THE OWNER DATE THE THE TENNER IN THE

ATTITUDE CONSISTENT FROM THE START

The Ree Always Found on the Side of Right and Justice and Enlisted in Support of Honesty and Integrity.

The Bee has always been recognized as fearless and outspoken on every issue of the day. From the very outset of its career it has freely expressed Itself on all the vital questions of interest to the people and has maintained its position against all who sought to assail it. It has stood up for right and Justice, Insisted on honesty and integrity in public office and between man and man and has defended the common people in their reasonable demands. As the persistent foe of oppression and monopoly in every form it has won the friendship and confidence of the farmers and working classes, and its editorial opinions have attained a reputation for soundness and logic that gives them weight with the thinking reader. The policy of The Bee on all the principal subjects was outlined during the first two years of its existence. During that time, it discussed nearly every general question before the public and assumed a position upon all those of universal importance. The broad views advanced at that time have ever since been consistently advocated and form the key to the policy of The Bee during the twenty-five years that it has been in existence,

POPULAR EDUCATION.

tem Equal to the Best. As has been stated, the first campaign of The Bee was in support of the law for an elective board of education and a comprehensive free public school system. The argument took the form of a series of signed letters, written by the editor, Mr. Rosewater, explaining in detail the advantages of the proposed law. The first of these letters, published July 6, 1871, was:

"The establishment of a well regulated system of free schools in this city, having at its base the primary grade and at it summit the high school department, unde the direction of a board of education, must in our judgment, meet the approval and co-operation of every citizen in this culightened community. The free school system was inaugurated in New England more than fifty years ago, and has, with few exceptions, been adopted in every porthera and western state, as well as in the states on the Pacific slope. School governmen in large cities must necessarily be more thorough and systematic. To this end al most every city in the union with over 10,000 inhabitants has entrusted the management of the public schools to a board of education, whose members are elected by the citizens of each ward, and who receive no compensation for their services. The board of education in every city-New York, Boston and Brooklyn alone excepted-is vested with undivided control of all publi schools, including the High school in large cities, which insured a harmonious co-opera-tion—otherwise utterly impossible in securing efficient school government. While we consider the common school law of Ne braska amply sufficient for the educations interests of small towns and sparsely settled districts, every disinterested person must, we think, be fully aware that it is saidly wanting in many particulars, especially when, as in this city, it is entirely disconnected from the board of high school for rument. With a view to scener with go rument. With a view to secure unity With a view to secure unity of schools, a law was enacted by our legis lature, providing for the election of a board of education in Omaha at the annual city election next spring; leaving, however, by special clause, a privilege to our citizen to vote for a suspension of the law in ques-tion at the election called for voting on the school bond question. Every citizen we hope has read and digested the law as published in the Herald last week, with the mayor's proclamation. We shall take pains from time to time to point out the principal provisions thereof, and we believe that when fully understood by the masses of the people, it will meet with general approval.

ADVANTAGES OF GRADED SCHOOLS. The concluding editorial on Board of Edu cation question was printed July 19, 1871, as

exercising their constitutional privilege at the ballot box, determine upon what in our opinion is one of the most important questions ever submitted to their judgment. They are to decide not only whether they favor the issuing of bonds to complete the High school building now under construction High school building now under construction on Capitol Hill, but are also required to lay the foundation of an educational system which cannot fail to exercise the most potential influence on the future prosperity of this city. In the nineteenth century education is everywhere recognized as the foundation of civilization and independence To this end the educators of all rations have devoted their best energies in devising the most practicable methods for the systematic aducation of the masses. In nearly every American city the free school system, man-aged by one Board of Education, has for many years almost entirely superseded the old aristocratic pay schools and the cumbersome methods of divided public school gov the rich and poor receive the same lesson from the same tutor. After many years' ex-perience this system has been found to accomplish all that is desired of a complete system of graded schools. Tomorrow every citizen should meet this question without prejudice and without favoritism to those who from self-interest or some little tech nicality desire to continue the old system We have in the past week placed before our readers the history of our public schools and High school, and the reasons which induced the legislature to pass the new act Sufficient time has been given for the discus sion of this subject to confirm us in the belief that the people will vote for a Board of Education, notwithstanding the profound silence on this subject so carefully observed

