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Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence
this lith day of June, A. D., 1822. N. P. ERL.
SEAL. Notary Public. Average Circulation for May, 24,381.

.. 31,707

RATIFY tonight.

WE observe with pain that Chili and Germany are displeased with Harrison's nomination.

ONE of the most brilliant decorative displays ever witnessed in this city is that of the Industrial exposition.

REPORTS of another crisis come from Chili. That country needs a new style of civilization more than she does a new crists.

OMAHA republicans are urged to at- rather fragile. tend the meeting at Exposition hall tonight and to take along their democratic

NEARLY every seat in Parliament is contested and all the contests are seri-Americans year by year.

THE death of Colonel L. L. Polk may possibly have removed the last obstacle to the triumphant march of Whirligig Weaver to the Omaha nomination.

THE prophet who made that renowned trip from Joppa to Jerusalem would have an easier time today. A railroad is being built between the two points.

TEXAS soldiers will appreciate life in Omaha this week. There's nothing like having matters arranged to give guests a feeling of home, even to the weather.

A TEXAS man has sued Governor Hogg for \$50,000 for calling him "a professional ltar" in one of his campaign speeches. It is pretty hard on an amateur to be thrown out of his class in that way.

AN EASTERN inventor has invented a process by which he promises to make gas at 2 cents per 1,000 feet. His discovery is ill-timed, however, for the democratic campaign orator will presently be in the field.

DEMOCRATS who are disposed to feel happy over the president's renomination are invited to read the cool and wise remark of Henry Watterson-"The president is without doubt the strongest man the republicans could have nominated.'

THE Fort Wayne and Indianapolis base ball clubs do not seem to catch the spirit of the hour, but persist in losing games at this time when all Indiana people should be pounding the life out of their opponents. We fear they are not loval Hoosiers.

THE people who attended the opening of the exposition at the Coliseum.on Saturday were highly edified by the good showing made for Nebraska industries. The exposition is a great educator. It gives very tangible evidence of the greatness of this state.

For a good, big, grasping and relentless monopoly we commend the Bell Telephone company. People who bought \$1,000 worth of shares a few years ago are receiving only \$6,000 per year from it now. Standard Oil and coal companies have to work for a living in comparison with the "hello" business.

REV. DR. PARKER of Pittsburg says that the supposition that a man can be both a politician and a gentleman is the severest strain that can be put upon human faith. The trouble with Dr. Parker is that his opportunities for observation have been limited. He ought to have been in Minneapolis last

THE imperial council of the order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine will be held in Omaha in the third week of August, immediately after the triennial ing so completely suppressed the repubconclave of the Knights Templar at Denver. It is expected that not less than 5,000 Shriners will visit this city and remain hero several days. It is announced, also, that a number of commanderies of Knights Templar will visit Omaha and sojourn here three days. This will be one of the most interesting events of the year, and the distinguished visitors should be finely entertained. They are men who know what good entertainment is and as well now to appreciate a generous hospitality. Our citizens will be asked for contributions to entertain the commanderles, provision having been made for the Shriners, and it is confidently expected that there will be a liberal response. Omaha has never entertained a worthier body of men than will be here during the third week of August and they must be well taken care of.

ROOMERS ON THE GROUND.

The democratic national committee has opened its headquarters at Chicago, and a number of members of the committee and other lights of the party are already on the ground making preparations for the coming fray. Those who look upon Governor Boles of Iowa as a dark horse merely, a man to be considered when a compromise upon "some good western man" becomes imperative as a means of averting war, will be surof the Boles boomers arrived in Chicago last Friday and immediately began operations. The nomination of President Harrison, they say, makes it absolutely essential to success that the name of Horace Boies shall be inscribed on the democratic banner. It is claimed that the Boics sentiment is strong throughout the south and west, and the growth in population in the western states is urged as a strong reason why the east should no longer have a controlling voice in the selection of a presidential candidate. The western democrats argue that if an Indiana man is good enough for the republicans an Iowa man is good enough to be put up against him.

