THE DAILY BEE.

R. ROSEWATER: EDITOR.

TIBBLES' Ponca boom is ploughed under.

IT is said that Mayor Chase will be a candidate for re-election. "A stern Chase is a long Chase."

THE New York commission are becoming disgusted. They begin to wish that the World's Fair wasn't their affair after all.

JAY GOULD'S latest trip is to Florida. An anxious contemporary cautions the public against a corner in alligator hides.

JIM BENNETT recently paid Strauss and his orchestra $28,000 for a few concerts at Paris and his fellow journalists are green with envy.

STATE SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER of Virginia, has been decided upon for sergeant at arms of the United States senate. Mahone's riddle is now solved.

NEW YORK is terribly excited over the condition of its streets. If Omaha became aroused occasionally on the same subject there would be less occasion for undertakers.

THE garbage and filth in some of Omaha's back streets and alleys is simply disgraceful. The city marshal should do his duty and enforce the ordinance against nuisances.

SENATOR VORHEES has again denounced the national banks. The "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" is laying pipe for his re-election to the senate.

THE selection of General A. Edgerton as Minnesota's new senator is said to be the predessor of one of the hottest and fiercest political fights which has ever been witnessed in that state.

HASCALL always was modest. He now professes that he will be satisfied with any office from mayor to police judge. The office for which he is most fitted would be city scavenger. What Hascall don't know about dirty work isn't worth knowing.

PENNSYLVANIA and Illinois levy all taxes for state purposes on corporations. In Nebraska the monopolies levy all taxation for corporation purposes on the state. That's the difference between Pennsylvania and Illinois and Nebraska.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD has announced, "No important changes for sixty days, and no removals until commissions expire except for cause." This means sixty days more of board bills to the army of office seekers at Washington.

IF both parties will nominate candidates for city offices whose records are above reproach, who are intelligent, honest and fully acquainted with the needs of the city, then and then only there will be no need to go outside the party lines. Otherwise our citizens will take the matter in their own hands irrespective of party.

SMYTHE, whose name a few years ago was simple Smith, of Clinton, is said to be the young men's candidate for mayor Men must be extremely young and correspondingly fresh if they endorse such an irresponsible ignoramus for the highest position in the gift of our people.

NEW YORK state seems thoroughly aroused on the monopoly question. A bill has been introduced in the legislature requiring that 10 per cent. of the stock of all new railroads shall be vested in the state, and that yearly transfers of such stock shall be made until the state has acquired full control of the property. Whether this plan is practicable or not, its introduction shows a growing feeling among the people that state control, if not absolute ownership, of the monopolies is necessary for the protection of the people of the country.

WITH the rapid increase of building in Omaha the necessity for a supervisor of buildings becomes more and more urgent. Omaha is the only city of its size and enterprise which has failed to provide this safeguard for the lives and property of its citizens. Denver has recently made its law more rigid and permits the erection of no structure public or private, the plans of which have not previously been submitted to the proper authority for inspection and approval. This matter is of the greatest importance. It can and ought to be attended to at once by the city council.

GRAVE fears are entertained in Europe that the accession of Alexander III means an aggressive foreign policy and a disruption of the peace which is enjoyed by the great powers. The late Czar was strongly pacific in his nature. His son has always belonged to the war party in Russia and is possessed by an inconquerable hatred of the Germans. It is believed that he will press more strongly than his father the claims of Greece, and the cause of the Slavic provinces of the Balkan peninsular including Bosnia and Herzegovina. He will also, it is believed, oppose by arms any further advance of Austria or Germany towards the Russian frontier.

THE Mexican National Railroad company—the Palmer and Sullivan or Jay Gould party—has made contracts in Philadelphia for 200 locomotives and 5,000 freight cars, said to be the largest single contract ever made for rolling stock in this country. In addition, this company has contracted for steel rails to lay 1,000 miles of track. The Springfield *Republican* rises to remark that all this track is to be laid and this rolling stock operated in a country which up to the present time has never had but one line of railroad, and that has never paid its stockholders a dollar's worth of dividends, and has defaulted over and over again on its bonds.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The agitation in favor of an extra session is harmful and unwise. The principal demand for such a meeting of congress comes from anxious office seekers, who hope to gain from the change, and from politicians, who have axes to grind. The country at large neither demand or desire it. The commercial classes of the nation are wholly opposed to it, and the financial interests of the government do not require it. The people of the United States, outside of the politicians and dispensers of official patronage, will not be affected by the retention of a few democratic committees, clerks, doorkeepers and capitol policemen, but they deprecate any agitation of such questions as are sure to come up for consideration and which can just as well be postponed until next December.

