the institute. The Congregational society at Watertown have decided not to build their new church

this year, but will continue to accumulate funds for that purpose, and will probably build next year. The Mandan & Black Hills Railroad Construction company has been formed at Man-dan for the ostensible purpose of surveying and determining on a route for a railroad to the Black Hills.

Deadwood is improving from a religious | braska-

standpoint. The attendance at various churches Sunday was better than for many past months, and included one or two here tofore written incorrigible, says the Pioneer

At a session of the Pierre council Monday night, W. D. R. Miller, of Chicago, appeared before the body, asking for the franchise to put in and maintain a system of electric lights, the same to be in operation before January 1, 1889. The matter was referred to a special committee, with instructions to to a special committee, with instructions to report at the next session.

It is reported that some parties in Rapid City are developing a coal prospect about two miles west of the city and have struck a good flow of lubricating oil. They have had some tests made and the quality of the oil is pronounced to be excellent. It is understood that further developments will be made at once and the prospects are said to be fine for finding a flowing well.

THE ARBOR KING. J. Sterling Morton On Politics and

The U. P. Extension Bill. A BEE reporter met J. Sterling Morton yes terday morning in the rotunda of the Paxton. The latter had come in in the morning on a short visit and expected to return home last night.

With regard to the vote that had been given him by the Douglas delegation in the late convention, Mr. Morton said that he was thankful for small favors, and there was a twinkle in his eye which showed that he was able to appreciate the funny side of the compliment and the world of meaning which was contained in the late but sponneous war cry, "Boyd, Morton and Harmony.

Speaking upon the subject of his being an administration man, he said that the nom-ination which he had received had been occasioned by the votes of people who, he thought, felt as he did on the question of the tariff. He was a friend of Cleveland's—a Cleveland man. Mr. Cleveland had spoken in favor of tariff reform, and a man who was a tariff reformer was good enough for him.

Mr. Morton said he had not come here to
confer with any of his fellow members on the delegation to St. Louis. He did not do so be fore and he would not do so now.

Reverting to the action of the Douglas del-egation in the state convention, Mr. Morton said that he knew just how the members of that body feit toward him. He knew of the caucuses in room 48 of the Paxton hotel, of the cuss words and tricks that were used and suggested toward himself. He also knew of the plan to have him nominated in the convention and them sat down upon effectually. But, for some reason, the proposed nomination was abandoned and the sitting-down busines did not result as had been intended. Mr. Morton was asked how he learned of the schemes and replied that there was a man in the caucus place who told about everything that had

happened there.

Referring to the republican convention among other things Mr. Morton said: "Did you hear Lambertson's speech nomi-nating Egan? Why you remember the greater part of it was devoted to the statement that the republicans should elect Egan because his election would bring elect Egan because his election would bring to the republican party the vote of every Irishman in the country. I would like to offset that by placing John Fitzgerald of Lincoln, on the national democratic committee and then see how many Irish democratic votes Egan would draw away from their party." Mr. Morton them drew a comparison between Egan and Fitzgerald both as regards disposition, character and length of residence, and the comparison was in favor of Mr. Fitzgerald.

Mr. Morton was asked as to what the thought of extending the time of payment of "The Union Pacific railroad company," aid, "is a defaulter to the government of the United States for about one hundred millions of dollars which came out of the pockets of the American people. But that company has a property which is stocked at sixty millions of dollars. The stock of course is only representative of the value of the property after the first and second mortgages have been paid. This morning Union Pacific stock is quoted and selling at 53c on the dollar. That is the Union Pacific railroad is selling for more than thirty millions of dollars over and above all its liabilities. When a person shows assets of \$30,000,000 more than his

debts-those whom he owes need not make him a donation. "The Union Pacific company was entrusted with public funds. It is now a defaulter—a corporate defaulter as to about \$100,000 and asks for seventy years' time on the whole sum, with the obligation of paying only 3 per

"If the government may deal thus gently with a corporate defaulter, why not with an individual defaulter!