zens, who at all times maintain a high position in the front renks of western progress, will not allow Leavenworth, Kan sas City, Davenport and even Des Moines to outstrip us in a thorough, well governed system of public school government. Whatever may be the opinion entertained by any individual on the bond question, there cer-tainly can be no good reason shown why they should not all vote for the Board of The canvass of the votes resulted: In favor

The Bee has also been the steadfast friend of higher education and the upholder of the State university in all its legitimate aims and demands. It first referred to the university, editorially August 22, 1871, in the following language We are pleased to acknowledge receipt opening of the Nebraska State university at Lincoln, September 6. In this era progress nothing will to the historian of the future seem more marverous than the fact that, within three years after throwing off the robes of territorial prairie wolf and buffalo were monarchs of all they surveyed. We hope the people all they surveyed. We hope the people will support the effort of our educators to catablish at home institutions of a higher grade of learning by that liberal patronage

again called attention to the work of the

"The State University of Nebraska will reopen under very favorable auspices on

THE BEE'S EDITORIAL POLICY making his preparations for enlarging the As could have been expected, the first year's experience has been great advantage in opening the way a more thorough and systematic course of studies. The agricultural college, which is ao handsomely endowed by the munif-cence of the general government, is also to be opened this season. Nebraska aftords a splendid opportunity for the student in agricultural science. Her climate and tural education at a very moderate expense We hope ere long to see the Nebraska university course as desirable as that in Michigan or Virginia. Nothing will tend to draw to our state an intellectual and advatrious class of citizens as will a thoroughly established system of public instruc-ion, commencing with the free common

FIRM FOR TRUE REPUBLICANISM.

agricultural college.

Stannehly Republican, Vet Opposed to Corruption Within the Party. The Bee's first national campaign was that of 1872. Staunchly republican, it yet protested against dishonesty and corruption within the party. With reference to the nomination of Grant and Wilson, it spoke thus in its editorial columns for the issue of June 7, 1872.

"Now that the republican party, through

its national convention, has declared the principles which as a party it proposes to advocate, and nominated its standardbearers for the national campaign of 1872, we deem it our duty to place their names at our masthead. In taking this step we have by no means abandoned our intentions and efforts toward political reform. Believing the language of Senator Sumner, that the name of Grant was a synonym for discord in the republican party, we have up to the present made every honorable and legitimate effort toward securing the unity of our party by a constant opposition to President Grant's renomination. In the exercise of this prerogative we have advocated the reforms which are now em-bodied in the platform upon which General Grant must stand. We sincerely believe that these reforms can be brought about by the agency of the republican party through its representatives in congress. The liberal republican movement which in the past we encouraged as a means of reform and purification of the party, cannot succeed without a direct coalition with the democratic party, in which the democratic element must predominate. The democratic party may and probably will endorse Horacc Greeley as their choice for the presidency. But they propose to do so as a distinct party organization and not as liberal repub licans. In calling their convention at Bal-timore they fatally stabled the movement which they profess to encourage. They re-fused to disband an organization which has utlived its usefulness and expect to break up the party which has a noble record and is possessed of all the elements which alone can maintain a political organization. Within its ranks we have succeeded in exsing corruption and bringing malefactors n high places to justice, and within its lines we propose to continue the battle for re-form. While we therefore submit to the judgment of the majority of our party and shall sustain its efforts to elect the ticket. we shall by no means enter into the slums of political strife or do the dirty work usually assigned to the partisan press. The national issues are, after all, of secondary interest to the people of Nebraska. Ne-braska has in the past few years been cursed with dishonest and imbec'he officials. It will be our aim hereafter, as heretofore. to expose and drive them from power. We shall devote our best energies to regenerate our party in this state and clean its escutcheon from the blot placed upon it by corrupt officials, who betrayed their trust and disgraced their party. We believe we can accomplish this result best within the lines of our party, and within those lines we shall try to fight it out.

summer."
Then follows laudatory notice of the cominces, U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson. CORRUPTION DENOUNCED.