There is a difference, however, in the conditions governing the selection of candidates in the two parties. Governor Boies is practically unknown in the east where names count for a great deal among the democratic voters and workers. The democrats have nothing in the way of principles and purposes to create enthusiasm except principles and purposes connected with the spoils of office. In the eastern cities especially they would demand either a name or a barrel, and Boics does not represent either to them. They neither know him nor his friends. But the chief consideration in this connection is the fact that neither the Cleveland nor the anti-Cieveland faction has any idea of compromising at all, and much less has either any intention of accepting a compromise candidate who is not on its own side. This may seem a paradox, but it is a fair statement of the case as it now stands. Hill would compromise on a Hill man and Cleveland would compromise on a Cleveland man if neither could be nominated. The situation may change before the convention opens, but at this distance the Boies boom looks

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE. There will be 444 votes in the electoral college of 1892, and 223 will be necessary to a choice. The increase since the last presidential election is 43, of which ous. The English grow more like number 20 will be cast by the new states, namely: Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming. The remaining 23 are the additional votes based on the new apportionment to the old states, as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Wisconsin, I each; Illinois Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Texas, 2 each; Nebraska, 3.

If the states vote this year as they did in the last presidential election and the six states which have since been admitted align themselves with the repubicans, as there is every reason to expect they will, the result will be to give the republican candidate 269 votes in the electoral college against 175 to the ote of Michigan, however, perhaps not to exceed five, must be deducted from the republican estimate and given to the democratic. Upon these figures it will be seen that the republicans could do without New York and still have a majority of five, but if they should lose Indiana also they would be in a minority of ten. There is no good reason, however, for regarding Indiana as a doubtful state. Harrison carried it four years ago, and nothing has been offered to show that he cannot carry it again. In fact, Indiana democrats practically concede that he will again receive the vote of that state. It is by no means improbable that the six votes of Connecticut will go to the republican candidate next November, and the votes of West Virginia, six in number, may also go in the same direction. The democratic plurality in the latter state four years ago was very small, and there is good reason to believe that at the presidential election of this year it will be shown that the democrats have lost ground there. There are far better reasons for believing that the republicans will carry Connecticut and West Virginia than there are for

they will carry any western or northwestern state. Any careful and candid view of the situation must carry the conviction that the republican chances of winning the battle of 1892 are very much better than those of their opponents. The republican candidate is unquestionably stronger in popular confidence than he was four years ago, and the claim of republican policy to the support of the people has been greatly strengthened during that

the assumption of the democrats that

DEMOCRATIC DIVISION IN THE SOUTH. There are factional divisions in the democratic party in the south which may well cause anxiety among the leaders of that party in the nation. The split in Alabama is a case in point, and a nearly similar state of affairs exists in the two Carolinas, in Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas. In all of these states the democracy is divided into factions which are fighting each other with as much bitterness as they ever fought the republican party. Havlican vote in these states that they have no fear of it, the democrats are now at war among themselves, and the contest of the factions seeking the power and spoils of office is sharp, vigorous and

relentless. There is a fight on in Tennessee and in Texas over the control of the state conventions, which in both cases threatens to eventuate in a spirit like that in Alabama. In South Carolina the reguiar democrats have put a ticket in the field, which will probably be antagonized by another ticket with Governor Tiltman at his head, nominated by the alliance democrats. In North Carolina and Florida a compromise was effected be tween the contending factiors, but there is still a great deal of bitter feeling. The situation in Louisiana was shown at the late state election, and in Georgia

harmonious. These conflicts are for the control of state affairs, and while they are of a nature to cause the leaders of the party at large some anxiety, it is questionable whether they afford any ground for republican hope or expectation of breaking the solid south this year. In his speech nominating Harrison Mr. Depew said: "The democratic party is now divided, but the hope of the possession prised to learn that the advance guard of the power once more will make it in the final battle more aggressive, determined and unscrupulous than ever. This is the safer view for republicans to take, rather than counting with any confidence upon reaping advantage from the divisions in the ranks of the southern democracy. The party in that section may quarrel over the total spoils, but in the national contest the factions will get together and their votes will be counted for the presidential candidate of the party. Regular democrats and alliance democrats will stand shoulder to shoulder at the ballot box in support of the nominee of the Chicago convention. We would not imply that the republican party should make no effort in the south. The task of redeeming that section from absolute democratic control, involving as that control does the disfranchisement of a large body of citizens, must not be abandoned. The republican party would be unfaithful to its principles and forgetful of its mission if it should relinquish the patriotic duty of securing to every citizen in the south his right to vote and to have his vote counted. It is pledged to accomplish this, and it is not to be doubted that the pledge will be fulfilled. But it cannot be accomplished this year, and the republican party can expect no advantage in the next presidential election from the democratic divisions in the south. ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

The capacity of the average English iournalist for misapprehending the significance of political events in the United States is extraordinary, but there is one fact that seems to have been driven home to the English understanding of late, and that is that the republican party stands as the representative of the policy of protection to American industries, a policy that arouses both alarm and resentment in England.

