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Sworn Statement of Circulation.
State of Nebraska, I. S. S., County of Douglas, ss., George B. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending January 6, 1890, is as follows:
Sunday, Dec. 31 10,329
Monday, Jan. 1 10,329
Tuesday, Jan. 2 10,329
Wednesday, Jan. 3 10,329
Thursday, Jan. 4 10,329
Friday, Jan. 5 10,329
Saturday, Jan. 6 10,329
Average 10,329

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

A CRIMINAL BLUNDER.
In placing a notorious and irreparable railroad caper at the head of the railroad committee Speaker Watson has committed an unpardonable blunder. He has not only stultified himself by publishing to the world that the railroad influence is powerful with him, and will dominate the railroad committee of the house throughout this session, but he has seriously jeopardized republican supremacy in this state in the near future. The republican party will justly be held responsible for bad government and defective republicanism will resent the choice of a rotten old reprobate like Olmstead, whose record in connection with the investigation of school land swindles was a disgrace to the party and whose conduct as a man has simply been infamous—if we can believe the records of the divorce courts. Mr. Watson has rendered no service to the railroads by placing such a notorious pliant tool as chairman of the railroad committee. On the contrary, he has emphasized the fact that the railroad managers of Nebraska are not content with fair and reputable men, but persist in thrusting upon the state servile tools and load mouthed lackeys in every responsible position. Mr. Watson cannot plead that this blunder, to call it by a very mild name, was the result of ignorance as to the character or rather the utter want of character in this man Olmstead, but he has made this choice in the face of a most earnest remonstrance.

SHERMAN'S ELECTION BILL.
The bill introduced by Senator Sherman, proposing important changes in the laws regulating the election of congressmen, is an earnest of the intentions of the republican party to reform the method of choosing representatives in congress so as to secure a free and fair ballot in every congressional district throughout the country. It is not to be supposed that any bill for this purpose, however fair and just in its provisions, could pass in the present congress, but Mr. Sherman's introduction of his measure at this time is not inopportune. It will be in a position to command the early attention of the next congress, and meanwhile it can receive such public discussion as its importance demands.

The safeguards which Senator Sherman proposes to throw around the election of congressmen consist in the appointment by the president, with the approval of the senate, of five qualified voters in each state, to be known as a board of state canvassers, and three voters in each congressional district to serve as an electoral board, the appointees to hold office during good behavior. The latter board is empowered to appoint registers and judges, increase election precincts whenever necessary to secure a free and fair ballot, and to appoint commissioners of election. Provision is made for a complete registration of voters, and offenses against the law are to be punished with heavy penalties. The powers given to the boards and the election judges appear ample for the protection of voters and the prevention of fraud, while the methods prescribed are not complicated. The expense is to be paid out of the federal treasury, a provision which may encounter some republican opposition, although the proposed plan could not otherwise be carried out.

The measures will very likely invite a great deal of discussion, particularly in the south, where such a law would certainly change the political representation of a number of congressional districts, but it is not more radical in the reform of election methods it proposes than the circumstances require, and it is strictly within the constitutional authority of congress to prescribe regulations for the election of congressmen. Nor can it be fairly criticized as a partisan measure, since it is provided that the judges of election shall not all be of one party. But whether this bill shall prove acceptable to a majority of republicans or not, it is not doubted that the next congress will adopt legislation designed to secure a free and fair ballot everywhere in the election of congressmen.

MORE TRUST LITERATURE.
The Quarterly Journal of Economics, published by "Fair Harvard," is in pleasing contrast to the political science quarterly published by unfair Columbia, which latter periodical permitted itself to be grossly victimized by literary sharpers. It will not be forgotten that in the magazine of Columbia college Professor Dwight, the president of Columbia college law school, published an article on the legality of trusts, which was something more than an apology for them. The writer deliberately ignored all that was wrong and hurtful to the public in such organizations, and then argued in their favor because nothing blame-worthy had been alleged against them. If this is the kind of law taught in the great New York law school, the reputation of all the New York lawyers will soon be on a par with that of the shysters of the Tombs. Fortunately the antidote comes quickly after the bane, for by a singular coincidence there is an article on trusts in the January number of the Boston periodical mentioned above. The writer is E. Benjamin Andrews, and his aim is to gather together the results of the three trust investigations ordered nearly simultaneously by the United States house of representatives, by the New York state legislature and by the Canadian house of commons, a circumstance somewhat significant, as Mr. Andrews points out.

