### THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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# E. ROSEWATER, Editor. =

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, | a. s. Goorge B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ree Pub-Hebing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bee for the week ending January 5, 1889, was as follows: Sunday, Dec. 31 Monday, Dec. 31 Tuesday, Jan. 1. Wednesday, Jan. 2. Thursday, Jan. 3

Average. 18,066

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of January, A. D. 1889.
Sea! Nobras a. S. P. FEIL, Notary Public, State of Nobras a. S. County of Douglas. Se. George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dally Bee for the month of January, 1888, 15,260 copies; for February, 1888, 15,002 copies; for March, 1888, 18,850 copies; for June, 1888, 18,185 copies; for June, 1888, 18,185 copies; for June, 1888, 18,185 copies; for September, 1888, 18,165 copies; for Cother, 1888, was 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,085 copies; for December, 1888, 18,232 copies. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of January 1889.

N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

To WHAT class of politicians and lobbyists do our granger friends in the legislature refer in the bills introduced to prevent the growth and spread of noxious weeds and sunflowers?

WHAT did Senator Ingalls mean when asked whether he would accept a cabinet position by replyng: "I have a dollar in my pocket-do you think I would wish to trade it for a half a dollar?"

MINNEAPOLIS has a park system comprising an area of more than one thousand acres and of more than thirteen miles of boulevards. It would make us blush to give Omaha's park area and extent of boulevards.

THE national banks of Colorado have declared a net profit of twenty-nine per cent, and a dividend of nineteen per cent on the capital invested in banking. That speaks volumes for the banks of Colorado, but how about the borrowers?

CONSTITUTIONAL amendments are being flung around at the state capitol like shelalas at an Irish fair. You can't step across one of the corridors that lead to the great dome without. being struck on the head by somebody's constitutional amendment.

THERE are six hundred and twentyfour banks in Nebraska, of which one hundred and six are national, three hundred and four are private, and two hundred and fourteen are state banks. The necessity of revised banking laws will impress itself upon our people and legislature.

THE people of Dakota have taken the reins of government into their hands in the organization of their territorial legislature. If they guard the interests of Dakota as zealously when admitted to statehood, the new state will have a prosperous future before it.

MR. THOMAS MAJORS has been made chairman of the committee on fish culture. This is in accord with the eternal fitness of things. Thomas belongs to the eel family. But THE BEE would suggest that spending sixteen thousand dollars on fish culture for about one hundred dollars' worth of minnows is almost as great a luxury for taxpayers as raising farmers in the agricultural college.

THE amended charter for metropolitan cities has been introduced in the house by Mr. Berlin. As a matter of economy, we would suggest that this valuminous bill be not printed until the Douglas delegation has fully agreed upon its various features, or in case they agree to disagree, at least until Mr. Berlin's committee on municipal corporations are ready to report. It is a waste of money to print a bill that covers forty or fifty pages of type-written manuscript.

LANCASTER county, as usual, has carried off all the capital prizes in the legislative gift enterprise drawing. MoBride is chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, and Raymond is chairman of the same committee in the senate. The public lands and buildings committees are within the grip of the Lincolnites with a nice chain attached to nearly every member of these committees by reason of their hailing from towns and cities in which public buildings are located. In all other committees from which an appropriation is expected for Lincoln institutions the members from Lancaster county are strongly entrenched.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, the Southern Pacific railroad magnate and chief owner of the Oriental Steamship company, plying between Hong Kong and San Francisco, is trying to have the Chinese exclusion bill repealed. He intimates that he will put his steamers into other business as soon as their charters shall expire. Mr. Huntington's business in the bringing of coolies to America was sadly cut up by the passage of the measure. Where each steamer used to bring from twelve to fifteen hundred Chinamen, who paid fifty dollars a head for steerage passage, now each vessel does not average fifty Chinese to a trip. Of course a big hole is made in Mr. Huntington's receipts, and this goes a great way to explain his anxiety for the loss of American trade and commerce with China.

A CRIMINAL BLUNDER.