"Why not pass an act giving all the defaulting land officers, internal revenue collectors, paymasters, United States marshals and all other United States officials who have defaulted seventy years time in which to make good their deficits at 3 per cent interest. Why should a defaulting railway be better treated than a defaulting postmaster! Justice for the railread is justice for the citi-Justice for the railroad is justice for the citi-

"But the competition for through business on all transcontinental lines is so great that it will pay none of them a profit. Each line, Union Pacific as well as others, must, at last, make its living off locals traffic Union Pacific then must live I transportation. Nearly all its local rates are Nebraska rates—500 miles of its lines are in his state. Local rates will be governed by the fixed charges which the road must pay as interest, etc., each year. The more a ro-capitalized for the more interest is paid. extension of seventy years extends high local rates seventy years to Nebraska shippers, because all that time the interest upon \$100,000,000 must be paid by her products and people. What Nebraska needs is the forcing to a sale by the government or the first mortgage bondholders. Then it will be bought at and capitalized at a less sum of money, and a less interest to be paid yearly will give the people lower rates

"An extension of high rates will be the passage of the Outhwaite bill. All its pro-visions perpetuate Union Pacific extertions oon Nebraska people and products.
"All the stuff about the branch lines is uncombe. Branch lines may be built by Union Pacific earnings, but those branches will be owned in the future as in the past and resent by other companies other than the Union Pacific. But even if they should not be so owned, is it fair to the Northwestern, Rock Island and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to supply their rival—the Union Pacific—with building funds for branches from the public purse? Is this anything else

of carriage.

dangerous character!

Who is Lars Larsen? OMAHA, May 17 .- To the Editor of the

than class legislation of the most vicious and

Bgg: The Herald of last Monday contains an article signed by a man calling himself 'Lars Larsen," who takes the liberty to speak in the name of the Scandinavians of Douglas county. Who gave the unknown man that right! Who told him that the Scandinavians of Douglas county "wanted Grover Cleveland to finish the work he had so well begun?" Judging from the name, this Lars Larsen must be a Dane or a Norwegian. How can he put himself to the front and say, I am a representative of the Scandinavians," when the 10,000 Swedes in Douglas county never neard of him before!"

Has the coming political campaign any thing to do with what our countrymen like Dahlgren and Erickson have done? Has this campaign anything to do with the civil warf If the people of Kansas voted for prohibition, can that fact change the minds of the Scandi navians in Nebraska and Douglas so that they turn over and at next election vote for men that promised everything and yet hav one nothing for the workingmen! Mr. Larsen goes down on his knees, beg

ing the democratic party to give the candinavians a chance to give a man orn in Sweden, Norway or Denmark place in the council, "The Murphys and the a place in the council. The sturph's and the Schmidts have their representative, let us now have the Swansons, Olesons, Petersons and Larsens," Mr. Larsen says. Why not our Kozokopskys our Pincatellis and our Ling Longa! If there is a man among candinavians who has ability and can carr a majority, why does he not stand up and show himself: He will get both the Ameri-can born and the foreign born man's vote if he deserves it.

e deserves it. We are men earning our money with hard work like others and have not to ask any party for a chance. Let us put up a man and not, like Lars Larsen, write faise state ments in favor of John A. McShane, even he buys the whole Swedish press in No A. S. WEDE.

INDIFFERENT BUSINESS MEN

How They Neglect Opportunities For Posting Themselves.

THE KANSAS CYCLONE'S CAREER.

Gentleman From the Argentine Republic Compares Our Red Tape Land Policy With That of His Own Country.

Information Thrown Away. WASHINGTON, May 17 .- [Special to THE BRE. |-The slack way in which business men of the United States watch their interests is demonstrated by the manner in which they neglect opportunities for posting themselves upon the situation affecting their interests in foreign countries. For nearly ten years now the state department has published each month in pamphlet form a volume averaging about two hundred pages, containing the re sults of inquiry by United States consuls into the commercial affairs of foreign nations. These reports are filled with valuable facts and statistics which, properly used, would be of inestimable value to manufacturing and other concerns in the United States. By an act of congress there are published 10,000 copies of these pamphlets each month. Six thousand are distributed by congress, 2,000 supply the press of the country, and the other 2,000 are sent out by the state department upon the request of individuals. Although this work is, perhaps, the most valuable of any regular publication of the government, there have never been any determined attempts to increase the supply for the purpose of posting American business men as to their opportunities abroad.

Foreign tariff changes are noted in these publications as often as they occur, and every detail of legislation which could in any way affect the market for American commodities is faithfully chronicled. They are certainly of as much value to the business men as the agricultural department reports are to the farmers; yet while three-quarters of a million copies of the agricultural reports are annually distributed, the men for whose benefit the consular reports are published seem to have no desire to be better supplied. It frequently happens, too, that members of congress, who have these valuable pamphlets for distribution neglect them entirely, and if they send them out at all it is frequently to men who have no interest whatever in the subject matter. Congressman Ben Lefevre, when he occupied a seat in the house was an exception to this rule. He was one of the very few who fully realized the importance of this work, and it is to him that is due the fact that upward of five hundred business houses in different parts of the country are now receiving the regular consular publications from month to month.