The comments of the London press upon the result of the Minneapolis convention are curious and interesting. The Times lays all the blame of the foreign policy of the present administration upon Mr. Blaine, and looks forward, "with perfect equanimity, to the increased chance of Harrison's re-election." This will seem a very strange view of the case to those who have made even the most casual study of the administration. The "perfect equanimity" with which the journal quoted looks forward to the president's re-election is based upon the mistaken notion that he has been a mere figurehead and not the real president of the United States. That an enlightened newspaper, possessing every facility for keeping itself posted upon the subject, should go so wide of the truth seems incomprehensible. But the Standard shows almost as duli an understanding as the Times. It says that "Harrison gathered all the authority into his own hands, turned democratic candidate. A part of the the members of the cabinet into a set of department clerks and credit for all the successes." The truth is, as all intelligent Americans know, that the president did nothing of the kind. He surrounded himself with able men who were admirably fitted for the duties which their several cabinet positions imposed upon them, and he shared with them the responsibilities and, to a proper degree, the honors of one of the most perfect and successful administrations in the history of the

Such are the forces which shape public opinion in England concerning American politics. One idea the British mind has successfully grasped, namely, that the democratic party, like the newlyarrived immigrant from the Emerald isle, is "agin the government." That is all the knowledge of our politics that is required to place free trade England on the side of free trade democracy. Every encouragement is offered by the English press to those who are trying to break down the protective system by which this country has thrived and by which England's commercial domain

has been limited. The significance of this attitude of leaders of thought and opinion in England toward the republican party, and especially toward its leaders, who are most intimately identified with the protective policy, will be plain enough to all who know what the effect of that policy has been. The recent utterances of Lord Salisbury in behalf of a departure from the present free trade policy of England and the adoption of measures of retaliation against this country for the injury it has inflicted upon English commercial interests. sufficiently explain the position taken by the London press concerning the coming presidential campaign. The democrats are welcome to all the assistance they will receive from that quarter. It will injure rather than benefit their cause in the minds of thoughtful men.

Consolation Abroad, New York Herald, With Vesuvius in a state of eruption the American in Europe can think of the presidential campaign, gaze on the excited voicano and feel at home.

The Land Signal Gun, The Oregon victory looks like the beginning of a repetition of the events of four years ago, when the republicans marched to

victory in a systematic and irresistible way. The Coming Storm Center. Signs in the political heavens indicate that he democratic convention to assemble in Chicago within two weeks will have much the same characteristics as the turbulent and

perhaps, true that rivalry will not be as bitter between any two aspirants.

contentious gathering at Minneapolis. It is,

Corn's New Kingdoms. Indian corn, as maize is called in Europe s steadily making its way into favor in Ger many. Thirteen mills have been erected in order to grind the corn arriving in Germany from America. The mode of using the ground meal is to combine it with half its buik of

the democracy is far from united and rye flour. This leaves the full flavor of the rye, to which the Germans are accustomed, without any perceptible taste of the maize. The same experiment, under slightly different conditions, has been tried in Ireland, where two parts of maize flour are usually mixed with one part of ordinary wheat flour Indeed, the bread prepared in this manner by the Irish peasants is both palatable and nourishing.

New York Advertiser. Mr. Cleveland is enlisty reposing at Buzzard's Bay. He gives inimself no concern about Chicago. He has discounted his victory, and his confidence in Destiny is as profound as was that of David when he loaded his sling and started in to terminate the existence of Golfathi

A Tragle Spectacle.

In the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds now in progress about us, let us for a moment and prayerfully contemplate the Hon. David B. Hill of New York, an unhappy man who has bitten off more than he can chew, and is slowly choking to death.

JOKERS' AFTERMATH.

Somerville Journal: It pays to be good, but the man who is good only because it pays is not the one who will get the highest salary. Smith, Gray & Go's, Monthly: "How be-nevolent you are getting!" observed a visit-ing friend, as the other tossed a dime to an organ grinder. "Yes," was the rep'y; "not a dago's past but I give something to the poor."