Further indicative of the position main-ained by The Bee with reference to corrupt olitical leadership for twenty-five years, the ollowing editorial of July 22, 1872, headed "The Duty of Republicans," may be cited: The time is now at hand when every republican desirous of maintaining the honor and integrity of our organization unsullied must step forward fearlessly to grapple with the obstacles that lie in our path to victory luring the present political crisis. We of Nebraska, less fortunate than the republi-cans of our sister states, are threatened by greater disaster from the fratricidal strokes of unprincipled and corrupt would-be lead-ers than from the common political enemy. While the former have by their unblushing mendacity and corrupt practices in high official positions disgraced our party and driven hundreds of good and honest men from her ranks the latter simply seek to ac-complish her defeat in a legitimate political war. Ours is therefore a task which involves a mortal combat with corruption, disaffecion and imbecility from within and the general assault of the enemy, reinforced by leserters, from without. It would be both riminal and foolish to disguise the fact that this is a Herculean task, requiring moral courage and an unbounded devotion to priniple. If the republican party shall fail to id herself of the poisonous scorpions, which in the shape of corrupt and shameless details—republicans in name, but not principle-are sapping her existence, the nothing short of a miracle can save her, and we say frankly that we would rather witness her total annihilation in the present political contest than to aid these cor-morants in stripping her of her honor and good name. Every honest lover of re u li an principle, every independent, disinterested thinker must now step forward and look the ssue manfully and squarely in the face without a squint at flesh pots and official spoils. The republican party of Nebraska mly a year ago emerged from a mos lesperate struggle with corruption at the ielm of our state, and she can do so again y repudiating and bringing to justice a inited States senator who by his acts has

orfeited all claims upon the party which he AGAINST SALE OF PROXIES.

in Republican Convention Votes. In line with its refusal to submit to pposition to the corrupt political methods which those leaders employed. An apt ilustration is found in this editorial on the proxy system in its files under date of July

central committee will meet to deliberate upon the issuing of a call for a state convention for the purpose of placing in non-ination the state republican licket. We desire to say a few words to them by way of admonition. Within the last few years unprincipled wire pullers have made the trade in proxies a special business. Men who mass in histories relates who pass in business chicles as deadbeats and among politicans as dead deoks and this kind of trade very prolitable when resy lose their political stock and find themselves their political stock and find themselves they did some indifferent or corrupt in lividual and somehow take his proxy to represent that or this course in the convention. and somehow take his proxy to represent that or this county in the convention. There is another class of proxy dealers even more dangerous and possessed of less principle. We refer to the class of office hunters who lay their plans for months in advance, and by various trie's and misrepresentation known to the craft are in the habit of goboling up from ten to twenty proxies and go to the convention to can't he vote for all of these people. They generally got up a corner in the convention and manage to ecure a comin ton by combining with some other rescal that wents an office. If this practice is to be rejected at the next state convention all reasonable hores of a good ticket nust at once be at a dozed. We know that in several localities political bankers who hold a deadly grit on the small dealers in the unsettled countries have already sown the aced for a big harvest of proxies. They propose to come is with a pecketful of these August 5, 1872. The Free cartion to the work of the cartion to the cartion to the cartion to leave them without representation. Let

the convention cast its ballot for them. Unless the proxy trade is broken up the republican party will have to pack its satchel for Salt creek."

PATRONAGE IN POLITICS.