In placing a notorious and disreputable railroad capper 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 potential with him, and will dominate the railroad committee of the house throughthis session, but he has out seriously jeopardized republican supremacy in this state in the near future. The republican party will justly be held responsible for bad government and decent republicans will resent the choice of a rotten old reprobate like Olmstead, whose record in connection with the iuvestigation 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 notoriously 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 loud 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 gnorance 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.

measures will 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 criticised 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 Columpia college law school, published an article on the legality of trusts, which was something more than an apology for them. For the writer deliberately ignored all that was wrong and hurtful to the public in such organizations, and then argued in their favor because nothing blameworthy 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 in vestigations 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 analyses 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, be-

in other companies or the proprietors of property surrender their stock or their property and obtain certificates issued by the trustees, or di rectors of the trust. He shows that in the evidence given by reluctant witnesses there was direct contradiction, notonly 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 'all this howl in the papers about trusts,' as Mr. H. O. Havemeyer expressed it."

Yet, Mr. Andrews, whilst showing up the bad features of the trusts, does not condemn them utterly, but points out with perfect justice the good they have done. His salient idea seems to be that under the present conditions of international competition certain industries have been forced into such organizations by the instinct of self-preservation, but that they have taken advantage of the machinery of organization to help themselves to illicit profits at the expense of others. The public has not always been hurt by these very peculiar combinations, though individuals and rival companies have been remorselessly ruined. In some of them, notably in the sugar and oil trusts, a distinct vein of patriotism was manifested. The writer says nothing about the Chicago meat trust, of which probably he knew nothing. Summing up all his facts and inferences which he himself did not do, the advanced and perfect trusts seem to have grown out of the close commercial connections between the nations of today and the jarring systems of protection and free trade. The trusts protect

themselves. 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 benefitted 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 shail 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 investifiations 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 encour-

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 not 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.

HUMBUGGING THE WORKINGMAN In their desperate struggle for life, drowning men have been known to catch at straws. In their desperation to keep their heads above water, some youd any question, the owners of stock of our local contemporaries exhibit vention for squandering taxpayers'

symptoms of the throwning man. They catch at every insignificant remark, and torture every expression of THE BEE to make a point for their readerless concerns. Because THE BEE has not seen fit to fall in with the new-fargled 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 workingmen of Omaha such lupes as to trust the professions of papers that are edited by kid-gloved ludes 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 workingmen of Omaha dupes enough to allow corporation attorneys who threw dust into their eyes by professing to favor proposed election reforms when their masters keep an oilroom 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 laboringmen the only true friends that labor has in the press?

COUNCILMAN WHEELER'S resolutions brought before the council meeting, providing that all contracts for public works shall be certified by the city comptroller if sufficient funds have been provided for their payment before being presented to the mayor and council for final action, will meet with the approval of our citizens. The comptroller's report will at least call attention to the creation of overlaps if it will not to a great extent act as a check to extravagance. However, there is nothing to prevent the council from ignoring the comptroller's report. Contracts can be made and illegal expenditures voted despite his protest that available funds are not on hand. In the past the mayor has repeatedly called attention to overlaps. But the council time and again ignored his protest and entered into contracts over his veto. It remains to be seen whether that body will respect the comptroller's injunction under similar circumstances. But the remedy to prevent illegal expenditures must come through a provision in the charter which shall make the creation of overlaps a criminal offense and the debt of

the individual councilmen voting them. FASSETT, the Grand Rapids school furniture agent, boldly admits that he tampered with an employe of the school board, and paid him money for his supposed influence on members. And the only excuse he gives for such conduct is the broad assertion that they all do it. In other words, that he is no worse than any other school furniture agents whom he unblushingly charges with systematic boodling in procuring orders. This ought to be a revelation, not only for our board of education, but for all school boards. Such an indictment of the school furniture dealers must, in the nature of things, place every drummer for school furniture

under the ban. Nor the least important action of the house of representatives since the recess was the recommittal of the resolution which proposed a change in the rules intended to give consideration to the Pacific railroad funding bill. This action is regarded as a death blow to the bill in the present congress. In the next it must take a new start under conditions less favorable than the present. The result will be entirely satisfactory to the great majority of the people most directly concerned, who regard the funding bill as unjust to them, and promising little or no advantage to the government.

MR. FASSETT was very careful not to put himself within the range of the libel and slander law when he intimated that THE BEE was offering itself to any school furniture firm that would pay the highest price for its influence. If Mr. Fassett would make his innuendo specific we would give him an opportunity to make good the charge in the courts. If Fassett had taken the trouble to read the testimony before the school board investigation he would have been able to discover that THE BEE's effort in connection with the school furniture scandal was to detect and expose just such boodling agents as he has confessed himself to be.