Within the last month these pamphlets have contained valuable data concerning the formation of the customs union in South Africa, which will materially affect the mar ket for American products sent to the South African colonies. A great deal of valuable space has been devoted to the legislation of every European government upon the subject of the importation of petroleum and mineral oils, and the debate in the Swedish parlia-ment upon the subject of additional taxes upon pork products was also chronicled. This latter places a duty of about 2 cents a pound upon all American pork and bacon imported into Sweden, and as that country con sumes a large quantity of American hog products, the increase in the tariff will be of great importance to thousands of farmers and pork packers in the United States. Ye very little attention has been paid to the subject thus far. It would seem as if the time has come when more attention should be paid to this important subject, and influences should be brought to bear upon congress. while expending so much money each year in printing useless documents to increase the supply of the reports which, properly dis-tributed, would be of great value to all sections of the country.

THE WHOLE THING A HUMBUG.

that some enterprising individual has been hard at work collecting data relacing to the military record of Senator Ingalls has cremilitary record of Senator ingalis has created a great deal of amusement in Washington. The report, which was telegraphed out last week, stated that the information was being gathered for Senator Voorhees, who would incorporate it in his speech. In speaking on this subject vesterday Senator Voor-hees said that the whole thing was a humbug; that there was nothing in it; that he him self had investigated the alleged dark pages in Senator Ingalls' history, and that he had become satisfied that there was no political capital in the matter. Senator Ingalis laughed characteristically when his attention was called to the subject and said: "In the early days of Kansas politics things were very hot, and I should not be surprised if the careful searcher would find that I was called all sorts of names in those days. Nor would it surprise me if some of the epithets which were printed at that time were considered unfit for publication in the present day." Senator Ingall's remarks have struck is demonstrated by the fact that every demo crat in Washington seems to be trying his utmost to gather together some data deroga-

tory to the Kansas senator.

OUR LAND POLICY COMPARED.
"While the policy of the United States land ffice seems to bear out the remarks of ex-Commissioner Sparks to the effect that 90 per cent of the homestead entries are fraudicnt," said a gentleman who has spent many years in the Argentine republic, "the policy of the other great American republics in the southern hemisphere is just the reverse. In this country the settler upon government lands has all sorts of obstacles thrown in his way when he comes to make his final proof to secure an absolute title to the lands which he has carned. In the Argentine republic on the other hand, settlers are welcomed, and are not only given an absolute title to their land as soon as they have shown any disposition to settle upon it, but they are aided in settlement by advances from the general government. They are allowed a certain number of domestic farm animals certain number of domestic farm animals with which to begin life, and are only asked to pay for them when they shall have been enabled to earn enough money from the soil to make the payment. In the United States there is, it seems to me, too much fear of personal government, and while a republic s generally supposed to be a government by he people and for the people, there seems to e a decided disposition to prevent any legislation for the people which might prove be eficial to them as individuals. In th United States there is a low efficial to United S talk at present of restricting immi gration; in the Argentine republic everything is being done to induce immigrants to locate there, and the efforts are meeting with gratifying success. Each year the European population increases largely, and the number of new inhabitants from the old world this year will probably reach nearly a quarter of a million. The great distance between European ports and Buenos Ayres has, of course, acted as a bar to receive imprigration but the country is grown. greater immigration, but the country is grow-ing rapidly and even threatens to rival the Inited States." "Would you advise immigration from this

country to the southern republic?" "No: I should be rejuctant to give any

such advice. The new comer would find the language and all the surroundings so differnt from what he has been accuste that it might prove a disappointment to him, but it will continue to be the Mecca to which thousands of Europeans who desire to better their condition will drift."

THE PARTI-COLORED PLATFORM. Examination as to How the Mixing Was Occasioned.

A formal investigation was made yester day afternoon by H. C. Russell, of Schuyler, and Charles Potter of this city, as to the connection the messenger boy employed by the Republican had with the mixing up of the democratic and republican platforms in the republican convention of last Tuesday even ing. The name of the lad is Willie Adams He was put under oath at the request of Manager Rheem of the A. D. T., and with-

stood quite a number of questions from the examiners. But he could not be changed from his original story that he had received a package on the Grand opera house stage from Mr. Potter, who was engaged by the Republican, and that he carried the same immediately to the office of the Republican where it was receipted for by the managing editor of that paper. He had been accested he said, by nobedy, nor had he allowed the package to leave his hands from the time he left Mr. Potter until he delivered the package as above mentioned This statement rather satisfied the exam-

iners that the muddle in the platform must have been made in the committee room, THE ROCK ISLAND VESTIBULE.

The First of Its Kind Between Chicago and the Missouri.