Exposed and Denounced. barter of offices and the arbitrary distribution of political spoils, no more than the barter of convention proxies, found in agricultural science. Her climate and prolific soil will draw hither thousands of young men from the far west who may desire to cultivate the soil on scientific principles. Every farmer in Nebraska will rejoice to have an opportunity to give his sons a thorough horticultural and agricultural education at a very molerate every firm education at a very molecular gives an idea of the original policy and the policy to which this paper has constantly

"To the victor belong the spoils, is a maxim which first found its practical solution with Andrew Jackson and which since his time has been adhered to by the party in power with more or less tenacity. The people of the United States have therefore been accustomed to look at patronage as the merited reward of party fealty. What the ribbon or the medal were to the soldiers who followed Napoleon and his eagles from Paris to Moscow, the prospective hope of some more or less remunerative position has been to workers in the political arena. Time was when persons thus rewarded were regarded, not like mercenary soldiers hired regarded, not like mercenary soldiers hired to do the fighting at so much per month, but like the volunteers, who, often leaving lucrative positions behind them, joined in the political fray to battle for what they thought just and good. Of late this desirable state of affairs has given way to professional office hunting. Instead of rewarding persons of deserving merit and expacity for services to the cause, our senators and representatives buy their way into office by pledges to scalawags and political scavengers. It is not the original system of patronage that needs reformation, but the abuses which lately have, snakebut the abuses which lately have, snake-like, crawled into it and threatened to destroy the party. What difference is there between a senator who buys his seat with money and the senator who buys it with patronage which rightfully belongs to the party. Recognizing the Justice of the motto that the spoils justly belong to the victor, we his own sake as well as for the preservation of the honor of the party, of which for the time he becomes a leader, will act wisely and bestow those rewards upon men wit and bestow those rewards about the brains, integrity, influence, and, above all, some grains of common sense. Has this been the case in Nebraska? Ask the men who vote the republican ticket. Man of experience have given way to beardless boy and in the majority of cases appointments were not the reward of meritorious service, but of acknowledged rascality. Our liberal friends will immediately exclaim: Who but the president is responsible for all this? We answer: The president cannot possibly have a personal knowledge of the 80,000 officials appointed by the federal government He regards each senator as the commander of a district and holds him Justly responsible for all changes within his district, and this responsibility cannot well be shifted from the shoulders of the senator to those of the president. It is about time for this ques-tion of patronage to be understood in all tion of patronage to be senators and rep-resentatives, as well as by the people. To make use of patronage for merely personal ends is not only reprehensible and exectable, but positively destructive of all party feating and discipline. A senator is simply the guardian of the party's patrimony and a misappropriation to his own individual use is as much a breach of trust as would be the appropriation of the orphans' funds by the directors of an orphan asylum. There is a limit to these abuses of privileges and in our opinion the time has come for true republicans to engrave on each senatorial escutcheon: Thus far shalt thou go and o farther, even at the peril of your own

BRIBERY BY LOBBYISTS.

Mercenary Legislators Scored for Their Betrayal of Constituents. Purity of the ballot and purity of legisla tion go hand in hand. It is not surprising we shall try to fight it out, if it takes al therefore, to find the infant Bee inveighing against bribery and lobbying as early a

May 24, 1872, in this fashion: "Never was the foul system of lobbyin brought to such perfection of operation a susceptible to the influence which it uges. resentatives purchase their seats in congress with the real expectation of receiving back an hundredfold the expenditure involved and intending, as a general rule, to ome out from a senatorial or representative term wealthy, and we have just had a striking illustration of the influence of th lobby in the passage of the Pacific Mail subsidy scheme. And it is on record that certain members of congress were ap proached with efforts, probably successful at bribery. It surely is important tha this modern feature of American legislature so in antagonism to the best interests of the people, should be exterminated. It is work ing and can only work general disaster and serve to wreck the political honor of the nation. The member of congress who will allow himself to be approached even in the way of a pecuniary offer for his vote ough to be rejected from that originally august The only safety is in returning the early purity which distinguished the fathers of the republic, that purity which led it up to its present strength and glory.