THE St. Louis jute bagging trust which went to pieces on January 1, evidently made a sorry mess of it. The price of the bagging up to January ! was twelve cents a yard, but the members of the combine were sadly disappointed in the quantity of the goods sold. Now the manufacturers would be willing to sell the fabric at eight cents the yard. But the cotton planters have found a cheaper substitute for the covering of their cotton bales and twiddle their fingers in the face of the jute

robbers. THE creation of four three-dollars-aday pages for the senate committee rooms is strictly original with the fertile genius that holds a pre-emption on the secretaryship of the state senate. By right of original discovery he is entitled to a royalty of fifty per cent of each page's salary. When Walt Seeley's in-

money reaches Washington it is barely possible that the United States senate may avail itself of it. Such a thing for congressional committees have not yet been thought of at the national capital.

THERE can be no doubt that a large number of persons in the city and county are drawing aid from the county charities who are not entitled to such support. The county commissioners should carefully investigate the matter. Not only the taxpayers but the deserving poor who are deprived of the benefits which belong to them should be protected from imposition.

A COMMENDABLE resolution was passed by the state senate which prorided that clerks and emptoyes should receive pay only for the time actually at work. If the spirit of this reform be carried out, the state will be relieved of paying thousands of dollars during this session for services not rendered. The house should by all means follow the example set by the senate.

THE resolution which passed the council providing that all bonds shall be registered in the comptroller's department before being delivered to the treasurer to be sold, is good as far as it goes. But all our municipal bonds should be registered at the office of the secretary of state for the mutual protection of the city and the bondholders.

### The Rainbow Chaser Sits Down.

Inter-Ocean. Calvin Brice appears to have chased the rainbows into their retreats and then sat down to rest.

## A Canadian Sneer.

The victorious American fleet should now be diverted from Hayti to Samoa. Bismarck might give in 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 on sorghum sugar, why should not his nextdoor neighbor, who grows corn, be paid a bounty on the Johnny cake or whisky that is produced from his crude material? Why make fish of one farmer and flesh of another?

### Right at the Front.

THE OMAHA BEE'S annual shows the metropetis of Nebraska to be behind no city in the west in prosperity and enterprise. It is already the third pork packing center in America. Its bank clearings last year amounted to over \$175,000,000 and the volume of wholesale business done aggregated

# 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 road. Gentlemen who know a great deal about the mismanagement of the property say that nothing short of complete and radical reorganization can save a dollar to the various security holders. The stock, which was some time ago quoted at 10@12, sold on Saturday at \$1 per share, and then only 100 shares were required.

# Fools To-day, Fools To-morrow.

Commercial Advertiser.

In the palmy days of the South sea bubble, we are told, an occasional advertisement ised 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 projecter 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 1720.

#### Modesty of Greatness. Chicago Tribune,

Eminent statesman-I wish you would take occasion to say in the strongest possible manner that my name must not be mentioned in connection with any cabinet office what-

Reporter-But, senator, I have never heard your name spoken of in any such connection. The idea has probably never oc curred to any-

Eminent statesman (with vehemence) And it must not, sir-it must not! Be careful to say so in writing up this interview. believe that is all-but, hold on! You may tell the business manager of your paper to send me 500 copies of to-morrow's issue.

### NEBRASKA BOYS' LETTERS. They Wrote to Harrison, But H

Never Received Them. Two little fellows way out in Nebraska are wondering, no doubt, why they have not heard from General Harrison long before this, says the Indianapolis Dispatch. They live in Loup City. It will be remembered that a short time ago a large cabin reached this city from that place. It was intended as a present to General Harrison, but the donor never turned up, and the cabin was turned over to the Big Four railroad people. It is filled with yroducts of Nebraska, and weighs just 9,200 pounds. To-day two tiny notes were found in the cabin among the sheafs of wheat. They were scrawled on pieces of

One was as follows: DEAR MR. HARRISON: I thought I would write you a letter and send you my compliments. I was very glad when I heard you was elected, and so was the rest of my schoolmates. There are only five democratiboys going to our school. Please write if you get this letter. My school teacher is a democrat, but you fooled Cleveland bad. My father is a republican, and he was very glad you were elected. I must close, hoping you will stay in office two terms. Yours truly, Loup City, Neb. ERNEST J. PILGER

The other was in about the same strain. DEAR MR. HARRISON: I am very glad that you are elected. My papa is a republi can and is very glad you are elected. I hop you will stay in office two terms. We hop you will like the office. I am in school, and I heard the sod house was a going to go this moon. Please write soon. I haven't much I will write you when you are in the white house.
[Then follows a pencil sketch of a bird

bearing a letter in its mouth, and underneath the following: Yours truly, Asuley Conges.