Harper's Weekly: "Talkin' 'bont 'splosives, dis yer dymonite's de splouinist thing ever I come crost. Dere waz a man wakkin longer us in de rock-out on the railrond, which he had on a hat like yone. Well, sah! de stuff went off somebow, and when we foun him over de mountain in de udder county hit had done blowed him thro' his hat, an' de brim waz 'roun' his ankles."

Cloak Review: Kingley-Well, old man, I see your daughter has got married. Allow see your daughter has got married. Allow me to congratulate you.

Binzo-Please don't do it now, old fellow.

Walt for six months.

Kingley-Why, what's the matter?

Bingo (despondently)-The oilis for her trousseau are just coming in.

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN.

Chicago News.

Prematurely and cock-surely grew a boom in health most poorly, with ambitions that would lead to any height.

But 'twas decided till it hided and so it up eded and now we're going to place it out of sight.

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

An Opponent of the Nebraska Central Bonds Ventilates His Ideas. OMAHA, June 11 .- To the Editor of THE

BEE: Some weeks ago, Mr. Dumont requested that all articles against voting a subsidy to the Nebraska Central Railway company should be signed by the parties writing the same. A disinterested person might naturally inquire the motive of this request. He might ask what difference it would make with the argument whether it came in from an humble individual in the lower walks of life or from one who, to all appearances, was at its pinnacle. If the argument were good, its source would certainly be immaterial. The subsequent course systematically pursued by the advocates of the bonds reveals the object of that request. Argument has been answered by abuse. The term "corporation cormorants," "tax shirkers," "old fogles," "moss backs," "tin horners," "enemies," "log in the manger," and other like classical expressions have been flung out by the wholesale; and every man who has ventured to express his

as to their advisability, has been the subject of a tirade of personal abuse, Even one so fair as John D. Howe ! ecomes dertaking the task of an advocate in this unrighteous cause. "The lion skin" of unrighteous cause. "The lion skin" of fair and gentlemanly argument seems not to be sufficient to carry to success this raid upon the public treasury, and must be "eked" out by the fox skin" of trickery and abuse. It is not strange that this is so.

disapprovat of the bonds, or even his doubt

With every falsehood some grain of truth must be interwoven, to make the false appear plausible, and in the vast mass of abuse there has been commingled a semblance of argument. But in undertaking the question, the advocates of the bonds do so largely upon false premises.

Mr. Howe says "that for twenty years a free bridge and terminal company has been the crying demand of the bour, that its realivation means for Omaha more than anything that has ever occurred in its history." Let us consider this. Does the Nebraska scheme ontemplate a "free" bridge! If so, why do they refuse to state so in the proposition. Is it because to state this would, as Mr. Howe says, "defeat the scheme?" To pose before the people of Omaha as the projectors of a bridge, and at the same time to ask capitalists for the money to develop a money making enterprise means deception either to Omana or the capitalists. We may rest assured that the deceived party will be the same old victim of so many former deceptions. It will be Omana. So far from making this a "free" bridge, the Nebraska Central refused even a reasonable maximum bridge rate, and have undertaken to before the public with that useless clause for arbi-

Howe tells us the maximum clause

would defeat the scheme because it would frighten capitalists from embarking in the enterprise. Then capitalists must be induced by the prospect of profit on the amount invested. We are told that this scheme will cost \$8,000,000 for the bridge, the depot grounds and improvements, the right of way and tracks through the city and in invite capitalists it must be made to appear that it will earn a good percentage on that amount over and above the cost of maintenance and repairs. To do this and pay only 8 per cent on the money nvested will require an annual income of nearly \$1,000,000. What amount of traffic has the company in sight to produce this enormous income at reasonable rates. Only about 200,000 or 300,000 cars now annually pass through this city, and the new bridge cannot hope to get more than a fair pro-portion of them. If it secures 100,000, or even 200,000, cars per annum they must charge the present bridge rate in order to produce In the face of these facts, in conceived and planned on a scale of enormous expense, an expense only equalled by the celebrated "Nickel Plate," what folly to call it a free bridge, one which is to raise Omaha out of the slough of despond. Is Omaha in such a slough! Are we suffering so greatly from this "bridge menopoly?" We have heard so much of it that all or many of us have come to accept the state ment without investigation or thought. Is it not possible that we herein have made a mis-take! May it not be that this continual howl of Omaha at the mercy of the Union Pacific has in the past and is now doing us a great deal of injury, and is not substan-trated by the facts? When we were a small village the Union Pacific had the power to absolutely control the city and I doubt not that the company did, just what every one else would, the thing it believed to be for its interest. Bridge rates were \$10 a car and passenger rates 50 cents a head. But Omana, in spite of all these disadvantages, has nad a steady and continuous growth. A growth more marvelous and rapid than that of any other city in the history of the union. The power of the Union Pacific has steadily declined Competitors in its business have gained i foothold and bridge tolls and rates have a steadily and continually failed until today we do have a "free" bridge, as free to all in-tents and purposes to the shipper as we could possibly nave were there no Missouri river flowing at our eastern border.