The writer has studied the reports lovingly and has deducted from the multifarious evidence some facts of importance. It is clear that the name trust is applied to associations and to agreements between associations that differ widely in character and aims. He analyzes them and finds that there are eight kinds of trusts, all differing from each other in well defined points. The most important of these, however, are those which belong to the category including the Standard Oil and the Brooklyn Sugar trusts. These are armor-clad institutions in which, beyond any question, the owners of stock

in other companies or the proprietors of property surrender their stock or their property and obtain certificates issued by the trustees, or directors of the trust. He shows that in the evidence given by reluctant witnesses there was direct contradiction, notably between the statements of each, but between their statements and the legal documents which were admitted in evidence. Many efforts were made to show that there was no surrender of property, and that the trust was only an agreement looking to certain praiseworthy results. But these, as he shows, were prompted by counsel. Also, with regard to the watering of stock, this writer's statements contrast strongly with the absolute silence of Prof. Dwight. His words are: "Have the great trusts secured extraordinary gains? Undoubtedly they have done well. The face value of the sugar refiners' total certificates was fixed at a sum far greater than that of the total stock which they replaced. The New York committee says four times greater, and the way in which counsel fought shy of the point lends color to some such estimate. Putting various data together we hazard the conjecture that the property which was placed in trust has been gladdening its owners with ten per cent returns, which would have been much higher had it not been for ignorance as to the character or rather the utter want of character in this man Olmstead, but he has made this choice in the face of a most earnest remonstrance."

JUDGE COOLEY DEFENDS THE LAW.
The address of Judge Cooley, chairman of the inter-state commerce commission, at the dinner of the Boston merchants' association, contained some statements which the public and the railroad managers will do well to reflect upon. The judge stated the important fact that the period in which the railroads were most benefited by the inter-state commerce law was that in which the law was best observed and least complained of. This was not a very extended period, but it was sufficient to demonstrate the fact that the law was not inimical to the interests of the railroads, and that had they conformed faithfully to its requirements all the time, instead of resorting to all sorts of devices to defeat its intent, there is every reason to believe that most of the difficulties in the railroad situation, and the consequent loss in the past year to stockholders of fully forty million dollars, would have been avoided.

But as Judge Cooley said, the equal and just purpose of the law, that the railroad business of the country shall be done openly and with full publicity, is defeated by contrivances that are clearly opposed to the intent of the law, if not to its terms. What these contrivances are the investigations made by the commission at Chicago in part disclosed. One of them is the combination between the scalper and the unscrupulous passenger agent, which the chairman of the commission characterized not too strongly as a crying evil. There is a prospect that this will be broken up. The general managers of western roads in session at Chicago are reported to be very nearly unanimous in favor of abating the commission evil, and it is expected that they will at least agree to establish a merely nominal rate for commissions, beyond which agents will under no circumstances be permitted to go. If this is done and faithfully adhered to, one very great source of difficulty between the railroads will be removed. All depends, however, upon the good faith of the managers, and experience does not warrant unquestioning confidence that this will be kept. However, the disposition that is being shown to remove this evil should be earnestly encouraged.

But this is not the only evil that needs to be eradicated from railroad practices in order to place them on a sound and straightforward business basis, and as was said by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, all the evils would be remedied if the inter-state commerce act were repealed at once. The panacea for all the ills of the railroad situation would not be found in abandoning the law. As Judge Cooley remarked, there is something else needs reforming besides law, and honest railroad managers should find out what it is and reform it thoroughly and permanently.

Judge Cooley has not the least sympathy with the complaints of the railroads regarding the inter-state commerce law, which relate chiefly to the long and short haul clause and the provision against pooling. In his opinion the former embodies a principle of right in itself, while he regards the argument for pooling as radically unsound and vicious. The address of Judge Cooley is a valuable contribution to the discussion of a vital and most important question, and it will serve to strengthen public confidence in the law of which he is the chief exponent.

HUMBLYING THE WORKINGMAN.
In their desperate struggle for life, the workingmen have been known to catch at straws. In their desperation to keep their heads above water, some of our local contemporary exhibit

symptoms of the drowning man. They catch at every insignificant remark, and torture every expression of THE BEE to make a point for their reckless concerns. Because THE BEE has not seen fit to fall in with the new-fangled and untried election reform which is being pushed in the name of organized and unorganized labor, we are told that THE BEE is turning its back on the workingman. Who is entitled to the workingman's respect and confidence? Is it the man who dares to differ with them because he is convinced that a scheme for which they clamor is impracticable, or is it the demagogue who pretends to be converted to any ism that may be brought up in the name of labor and tries to ride the hobby for his own benefit?