"Loup City, Sherman County, Neb."

Van Etten Again Arrested. David Van Etten is once more behind th pars. He was allowed his liberty on a \$1,000 bond which expired Friday last, and was notified several times by Deputy Sheriff Grebe that it must be renewed. Yesterday he was again notified, and warned that jail would follow any further delay, but he remained obstinate, and at last, on instructions from County Attorney Mahoney, he was locked up. He demanded that he should be taken m his office by force, and was accommo

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

THE CAUSE OF CATHOLICISM. A Banquet Given By the Mutual Bene-

brilliancy of the life and color assembled

After the serving of the banquet the presi-

dent of the society, Major J. B. Furay, in

"Right Reverend Bishop, Ladies and Gen-

demen: The Catholic Mutual Benefit asso-

ciation comes into your midst this evening as

an infant lacking a day of being ten months

oid. We hope that you will find it a very lively child. It is the design of this organization to fulfil the purposes for which it was created. It will be composed of good men who are perfect Catholies. Its memoers will not forget the obligation resting upon them, become the

obligation resting upon them, beyond the care of the sick and dying and the burying of the dead, to look to the welfare of the living, making

their lives as comfortable and happy as pos-sible in this vale of tears. And the best

method of procedure for that end, it appears to me, is a constant mingling together. I am glad to see before me such an amply

filled hall, and bid you all right welcome."
Mr. T. J. Mahoney, in the absence of Mr.
John Rush, responded to "The C. M. B. A.,"

graphically depicting the history of the association, and prophesying its future great usefulness. The speaker referred to the title of the association as a sufficient explan-

The Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor treated "The Church in America" to an exposition

The sentiment, gentlemen, on which I have

been asked to speak this evening is one sug-gesting thoughts innumerable, and some of

them are too profound for utterance on oc-casions like the present. Nevertheless you will permit me to invite your attention

our national church has upon our regard. We venerate the church for her great an-tiquity. It is not, as too many are often led

to suppose, an organization of recent date or

importation in this country. If early settle ments can give a claim to the name Ameri

can, then this national church of ours is emi

first church to place a mark-the first christ

ian symbol raised above the soil of this continent was the cross.

Long before the puritans landed at Plymouth the church bad her missionaries

and her martyrs in this country. In the sev

now under the dominion of the United States and the historian, Bancroft, speaking of th

progress made here by the French Jesuits as

searly as 1640, says that the French brought the cross to the faces of the inhabitants of St. Mary, of the confines of Lake Superior, and to the homes of the Sioux in the valley

of the Mississippi five years before the New

England zealot had addressed the tribes of Indians living within six miles of Boston har-

bor. Then we would feel a deep interest in the welfare of our national church because of the salutary influence she is like to have

on the nation we love so well and of which we Catholics form a by no means insignificant part. God, my friends, has stamped this country with the interest of unity and material greatness. Its moun-

tains, its valleys, its rivers, traversing, as many of them do, its whole extent, the wonderful fertility of its soil and the variety of its products, the people of its different parts and their dependence upon each other, all proclaim that from the beginning the Almertte, intended it to become the hone

mighty intended it to become the home o

able it to fulfil the destiny which God has in store for it; it needs a church that is one in

faith, one in dicipline, one the same at the

take care of nations, preserve, clevate and guide them. Give this country such a church

and history has no record of such things as

it will do for God and mankind. But when

only be the Catholic church. The Catholic

church is the author of modern civilization

she alone fully comprehends it, she alone is

to become what they are at present; and she

would have done much more for them had not her work been hindered by the objections

of men and the powers of this world. This then, my friends, is the great and only

nant republic on the path of its destiny, wi

t but recognize the claims of our church and

submit itself to her guidance. When that

may happen no man now can tell, but our be-lief in the great future that is before the United States brings to us the conviction that happen it will sooner or later. "Catholic Laymen" was the theme of

"Catholic Laymen" was the theme of Hon. M. V. Gannon, who was followed by Rev. M. P. Dowling on "Christian Education."