One-Term Presidency.
As a natural sequence, The Bee would b ervice reform, and in this its readers have ever been disappointed. Editorials in favor of civil service reform, and endorsing General Grant's recommendations in that direction, October, November and December, 1871 The Bee has favored and still favors a one term presidency, and the election of senators by direct vote of the people. In this connection the following editorial on "Presen-

'The principal object aimed at by the

advocates of civil service reform has been as is well known, to purge the country o orrupt and incompetent public service with a view to effectually carrying out this object, President Grant has recently sub-mitted to congress the results of the labors of the civil service commission as embodied in their comprehensive report. One of the ederal officials is contained in article 11 of their report. All heads of departments and all subordinate officers of the government are hereby prohibited from permitting, assisting or levying any assessment on their subordinates in the form of volunteer con-tributions, or otherwise. While these rules have as yet not received the congressional sanction required to make them a law, they are nevertheless the reflex of the honest are nevertheless the reflex of the honest centiments of the great maists of the American popule, in whose nostrils official pribery and corruption in any shape is as requisive as the stench of a putrifying careass. Whether the purely volunteer contributions collected from the clerks of the Omaha costoffice last week for the testimonial toostmaster Griffin can be classed under this we leave an impartial and discerning public to judge. The latest unvarnished definition of official present taking according to some f official present taking according to some carned grammarians is official bribery. It an be so delined emphatically, when the presentation happens on the heels of much needed newspaper endorsement of the subordinate, who in becoming the delegated conor of the gift, has succeeded in placing himself and his superior officer in an unenvisible light be-fore the public. Instead of accepting the proficred silver salver and wine glasses, Peatmaster Griffin should if he valued his the proffered silver salver and who glasses. Pestmaster Griffin should, if he valued his reputation as a public officer, have respectfully but positively declined to accept them. His acceptation of these presents and the reported commendation of the official conduct of a subordinate who acted as a projector of the great surprise is a most deliberate insult to the moral sense of the community, as well as to the official station he now occupies. Like the biblical patriarch Jacob. Postmaster Griffin is the reputed Jacob, Postmaster Griffin is the reputed possessor of great estates. He is blessed possessor of great estates. He is blessed with men servants and maid servants, great flocks of sheep, herds of oxen, horses, mules and asses, and why should he, with a salary

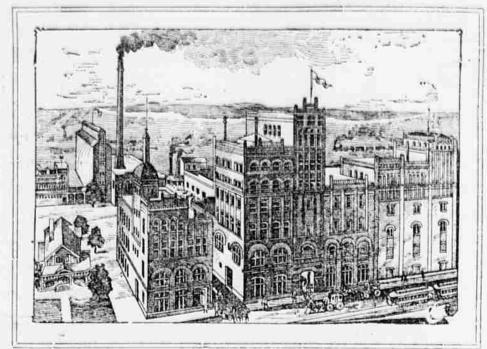
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and upwards." RELIGION IN POLITICS

No Intrusion of Sectarianism Info and the complete separation of rea cardinal principle in The Bee's platform from its origin. As early as March 15, 1872, it outlined its policy on this subject by editorially endorsing Horace Greeley's sen-

empts have been made in this country to organize political parties on the basis of pposition to certain religious doctrines or secret societies. Thus we have had anti-Masonic and anti-Catholic organizations, which, however, thanks to the common sense of the masses, have generally proved complete failures. Lately we have runors of another anti-Catholic party being organized at Washington. The following exract from the New York Tribune shows igion into the political arena: "Is there anything in this rumor which eaches us from Washington that a regular

to-popery movement has been organized here? * * * We wish people would try o understand that Roman Catholics may be religious exactly as Methodists, Presby terians, Independents, Unitarians. Univer salists are religious. There is a mischievous popular notion that the Roman Catholic church may be divided into an oppressive priesthood and a perfectly submissive laity, and that all the sheep of the Roman flock are extremely discontented and unhappy, and would bolt from the fold if the door were left but for a moment open. Good people, will you endeavor to comprehend that a Catholic may enjoy his religion quite as much as you do yours; that he is not necessarily an idiot or a lunatic; that the faith that satisfied the mind of a Fenelon or of a Pascal, need not appear contempti ble in the eyes even of an editor of a Protestant religious newspaper? Detesting digotry everywhere, we find it unanimously etested because it so spoils what would be therwise excellent, and with some knowledge of the enormitics on both sides of ecclesiastical history, we entreat Christians tell as few lies as possible about each

LABOR REFORM.