Are the workmen of Omaha such dupes as to trust the professions of papers that are edited by kid-gloved dudes who never have done a day's labor and always apologize to their intimate associates in the clubs for the part they are taking in workingmen's meetings? Are the workmen of Omaha dupes enough to allow corporation attorneys who thrust dupes into their eyes by professing to favor proposed election reforms when their masters keep an election lobby at Lincoln to debauch the lawmakers? We do not believe they are. And we do not believe that intelligent workingmen, native or foreign, will construe the objections made by THE BEE to one feature of the imported Australian reform on account of the inability of many foreign voters to read and understand the English language as a fling at all foreigners. Has it come to this, that a man can't tell the truth about naturalized foreigners without being placarded as a know-nothing and an enemy of the foreigner? Has a man who conscientiously exposes the weak points of any project or reform become an enemy of every workingman? Are all the editors and politicians who play the hypocrite for the sake of exerting an influence on deluded laboring men the only true friends that labor has in the press?

Right at the Front.
The Omaha Herald's annual shows the metropolis of Nebraska to be behind no city in the west in prosperity and enterprise. It is already the third pack packing center in America. Its bank clearings last year amounted to over \$15,000,000 and the volume of wholesale business done aggregated \$47,000,000.

Will Anything Be Left?
A movement is now on foot to save as many as possible of the ties and rails as are still left on the main line of the St. Louis & Chicago, and the Omaha & St. Paul. The deal about the mismanagement of the property entered into possession of the state prepared for them. They come from various lands, bringing with them different customs and laws, speaking different languages, and in the lapse of a couple of centuries we find them united into one nation, governed by the same laws, speaking one language and forgetting almost in the process the different nations from which they sprang.

Modesty of Greatness.
Chicago Tribune. Eminent statesman—I wish you would take occasion to say in the strongest possible manner that my name must be mentioned in connection with any cabinet office whatever. Reporter—But, senator, I have never heard your name spoken in any such connection. The idea has probably never occurred to any.

NEBRASKA BOYS' LETTERS.
They wrote to Harrison, But He Never Received Them. Two little fellows way out in Nebraska are wondering how long it will take for their letters to reach the east. One says the distance is 3,000 miles, the other says it is 4,000 miles. They are both wrong, it is only 1,000 miles. They are both right, it is 1,000 miles. They are both wrong, it is only 1,000 miles. They are both right, it is 1,000 miles.

South Omaha Live Stock Exchange.
The Caledonian Society. A meeting of the board of directors of the South Omaha Live Stock Exchange was held at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the association room, Exchange building. A committee on printing, consisting of Messrs. James Viles, Jr., James G. Martin and J. A. Hake was appointed. President A. G. Foster was appointed a first chief of the organization. The meeting adjourned to meet at the same place Monday, January 14, at 2 o'clock p. m., when appointments and sections of the organization, and other officers will be made.

THE CAUSE OF CATHOLICISM.
A Banquet Given by the Mutual Benefit Association. At the Millard hotel Tuesday night St. Joseph French, St. Joseph Catholic Mutual Benefit association and its friends banqueted sumptuously. There were present about one hundred persons, and it could not be said that either sex was in the majority. The vivacity and brilliancy of the life and color assembled were inspiring.

A Canadian Sneer.
Toronto Globe. The victorious American fleet should now be diverted from Hayti to Samoa. Bismarck might just as readily as Legitime did. In both cases the American flag was insulted. Why should not Bismarck be made to pay as well as the president of Hayti!

Discrimination.
Philadelphia Record. If a farmer in Kansas who grows sorghum should be paid a bounty of one cent a pound for sorghum, why should not his next-door neighbor, who grows corn, be paid a bounty on the Johnny cake or whiskey that is produced from his crude material? Why make fish of one farmer and flesh of another?

Pools To-day, Pools To-morrow.
Commercial Advertiser. In the palm days of the South sea bubble, we are told, an occasional advertisement used to appear in London to this effect: "An enterprise, the nature of which cannot at present be disclosed, but which will return from 50 to 100 per cent per annum, is open for investment during a limited period." The able projector did not disclose the nature of his enterprise until he had collected a few thousand pounds sterling, and betaken himself to parts unknown. How much has the American speculator of the nineteenth century advanced in intelligence beyond the standard of the British speculator of 1730.

Notes About The City.
Assistant Manager James H. Howe, of the Aragon-Cudahy packing house, has returned from Chicago.