Pursuant to an invitation by the resident officials of the "Rock Island Route," a party of representatives of the press of Omaha and Council Bluffs, officials of other roads and leading citizens of Omaha and its trans-river suburb, took a short excursion from the transfer depot across the river to Shelby, In. in the first regular vestibule train ever run between Chicago and the Missouri river. The train consisted of two coaches and baggage car, the elegant hotel car "Vendora" and the three new superb Pullman palace cars "Sabetha," "Chicago" and "Tapsico," and was in charge of the well known and ever popular Mapes, conductor.

The coaches are somewhat superior to the ordinary ones, while the dining car and sleepers are marvels of beauty, elegance and comfort. The latter are finished throughout with highly polished mahogany burl, the like of which will never again be duplicated on any car. The log from which the veneers were obtained is from Central America, and was imported by the Pullman company at a cost of \$6,000. As these trees are very rare, it is not probable that anything of the kind will ever be seen in this country again. The smoking rooms are finished in English oak and are very handsome. The lamps which are used at present are of the Hicks-Smith model with electric appliances, although provisions are made for lighting the entire train with electricity. The cest of each sleeper is \$15,000. The cars are pro-vided with a spring which prevents oscillating, and the motion, even at the rate of fifty miles per hour, is hardly perceptible. Mr. R. N. Skinner, superintendent of the Pullman company, accompanied the party, and is very enthusiastic over the merits of vestibule trains.

In addition to the Omahans and Council Bluffs people, a number of newspaper men from cities of newspaper men from cities in Iowa were with the train, having come in yesterday morning from the east. The attention shown the party by the officials in charge was marked and nothing was left uncharge was marked and nothing was left undone to make the trip a pleasant one. Mr.
Frank Steward, superintendent of the dining car service, was in charge of the hotel
car, and aided by Mr. C. E. Taylor, the efficient steward, set up a feast fit for the gods
to enjoy. Mr. Stevens, the general agent,
and Mr. Farmer were each lavish in their
attentions, and the first vestibule train excursion will be an event long remembered by cursion will be an event long remembered by all present. Like Mr. Farmer and Mr. Stevens, the attentions of Mr. Matt Clair, the traveling passenger agent of the Rock Island, were most cheerfully bestowed, the veteran railroader taking as usual the greatest pride over the new departure of his avorite road.

The party consisted of the following gen The party consisted of the following gen-tlemen from Omaha: G. F. McDonald, Millard hotel; F. A. Balch, Hotel Barker; M. E. Smith; J. McClintock, local agent of the Union Pacific; A. B. Davenport, the forthcoming manager of the Ogden house, Council Bluffs; E. C. Snyder and George B. Eddy, Excelsior; Gene Decker, Herald; S. F. Woodbridge, World; Matt Clair, trav-elling passanger agent Chicago, Bock, Jaland elling passenger agent Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road; Mr. Farmer, city passenger agent Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road; C. M. Jackson and E. A. O'Brien, BEE, and S. S. Stevens, general agent Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Island & Pacifi

The Council Bluffs delegation was com posed of Thomas Bowman, postmaster; J. M. Mathews, Globe; W. H. Copson, Nonpareil; S. P. McConnell, president of the Council Bluffs club; B. Zevely, secretary of the board of trade; John N. Baldwin, R. B. Westcott, representative of the Omaha Herald; E. C. Hunt, Omaha Bers; H. E. Grimm, Omaha World; C. A. Star, W. H. Lynchard, R. E. Ingram, Omaha Republican.

The Iowa party consisted of A. B. Brady, of Davenport Times; from Des Moines: H. R. Persinger, Mail and Times; Miss M. Givin, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Windsor, Super Givin, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Windsor, Super-intendent Gilmore, of the Keokuk and Fort Dodge division Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Dr. Hannawault and wife, I. J. Hamilton, News; H. C. Schaeffer, Leader; C. D. Bogue, Kirkwood house; C. H. Will-iams, train dispatcher; E. A. Saiple, Regis-ter; John Givin, superintendent, Iowa divi-sion Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; E. A. Holbrook, general passenger and ticket Holbrook, general passenger and ticket agent of the same road.

The party returned at 7 p. m. thoroughly convinced that vestibule trains are the proper

thing on railroads.

The first labor strike ever reported in Deadwood occurred Saturday morning, but was arbitrated before the men quit work, The carpenters engaged in planking Lee street struck for an additional 5 cents per foot, and the mayor, recognizing the justice of their demands, readily acceded.



NERVES! NERVES!!

What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous. Headache, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using

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For The Nervous The Debilitated

The Aged. THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC Also contains the best remedies for diseased con-ditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.

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