Catholic educators should be compensated t

the extent that they reduce the cost of ger

eral education. In taking up "Our Guests

Hon. J. E. Riley regretted that he had no had time in which to prepare suitable word

on behalf of this "infant lacking a day of ten months old," but that he would express its gratefulnes for the presence at its levee

of the fathers and mothers, sons and beauti-ful daughters. Mr. Jules Lombard then sang a Scotch composition, "Say, Are You

Sleeping, Maggie," with spirit and the pow-ers of his magnificent voice. While the singer's voice yet vibrated, Major Furay, in

a few kindly and fitting words, dispersed

SOUTH OMAHA BUDGET.

Meeting of the South Omaha Live

Stock Exchang ..

At the regular meeting of the Caledonian

society, held in the Knights of Pythias hall

Tuesday evening, officers were elected for

the ensuing year as follows: Chief, James

Ferguson; first chieftain, George McDou

gall; second chieftain and secretary, Erank

H. Cantlie; third chieftain and treasurer.

Frank Burness; fourth chieftain and guard.

William Watson; councilmen, John C. Buchanan, J. W. G. Fouchand, Alexander Frazier; chaplain, Rev. Robert L. Wheeler; piper, Adam Bell. The meetings will be held

n the second and last Tuesday evenings o ach month in Knights of Pythias hall. Or

Friday evening, January 25, the society wil

celebrate Burns' day, and will have a meet-

ing suitable to the memory of Robert Burns,

South Omaha Live Stock Exchange

A meeting of the board of directors of the

South Omaha Live Stock Exchange was held

at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the asso

ciation rooms, Exchange building. A com

mittee on printing, consisting of Messrs.

James Viles, jr., James G. Martin and J. A.

Hake was appointed. President A. C. Foster

was appointed a special committee to act with and assist the charter committee. Adjourned

to meet at the same place Monday, January 14, at 2 o'clock p. m., when appointments and

Notes About the City.

Armour-Cudahy packing house, has returned from Chicago.

The by-laws committee, consisting Messrs, David Anderson, John Doc and A.

Baldwin, met last night to draft a set of laws for the South Omaha Electric Li

company. Other meetings will be held to

Lyda aged ten years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Trouson, died at 7 o'clock last night of malignant diphtheria. The inter-

ment was had at 2 o'clock yesterday after-

Peter Lovely, of Arcadia, Ia., is in the city the guest of M. P. O'Donneil.

Swift & Co have been adding machinery to the sausage department. Two new chop-

pers and steam stuffers, with a capacity of

Assistant Manager James H. Howe, of the

ections of secretary, treasurer and other

the peasant poet of Scotland.

officers will be made.

the work is completed.

noon in Laurel Hill cemetery.

The Caledonian Society.

the gathering.

This gentleman maintained that th

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able to perfect and guide it. found all the civilized nations

to-day barbarous

church that can safely

north and at the south, in the east and in the

It has need of a church that is able

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Christians in many parts of the

enteenth and eighteenth centuries she could

o just one or two of the many claims which

sumptuously.

were inspiring.

tion of its objects.

as follows:

welcoming the society, said:

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 fit Association. At the Millard hotel Tuesday night St.

he programme and the time and place have not yet been decided upon. Joseph Branch No. 1 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association and its friends banquetted

H. B. Kooser, Missouri Pacific traveling took agent, was at the stockyards yester

There were present about one hundred Manager John F. Boyd, of the Union stock-yards, left yesterday for Denver. persons, and it could not be said that either sex was in the majority. The vivacity and

L. C. Houson, of Greenwood, is visiting is daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Cutler.

W. A. L. Gibbon, cashier of the South Omaha branch of the Nebrasica Savings bank, was one of the C. M. B. A. guests at bank, was one of the C. M. B. the Millard hotel Tuesday night Al Powell, salesman for Martin Bros., has

eturned form St. Joe, Wisconsin. Diphtheria in its most inalignant form is raging. Within a week two children have died out of one family, and cases, nearly all fatal have been reported continuously during

THREE MORE COMPLIMENTS. Strang Record: The Owana Bue has put a Strang Record: The Owalda Bee has put a train of its own on the B. & M., in order to caten the "flyer" at Plattsmouth, thus supplying its South Platte readers hours in advance of its rivals. The enterprise is a big one and comes high, but nothing that will give its readers all the news and promptly on time costs too much for The Bee.

Red Cloud Republican: The Omana Ber's latest metropolitan move is the running of a special newspaper train to Plattsmouth to connect with the west-bound flyer. By this neans Tue Bee is circulated throughout the South Platte country several hours in advance of its competitors. The train was put on at an expense of \$1,000 per month.