A Progressive Enchre Party.
Mrs. George Higgins will entertain her friends at progressive enchre at her residence, corner of Poppleton and Georgia avenues, this evening.

INTERESTING IOWA ITEMS.
How long took naturalization papers in Des Moines. He was the first Chinese man in Iowa to be naturalized. There has been a "hen on" at Little Sioux. Last Sunday she came off, and twelve little chickens followed her. The Daytoner proprietor of a pickle works is so busy with the glasses removed he reads as well as ever, provided he has the bars on and the frame to look through. A child was recently born in Audubon county with but one arm and one leg. The mayor of Creston gave the Salvation army a half-ton of coal by way of contribution. An old gentleman at Jefferson, who for years has used "speers" to read with, finds out that with the glasses removed he reads as well as ever, provided he has the bars on and the frame to look through.

Omaha Italians Organize.
Dal Ceccato & Zina, "From Mount Cenit to Mount Aena," such is the name of a new organization formed in Omaha on last Sunday at the residence of its president, on Duane street, between Ninth and Tenth. This society has been contemplated for some time by the leaders among the Italian residents in Omaha, and it now starts out with bright prospects, numbering already about thirty members. Its object is of a social nature, as well as one of mutual aid. It looks also to the naturalization of its members, that they may have their proper place and weight in the city's politics. The following were members present at the meeting: President, Antonio Venuto; secretary, Giovanni Colombo; treasurer, Raffaele Venuto; director, J. Dimery; secretary, Giovanni Venuto; Francesco Pascale, Vincenzo Cresci. A hall has not yet been decided on, but for the present meetings will be held at the residence of the president.

Fluorence.
The trial of the nine men charged with gamboling at Florence, Neb., Saturday night came up before Judge Cleveland yesterday. Although the circumstances were much against the men, the testimony failed to convict eight of them. James Fleming, one of the waterworks men, was the only man found guilty. All the men accused testified that they were merely playing a social game for their amusement, and not for money.

Marriage Licenses.
The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday by Judge Shields:
Elmer Walker, Omaha 24
William A. Johnson, Omaha 25
Ludwig Hagedorn, Omaha 26
Louis Nest, Omaha 27
Henry Gilmore, Omaha 28
Samuel A. Smith, Omaha 29
Andrew P. Anderson, Omaha 30
Dorta M. Anderson, Omaha 31

It Stops The Pain.
The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid watery discharge from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the swollen lining, causing chills, sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head, colds, influenza, and who live in torments from the fact that a single application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH will afford instant relief. It will cure in cases of simple Catarrh given but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by mucus, the taste is insupportable, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat irritated and a sticking rough product filling the throat, the sneezing and tickling continues. It is that the marvelous curative power of this medicine is really a permanent relief in its instantaneous and grateful relief. Care begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe and pleasant. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the liquid medicine, and a small quantity of SALT AND IMPROVED INSULATED, price 25c. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

100 pounds in one minute and ten seconds, were put in yesterday.
St. Agnes Temperance society is arranging to give an entertainment. The nature of the programme and the time and place have not yet been decided. H. B. Rosser, Missouri Pacific traveling stock agent, was at the stockyards yesterday.
Manager John P. Boyd, of the Union stock yards, left yesterday for Denver.
L. C. Houston, of Greenwood, is visiting his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Cutor.
W. L. Gibson, cashier of the South Omaha branch of the Nebraska Savings bank, was one of the C. M. B. A. guests at the Millard hotel Tuesday night.
Diphtheria in its most malignant form is raging. Within a week two children have died out of one family, and cases, nearly all of which have occurred in this city, are being reported to the health department daily during the fall and winter.

THREE MORE COMPLIMENTS.
Strang Record: The Omaha Herald has put a tremendous amount of money into the country, in the form of advertising space, to supply its South Platte readers in advance of its rivals. The enterprise is a big one and will give the Omaha Herald a big and permanent reputation. Red Cloud Republican: The Omaha Herald's local metropolitan moves in the running of a special newspaper train in connection with the west-bound flyer. By this means the Herald is circulated throughout the South Platte territory several hours in advance of its competitors. The train was put on at an expense of \$1,000 per month. Nebraska Pioneer: The new year brought into the city a new paper, the Omaha Herald, which has started a morning train over the B. & M., thus giving its south Platte readers the news from the city and the state as early as the morning news of its competitors. For enterprise this surpasses anything of the kind west of Chicago. As a newspaper the Herald now takes rank with the great eastern dailies. Its opinions are not always in harmony with a good many people, but \$10 a year is a good deal of money for opinions when you pay for news.

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