Let me expiain. All freight shipped to or from Omaba east of the Mississippi river is delivered to the shipper without the collec-tion of a dollar for bridge tolls. What, then, comes of this bue and cry about the bridge enopoly! Stop and think. Is it not possi ble that the people of Omaha are being used as the monkey used the cat, to rake in nuts for the rallroad companies! Let me repeat, the merchant who receives goods from or ships freight to the territory east of the Mississippi river does not pay a single cent for bridge toils. Bridge toils are paid but they are paid by the railway company handling his freight, and if Omaba should build a free bridge on which no charge should be made for crossing, the railroads alone would gain the benefit and freight to and from Omaha would not be a dollar less. Freight rates are not made and unmade

by individual railroads. There is a gigantic pool controlling this western country of which every railroad is a member. In the secret counsels of that pool, the rates of Omaha, of Denver, of Kansas City, of St. Joseph, and all other sections of the vast West are determined. This pool can be broken not by a bridge, not by a hundred mile line into lowa to connect with some railroad now a member of that pool, but railroad now a member of that pool, but only by a railroad all the way to Chicago. Such a road, and such a road only, if managed outside of the pool would give competitive and reduced rates to the east.

It is only a few months since Omnha was the second of a road and bitter lead contest.

the scene of a great and bitter legal contest. Giant corporations were the combatants, and we were made to believe that if the Milwau kee and Rock Island roads could gain their suit the long emearge would be lifted. Our papers advocated the cause of those roads Our citizens shouted in unison for them, and great was the rejoicing when at last they were victorious. We seemed to see a new were victorious. We seemed to see a new day dawn for Omaha, and the first Milwau-kee train was greeted with crowds and cheers. But time passed on, weeks grow into reduction of rates by those roads. The Milwaukee and Rock Island trains rode daily into and through our city, and on those trains and cars not a dollar of toils has been levied by the Union Pacine road, but has the shipper noticed any material reduction in his bill? Omaha did the shouting and the fighting, but the Mil-waukee and Rock Island roads have quietly gathered in the persimmons, and we have yet to see any disposition on their part to divide with us the fruits of that victory. Would it not be the same should these other roads come over this new free (1) bridge of the Nebraska Central which is to

be so "free" that they won't even agree to a maximum freight rate? It is only a few years since Douglas county voted to this same Nebraska Central a large bonus for which they agreed to give this free bridge and union depot and terminal facil ities, all to cost \$1,000,000. What was the result? We soon ascertain that we were voting our bonds and our money not to help Omaha but to help the Milwaukee and Rock Island roads pound a good contract out of the Union Pacific company. T ceived any benefits from our donation The same Nebraska Central and the same men are now asking for a new and enormous subsidy. May we not well ask what is in the wind? Are the Milwaukee and Rock Island roads, or some other road desiring to gain some new advantage over the Union Pacific, and taking this convenient Nebraska Central in order to hamper another bargain We may well ask ourselves whether the good, if any, to come out of this new proposal will not accrue to these or some other

railroad company rather than to Omana or Douglas county. Can we afford such a thing? Are we here only for the convenience of assisting one corporation to down another? We are told that the 100 miles of road to be built in Iown will bring to our doors "at for this magnificent promise we are asked to contribute the sum of \$100,000.

Remember, the Neuraska Central road does not "propose" to build this 100 miles of line. It only "plans to construct or cause to be constructed" that line of railway. There are six or eight lines from Council Bluffs radiating to various parts of Iowa, but over these railroads do not come these half a dozen companies, and I challenge Mr. Howe or Mr. Dumont to draw a possible line of railroad from Council Binfis 100 miles in any direction and show how over that line a half a dozen railroads can reach Omaha. If such a line could connect with half a dozen railroads the only theory upon which can be based the statement that these roads will come over that line must be that it is to be like the bridge—a free line. But does the proposition say this? No. It says that the Nebraska Central may build or cause to be these dozen roads mentioned shall happen to ouild a branch line into Council Bluffs the Nebraska Central can demand this \$100,000 trom Omaha. We are asked what risks we would incur