In Sympathy with the Just Demands of the Waneworker. Always in sympathy with the just denands of the wage worker The Bec has upheld the rights of labor and deprecated corporate oppression and capitalistic aggression. Before its first year had been passed it was defending the right of parade that had been attacked in New York. On this

subject it said, December 19, 1871: "Not more sacredly to be preserved is the liberty of person than the liberty of public parade by all bedies disposed to use that right as not trespassing upon the rights of others, and we have looked upon it as a most senseless, Inconsistency that some of the journals which clamored loudly but a bolsterous to deny the same privilege to the internationals. It looks as if the jus-tice of the judge hinged on first finding out whose ox is gored and whose bull has lone the mischild. In the latter as in the former case, however, right triumphed, and on Sunday the meternationals of New York marched in procession to the memory of that good Frenchman, Rosselle, and in token of sympathy to the cause to which he became a martyr. Everything passed off decently and in order, if we except the tail of the affair which was brought up by the female communists, Woodhull and Claffin. * * * The design of the internationals is ex-plained by the London Spectator as to the vate what is commonly known as the working class. Our idea is that the editor, author, preacher, lawyer, statesman and others who labor with that grandest of all implements, the human brain, see as much working men as the type, the farmer, the blacksmith and the driver of a jack came. but there are bunglers and evil design To in classes who need weeding out. NO ENCOURAGEMENT FOR VISION-

At the same time The Bee has never had much use for the professional labor re-former for revenue only or the visionaries

and out glass wine glasses from poor, hard hair-brained schemes. Its views on vision-

"Wendell Phillips predicts a speedy decay of republicanism, and its replacement by a party based on the ideas now advocated by Benjamin F. Butler. According to the splendid dreamer whose visions are translated into golden speech, when that glad time shall come the world will be a paradise and labor made the joy instead of the distances the complaints may be grossly exaging the property of the general time shall come the world will be a paradise and labor made the joy instead of the distances refutation, or an early change city and country at this juncture would dise and labor made the joy instead of the bane of life. In our judgment, the grand mistake on which Mr. Phillips and his fellows erect their splendid theories is in for getting or ignoring the eternal fact that labor, and not ease, is the law of existence and the glory of life. Growth and strength, either physical, moral or spiritual, comes and can only come from struggle and conflict, and the first thing which can at all ameliorate the condition of the workingmar is for him to understand that the labor which he is set to do is not a mere drudg ery, but something, when rightly viewed full of instruction and inspiration. The in telligent laborer, we mean manual laborer commonly called the workingman, can sec n the processes of his toil the illustration. fixed and beautiful, of the changeless law, and learns to regard himself, as he is, as one of the ministers at the bright altar of cience. He comes into close contact with the infinite wisdom, to know which is after all the highest life, and to obey which is the most perfect happiness. The founda-tion of all amelioration of the workingman's ondition must be education, and to control egislation and to mingle in politics further than to secure this, since by so doing to some extent of designing men is only foolishness. All men must labor in one way or another. An intelligent tiller of the soil is on general principles a happier man than the lawyer, whose mind is hardly ever relaxed, or the editor, whose brain can never rest, or the doctor, who is the servant of everybody. The tendency of the age is to the elevation of labor, to a reverend recognition of its dignity and its worth. It needs more time for study and perhaps recreation, and it will secure that uicker by the natural processes of things han by the annunciations of magnificent theories by men who have chiefly their