Niobrara Pioneer: The new year brought into life a new feature in The OMARA Bee's daily circulation. The Ber company has started a morning train over the B. & M., thus giving its south Platte readers the news from four to twenty four hours earlier than any other coverage. any other newspaper. For enterprise this surpasses anything of the kind west of Chicago. As a newspaper The Bee 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.

### INTERESTING IOWA ITEMS.

We Hong took out naturalization papers in Des Momes. He was the first Chinaman in lowa to do so.

There has been a "hen on" at Little Sioux. Last Sunday she came off, and twelve little hickens followed her.

The Davenport proprietor of a pickle works is going to Germany to study a new method of putting up sauer kraut.

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 contribu-

An old gentleman at Jefferson, who for years has used "spees" 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.

Manual Arandus, a Mexican living near Ottumwa, was found dead in the road with his horse lying on the top of him. He had been drunk and the horse fell over on and crushed him.

The Poweshick county court has decided the case of a charivari party composed of eighteen young men residing between Mal-com and Brooklyn, who had been indicted for disturbing the peace. Judge Lewis imposed fines ranging from \$1 to \$50. The fines and costs assessed against the boys amounted to over \$400.

## Omaha Italians Organize.

mighty intended it to become the home of one great and prosperous people, and in the fullness of time that the people and prosperity enter into possession of the inheritance prepared for them. They come from givers lands, bringing with them different customs and laws, speaking different languages, and in the lapse of a couple of centuries we see them united into one nation, governed by the same laws, speaking one language and forgetting almost in a few generations the different nations from which they sprung.

Such a country, such a people, ladies and gentlemen, has need of a great church to enable it to fulfil the destiny which God has in Dal Cenisio al Ætna, "From Mount Cenis o Mount Ætna," such is the name of a new organization formed in Omaha on last Sunday at the residence of its president, on Davenport 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 elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Antonio Venuto; vice president, President, Antonio Venuto; Ves president, G. Mainelli; secretary, Giovanni Collombo; treasurer, Rafaollo Venuto; directors, J. Dimerli, G. Capolungo, Pietro Vincelli, Francesco Pascale, Vincenso Cresci. A ball has not yet been decided on, but for the pres-ent meetings will be held at the residence of the president.

# Florence.

The trial of the nine men charged with gambling at Florence last Saturday night came up before Judge Cleveland yesterday. Although the circumstances were much against the men, the testimony failed to con vict eight of them. James Flemming, one of the waterworks men, was the only man found guilty. All the men accused testified that they were merely playing a sociable game for chips and not for money. Mr. Tucker, who was authorized by Marshal Walker to take part in the game to procure evidence for the state, swore that the game was for money and that he had paid a dollar for twenty chips. The witnesses for the de-fense testified that they did not see any money on the table.

The city council met last night and the only matter of importance was the council's approval of Mayor Hunt's appointing Mr. Walker city marshal. Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage liceuses were isued yesterday by Judge Shields: Eimer Walker, Omaha. 24 Louise G. Fitzgerald, Omaha. 24 Ludwig Hagedon, Omaha. 24 ouisa Neff, Omaka..... Henry Gilmore, Omaha..... Sarah A. Reed, Omaha.

#### Andrew P. Andreason, Omaha..... Dorta M. Anderson, Omaha...... An Insulted Man.

Texas Siftings: "Gus De Smith is very angry at you. He says you in-sulted him at the railroad depot the other day," remarked Hostetter McGin-"Yes, and I will insult him worse still

if I can lay my hands on him. The scoundrel saw me going off with my mother-in-law on one arm and my wife on the other, and he asked me if I wasn't going on a pleasure trip."

# Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat the swelling of the mucous lining, causing chok ing sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches,—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of Sanford's Radical Cure for Cataben will

of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catabili will afford Instanteneous relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accumulations, the hearing effected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the maryellous curative power of Sanford's Radical, Cira manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one botradical, permanent, economical, safe,
Sanford's Habical Cube consists of one bottle of the Habical, Cube, one box of Cataurhal,
Solventan and Improved Inhales, price si.

POTTER DRUG & CREMICAL CO. BOSTON.

Aching Muscles, Back, Hips and Sides, Kidney and Uterine Pains, and all Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness MELIEVED IN ONE MISCIE BY THE CUTICUSA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. The Brat and only pain-subduing plaster. New, original, instantaneous, never failing. Vastly superior to all other plasters and remedies for the relief of pain. At all druggasts, Excents, five for \$1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Dand and Chem.Cas. Co., Edston, Mass.