if it should fail after we have voted the bonds. But a few can be mentioned:
First—We should impair our credit. Have
you thought of the size of this subsidy— \$750,000! Nearly equal to all the bonds voted this year for public improvements. Such an exhibition of the tendency on the part of this community to throw away its securities cannot fail to be disastrous to our credit. A

very small matter influences the credit of a city or community and if these bonds are voted all other bonds of the city must be sold at a greatly reduced price. In this way we shall lose thousands of dollars. The result will be that Omaha will lose its reputation as a conservative will lose its reputation as a conservative city and the day of our prosperity be put far

Second-To vote these bonds drives all competitors out of the field, and this is just what the Nebraska Central wants. They cry monopoly, monopoly, when they are seeking to fasten upon Omaha the most burdensome monopoly she has yet experienced, and have the affrontery to ask that Omaha pay for it There are several corporations now in ex stence whose object is to bridge the Missouri river at this place, and furnish inde-pendent terminal railroad facilities in Omaha. If these bonds are voted to the Neraska Central all other corporations ing to do the same thing may as well with-draw from the field. This is a serious thought on the part of the taxpayer. Let us suppose that the Union Pacific is antagonis tic to any other bridge; which is easier for that company to fight against, a whole field of rival corporations or to have the number uced to but one? If these bonds are carried, until they expire, the Union Pacific can give up fighting the interstate company and all others seeking to bridge the river, and levote its entire attention to the Nebraska Central. Has the Nebraska Central in the past so conducted itself in the performance of its pledges that Omaha should but inte the control of that company the entire possibility of a bridge at this point, and by

that act destroy all the efforts of other citi ens who are trying to give us a better thing without asking aid for so doing! Third—It is a great mistake to suppose that if these bonds are voted that they are not payable unless the enterprise is a success. When the Nebraska Central company takes ossession of the six blocks of land \$100,000 is payable. Suppose they stop right there and nothing more is done, that would make a very nice real estate speculation, would it Has any provision been made to get back this \$100,000 in case the balance of the work should fail? Not any. The proposition ts not built that way. When \$400,000 have been expended in improving that land, another \$150,000 is payable. This improvement may be by the Nebraska Central or any other railroad company. Neither does it mean \$400,000 denot, but may be only a well shed? Suppose the may be only a "calf shed." Suppose the Missouri Pacific concludes to build a depot there as the assignee of the Nebraska Central, and we pay this \$250,000 and nothing more is done, we have no "free" bridge, no terminal facilities, nothing for which we have really paid this money. Is there any provision by which it may be recovered if the bridge is not built? Not any. So you might go on from item to item and you will find that this proposition is so constructed that for a very small amount of work the Nebraska Central will be at liberty to stop whenever it pieases after drawing from the city and county a large amount of money. But that is not the idea which they present to the people. They build up before us a magnificent 'castle in the air,' a grand paper work, and tell us this is to be their gift to Omana, for which they are to receive a certain subsidy. They neg-lect to say that the proposition is so drawn that they have the option to accept all, or any part of it; to do just as much as they see fit and receive a large bonus, to give us for that not this complete structure but an

How many opportunities does this put into their hands for trading? How easy it would be to go to Jay Gould and offer for a consideration to sell out the union depot site and bonus. How easy it would be to go to the Union Pacific and sell out the county bonus. If the Nebraska Central are acting in entire good faith, these various proposi-tions would have been put in under an entirety, so that all of the enterprise would have been assured or no part of the bonus

would be payable.

These are the risks that we run if we vote these bonds, whether the enterprise succeeds or not. If it succeeds and is all built, this new tax of \$70,000 per annum is placed on record a first mortgage on every piece of property in Douglas county. Are the tax-payers ready to add to their incumbrance! Does any man for a moment believe that by subscription this \$750,000 bonus could be raised among the taxpayers of this county! Hardly possible. And yet, we are tool that the opponents of this deal are not taxpayers. Has the laboring man a mortgage on his home which he hopes to pay off in better times! What folly it is to start that paythese bonds, whether the enterprise suc-ceeds or not. If it succeeds and is all built, What folly it is to start that pay

HONORS JUSTLY BESTOWED

The Active, Stirring and Brilliant Career of Whitelaw Reid.