Transporting Freight. The producer, too, has, in The Bee steadfast friend. Against railway extortion and discriminating rates the paper has never ceased to protest. The keynote of the policy which has been pursued throughout its whole career is to be seen in the following editorial of March 11, 1872, headed;

"From almost every station along the

"The Union Pacific and Its Policy:"

line of the Union Pacific between Omaha and North Platte complaints continue to reach us through the country press against the apparently unreasonable freight and passenger rates exacted by the Union Pacific company at these way stations. In several instances definite charges are made by various journals, exhibiting the capricious discrimination which tends seriously to cripple the business men and settlers in ited where the expenditure of a small sum would accommodate a community which is persistently ignored in order to benefit other more favored localities. stance, the Columbus Journal of the 6th

cites: us he will drive to the B. & M. road or to Omaha, for convenience of shipping. It is a little strange to us that the Union Pacific railroad company does not give facilities here for loading and unloading stock. Every animal that goes on or off the cars here must do so at the risk of a broken limb. To put up one chute would not cost much, would be a great convenience to shippers, and would amply repay the company for the outlay. The truth is that it is a shame that our stockmen should be com-

"The Schuyler Register tells us that the

mer for revenue only or the visionaries understands how to induce and encourage injure the cause of true labor by their emigration with a vengence. Our mer-

chants say they can make money by buying Omaha has been very liberal in aiding railworking clerks, who receive a salary of \$40 ary labor reformers were expressed April at Fremont and hauling their purchases and upwards." are salary of \$40 ary labor reformers were expressed April at Fremont and hauling their purchases and upwards."

of program on the part of the managers of e Union Pacific road. Much as we regret criticise or condemn the policy of the Union Pacific, we consider it our sacred the attention of the officers of that company to these abuses, hoping that, after due de-liberation, they will see fit to make such changes as the exigencies of the case de We apprehend that the company cannot wilfully maintain a policy destruc ive to the interests of the settlers on the ine of its road and detrimental to an early settlement of the country, which, in the end, is expected to furnish the life, sinew and backbone of its prosperity. The company cannot well afford to defy public sentiment and make every farmer and settler on the line of the road its sworn enemy liberal tariff, to encourage them and to secure their good will."

RAILROAD LAND GRABS. Nor has The Bee been partial in its crit icism of different railroads. Land grabs and frauds upon the people or the government have been denounced, no matter by

ollowing comment under date of January 20, 1872, is interesting: "Many of our readers will recollect that when the legislature two years and provided by a special act for the encourage ment of the construction of railroads within the state, donating 2,000 acres of land for every mile of the first ten miles of road constructed, special pains were taken and provisions were made to exclude from such privileges the roads which had received aid from the general government. Some time ago the Burlington & Missouri River time ago the Burnington & Missouri River Railway company, which, under these ex-press provisions, was excluded from receiv-ing lands from this state, in order to cir-cumvent the intent of the law and thereby rob this state of land which it could not by any direct means have secured, engaged the Omaha & Southwestern Railway company to assume the construction of that part of its road extending from Crete to Beatrice, at the same time furnishing its own hands to do the necessary work. And thus, after the latter company had nominally complied with the starte and received the complied with the starte and received re-29,000 acres of land in direct violation of the law, it again assumed control of the said road. The silence of our local con-temporaries upon this parable outrage can only be explained by their attempts to cover up all inquiry in the general lowl of corruption and fraud against the legislature, which they not only fall to prove

STIMULATING HOME INDUSTRY.