AUTHOR AND DIPLOMAT

Ills Rise from a Country Newspaper to the Front Rank of American Journalists Briefly Traced-A Spiendid Becord.

Whitelaw Reid, candidate for vice president on the republican ticket, is one of the best known journalists in the United States. To his reputation as a journalist he has re cently added that of a successful diplomat, having served his country faithfully and well as minister to France.

There is a moral in the life of Whitelaw Reid well worth the attention of the vonth of the country, inasmuch as it exemplifies what can be done by energy and persever-

Born on October 27, 1837, at Xenia, O., of Scotch ancestry, he has ever preserved the traits of character of that nationality. Robert Chariton Reid was his father, while his mother, Marion Whitelaw Ronalds, was a direct descendant of the famous Clan Ronaids of the highlands.

One of the first Kentucky pioneers was his grandinther, who came from the south of Scotland, but who, at the beginning of the present century, crossed the Onio river into Cincinnati, of which he became one of the founders.

His paternal grandfather had the reputation of being one of the sternest of covenanters. It is related of him that the land in Ohio of which he was proprietor was outained only on condition that he would operweek, including Sunday. This was more than his conscience could bear, and rather than break the Sabbath day, he abandoned his property, purchased a new estate in Greene county, and there founded the town of Xenia, where his grandson was torn. the Rev. Hugh McMillan, also a Scotch Covenanter and uncle of Whitelaw Reid, prepared the latter for college. At that time

Mr. McMillan was not only a trustee of Miami university, but he was also principal of an academy at Xenia. During his academic and college career, the reputation of young Reid was of the best, and before he had attained his nineteenth year he gradu ated with the highest honors. Money at that time, so far as the Reid

family was concerned, was none too plentiful, and young Whitelaw cast about him for some employment. Almost immediately be was offered the principalship of the school at South Charleston, O. Wi salary was small he was frugal, and managed in time to save enough to repay his father the money that had been expended upon his college course.

One year as a school teacher seemed enough for the young man. At the age of 20 he purchased the Xenia News, and as the editor of that journal he first gave vent to his ardent republicanism. From the very start he tried to make his newspaper an exponent of his party's principles. He had entered politics long before that time, however, as in the Fremont campaign of 1856 he went on the stump for his party and did excellent At that time the Tribune, guided by

Horace Greeley, had become a power in the country. Whitelaw Reid was a constant reader of it and he was a strong admirer of Mr. Greeley's articles. These very articles helped materially to mold his character and to fit him for the services which he afterward performed for the republican party Mr. Reid first became a real figure in poli-

tics in 1860, when, although a warm personal friend of Mr. Chase, he advocated Mr. Lin-coln for the presidency. Outside of Hilinois, his was the first western newspaper to take that position. Later on the martyr president made his famous speech at Cooper Union and then started westward. Mr. Reid went to Columbus to meet him, escorted him to Xenia, and introduced him at the ranway station to the citizens of that place who had congregated to meet him.

From that hour until the present White-

law Reid has been laboring for the welfaro of the republican party. Immediately after-ward she paid a visit to Washington and then entered vigorously into the campaign by accepting the position of secretary of the freene county republican committee

Reid, in the winter of that year, accepted a position on the Cincinnati Times as lative correspondent. Before that it written letters to the Cincinnati Gazette which had been received with favor. His compensation for his correspondence to the first named paper was the munificent salary pay his board bill, and at that time he cared for little more. He looked upon it as being paid so much for studying in a good political

He held his position only a few weeks, however, as the editor of the Cleveland Herald, struck by the vigor of his articles, of-fered him \$15 per week for a daily letter. This offer he accepted, and later on the Cininnati Gazette also ordered a daily letter, for which they were willing to pay \$18 per week. From the date of his acceptance his last offer may be traced the brilliant career which he afterwards pursued.

He left the legislature at the close of the ession to become the city editor of the Cincinnati Gazette and held that position until the war broke out, when he went to the front as correspondent with McClellan's

staff, and it was in that capacity that he won

Every one who read the newspapers and literature of that time can well remember the Gazette over the nom de plume of "Arate." His graphic pen depicted the struggle in a manner that few war corre-

spondents on either side of the Atlantic have As correspondent he went through the first and second Virginia campuigns as well as the Tennessee campaigns, and be was also present at Fort Doneison and Pittsburg Landing. Before the latter battle be was seriously ill in bed, but he left it to witness the struggle, and was the only correspondent who actually saw the fight. Few things did more to beem the Gazette

than his graphic story. It filled more than ten columns, and Whitelaw Reid, known to the world only as "Agate," had gainega national reputation. He was also present at the sloge of Corinth, and even to this day he relates how he and the other correspondents were annoyed by the petty tyranny of General Halleck,

by the petty tyranny of General Halleck, which finally resulted in their retirement from headquarters. In the spring of 1893 he went to Washington, and while there was offered the management of a well known paper of St. Louis. On hearing this, the owners of the Gazette increased his salary, and sold him, on good terms, a large proprietary interest in the convention. and sold him, on good terms, proprietary interest in the concern.

This was the basis of his huancial fortunes. At once, almost, he became a prominent correspondent at the national capital and was appointed librarian of the house of representatives. While in Washington he met Horace Greeley for the first time in his life and the two at once became close friends.
Mr. Greeley immediately after the first interview invited him to come to New York and join the Tribune staff, but Mr. Reid pre ferred remaining where he was as the Trib une's Washington correspondent.

Even while attending to his duties at Washington Mr. Reid found time to do some war reporting and among his exploits was i visit to the battleffeld of Gettysburg and writing from there one of the best accounts

of the battle ever published.

When the echoes of the war had died away, Mr. Reid, in company with Mr. Chase, made a tour of the south, and as a result of that trip he afterward published a volume entitled, "After the War: A Southern entitled, "After the War: A Southern Tour," which had a wide sale. In the spring of 1806 he leased three plantations opposite Natchez, where he planted many acres of cotton, which proved a failure. The next year be made a similar venture in Alabama, which proved profitable in more ways that one. He found time then to write his "Ohio in the War," which formed an important part in the standard history of the great re

It was in 1868 that Mr. Rend became editor in charge of the Cincinna i Gazette. He was also its correspondent during the impeachment trial of President Johnson. If for nothing cise, his work there would have gained for him a reputation. Then Mr. Greeley renewed his invitation and shortly after-ward he became an editorial writer on the paper which he practically owns today.

John Russell Young was at that time man-nging editor of the Tribune, but he soon gave way to Whitelaw Reid, who held the confider c≥ of Horace Greeley more than any other man on the staff. It was he who, in 1870, by a layish expenditure of money, sent George W. Smalley and many others to the Franco-Prussian war, and secured from them a cable service that was the envy of the old world as well as the new. Shortly after Horace Greeley's nomination

for the presidency in 1872 he resigned the position of editor-in-chief in favor of Whitelaw Reid. It is not necessary to relate here the story of that campaign. That it ended in defeat was not the fault of Mr. Reid. On the contrary, the journal of which he was the head did yeoman service. The death of Mr. Greelev followed, and it is related that the last words spoken by him were into the ear of the young man who had succeeded him in the Tribune.

During 1872 and 1873 the Tribune received setback; but slowly it began to rise again. In the presidential campaign of 1876 it supported Mr. Hayes, and in the bitter conflict over the disputed votes of the southern states it was constantly for peace. Not long after, Mr. Reid, through his staff, succeeded in unraveling the mystery of the famous batch of cipher telegrams which passed between Mr. Tilden's agents in this city and the temogratic agents and managers in the south

and in the far west.

In 1880 Mr. Reid warmly espoused the omination of James G. Blaine, but when General Garfield secured the prize he did not hesitate to support him, and it is an admitted fact that the republican victory of that year was largely due to his exertions.
In 1884 he again labored hard for Mr. Blaine, and when the latter secured the nomination he used all his influence to se-

cure his election. In 1888 he supported Genral Harrison, and if any man living was entitled to recognition at the hands of his party, it was Mr. Reid.

Up to the time Mr. Reid was offered the position of minister to France he had stead-fastly refused all political honors. Presidents

Hayes and Garfield both asked him to become American minister to Germany, but he declined. Journalism, he then thought, was more in his line. On March 19, 1839, he was appointed minister to France by President Harrison and accepted. Before that, in 1878, the legislature of the state of New York elected him a regent of the State university—a life position. These are the only offices he has held

Mr. Reid is a man of attractive presence, finely proportioned, erect and rather above the average height. His countenance is open and manly and at the same time dignified and commanding.

An odd and pretty trimming for hats and bonnets consists of shaded oats dyed to any color desired. Crimson oats, purple and brown shading to a light fawn tint, are formed into wreaths that ornament the prims of bonnets with charming effect.

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