Persistently Urged. Subscribing unreservedly to the doctrine of moderate protection for the encourage-

ment of manufactures. The Bee has made local application of the principle in the advocacy of home industry. It began its campaign for home manufactories in its early

August 21, 1871: "What we desire to irge upon our leading property owners and bankers is the necessity of offering some tangible inducements to eastern manufacturers to embark in the manufacture of such articles as can be produced from the raw materials usually transported to the eastern manufactories and reshipped to the west for practical use. Why, for instance, should St. Joseph be more able to support a woolen mill than Omaha? And why should sugar be manufactured from sugar beets in IIIinois more profitably than right here in Instance, should not Omaha have as good an implement manufactory as Moline?" October 18, 1871: "The present opportudevelop this country may be seen by the llowing:

"One of our merchants has missouri valley must not be allowed to pass away without an organized effort on the shown us the freight bills of a small lot of merchandise, about 4,000 pounds, shipped cial and manufacturing facilities. Now is from Omaha, upon which the charges were the time for stimulating capitalists to come proper machinery, made in Europe, with the charges were to Omaha, to assist in building up her whole-been last year. Freight Agent Vinning understands how to induce and encourage the company of the contract of the supervision of that gentleman, proper machinery, made in Europe, with to creek the necessary mill. The contract of the contract of the necessary mill.

road companies in the extension of their lines to the interior, but so far comparapaper and woolen mill, white lead manufac-tories, tanneries and beet sugar manufactories. Our bridge committee we hope will look for a favorable solution of the transfer question in this direction, and our word for it, it will be more successful in the long run than by soliciting the right of way over the Union Pacific bridge into lowa." November 9, 1871: "The different com-mittees appointed at the home manufacturers' meeting about ten days ago to in-vestigate the feasibility of introducing the manufacture of paper, pottery, woolen fabrics, glassware, agricultural implements, beet sugar, etc., in or near this city, meet at the Board of Trade rooms tomorrow evenirg. A personal acquaintance with some of the gentlemen who have manifested so much zeal and energy in the investigation branches of manufacturing referred to, leads us to anticipate some very interesting and instructive reports. Acting upon the frequent suggestions of The Bee, the city counquent suggestions of The Hee, the city coun-cil, at its last meeting, appointed a commit-tee to devise the most practical means for the encouragement of manufacturers by this city. It is to be hoped that the gentlemen on this committee will be present at the meeting tomorrow night, and, if possible, act in concert with the citizens who inugurated this movement. Council Bluffs, t. Joseph, Leavenworth and Kansas City same direction, and Omaha cannot afford to remain idle." have already taken practical steps in the

DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE.

Advantages of Different Crops. Along the same line have been The Bee's efforts to impress upon the farmers th benefits to be derived from a diversified agriculture. Attention was called to the endless opportunities of the Nebraska farmer, as follows, in The Bee of October 20, 1871: "The fertile valleys of the Elkhorn and

Papillion can be converted into fruit producing orchards and fields, where small grain, potatoes and sugar beets, and even tobacco, would yield rich harvests for the hardy sons of toil. The solution of this problem requires simply the division of these lands into small farms like those in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Cleveland and other large cities of the east and south, sim ilarily situated Our citizens should, with out delay, organize a society with a special view of inducing men of moderate means to settle on this land. There are now thousands in Alsace and Lorraine, who have made a life-long study of the sugar beet, and who would willingly follow a reliable agent to Nebraska. There are others in agent to Nebraska. There are others in New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania, who could readily be inceed to purchase and acttle in Douglas county. A sturdy a industrious farming population is ever where recognized as a necessary backle to a prosperous city."

SUGAR BEET CULTIVATION. Even the possibilities of sugar beet culture were exploited by The Hee in the first few months of its publication—an industry whose establishment in this state operation. In its issue of October 23, 1871,

Renewed interest is being manifested in the great enterprise of beet sugar making in California. We quite fail to see why Omaha should not emulate the spirit of Sacramento. In Omaha, as at Sacramento, there are doubtless but few, if any, experts just now in the manufacture of sugar, but where there is a will, as all well know, there is a way. Some time ago, accord-ing to our contemporary, "a gentleman who is interested in the success of beet sugar nanufacture was sent to Europe to gain practical information and secure to come to this country and take the proper management of the growth of the beets and their manufacture into sugar. That allowed to gentleman has, we learn, not only secured such an efficient person in one Mr. Von-bur commer- Enstein, but has likewise secured, under