The only grounds upon which an extra session is urged, are: first, the failure of the refunding bill at the last session, and the south necessity of investigation into the contested election cases in the south. Neither of these grounds are sufficiently urgent to demand the worry and expense which would certainly attend an extra session. Secretary Windom announces that the existing authority of the government is ample to enable the treasury department to deal with the maturing debt until a new bill is passed by the regular session, and in the meantime opportunity will be afforded members of congress to investigate more thoroughly the best plan for floating the new low rate bonds.

The republican party should seriously consider the funding question before they again commit themselves to a championship of the national banks against the best interests of the government. Let Congress authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to call for bids on the new issue of bonds as the English government has done. It will be found that a large portion of the new loan which is free of tax will be taken up by estates and trust companies for investment. Then let the remainder be used in replacing the bonds which are now deposited by the national banks as security for their circulation. All this talk about the banks refusing to accept a three per cent. bond is nonsense. Let us illustrate. A national bank deposits one hundred thousand dollars of three per cent. government bonds in the treasury department at Washington. For this sum it receives $90,000 in national bank currency. In other words, for an actual investment of $10,000, the difference between its original outlay and the money it gets back from the government, it receives annually $3,000, or thirty-three and a third per cent. If its circulation is $900,000 it purchases $1,000,000 of three per cent bonds, receives $900,000 in national money and gets $30,000 in interest annually on the $100,000 which it loans to the government. With such inducements there is little reason to believe that the national banks will again attempt to bulldoze the government, or that other national banks will not start into existence after the passage of a three per cent bond.

If the extra session is called for the purpose of yielding still further to the threats of the national banking system, it will be much better for the republican party if the president compels them to wait until the regular session of congress in December.

So far as the necessity of investigation into the contested election cases of the South is concerned, the people as well as the contestants can well afford to wait. The matter is important but scarcely urgent. It is by no means as important or as urgent as continued business prosperity and a rest from the fever of speculation and uncertainty which congressional excitement invariably precipitates upon the country.

LONG JONES of Illinois has been nominated for the marshalship of of northern Illinois. Score another victory for the stalwarts, and one more round in Logan's ladder for a re-election to the United States senate.

Why Mr. Kernan Gave a Queer Look.

New York Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A friend from Washington tells me a good story about Fair, the new senator from Nevada. He says Fair is a first-rate fellow, with a rich Irish brogue, which will, perhaps, be the butt of the senate, but who won't mind it. The other day Fair met Daggett, the republican congressman from Nevada, and said: "Daggett, this is a dull place. I don't hear any interesting talk here. I hear they are going to pass a funding bill, I don't much like the funding bill, because I have a bond or two myself." (He has $5,000,000 in government bonds.) "Well," said Daggett, "your democratic friends would insist on pressing that bill. It has taken up time, and done a good deal of injury." "I didn't know that." "Oh, yes," said Daggett, "it comes from the democratic side." "Well, now, that is queer," said Fair; "that accounts for the singular look Senator Kernan gave me a few minutes ago." "What did Senator Kernan say?" asked Daggett. "I did not know that it was a Democratic measure, and Senator Kernan said to me that the funding bill was up, and what did I think of it. I told him I thought it was a dishonest measure, and nobody but a —— thief would vote for it; and I thought that Senator Kernan looked at me a little queer."

It Makes a Difference.

Detroit Free Press.

"You see I was going up in the Woodward avenue car," explained the old man, "and a passenger got in and trod on my awful corns. I was so shocked and surprised that I yelled out, "Damn it," before I could check myself. Every woman in the car rose up in horror, and two or three of the men said I ought to be run out. Well, the next night I was at the theatre and one actor said, 'damn you!' and every woman giggled. Then another said, 'damn me!' and every woman laughed. Then a third said, 'damn her!' and he brought down the house. How it comes about I don't know, but it seems to make a heap of difference where you are when you kick an old hat with a stone under it."

EARLY DAYS IN NEBRASKA.

BY R. A. DAVIS.

(Eighth Paper.)

The winters of '56 and '57 will find a place in the annals of Nebraska as the coldest and stormiest in the history of the country.

In 1856 winter commenced in November, but it was not until December that the terrible snow storms came which for weeks shut off travel and completely isolated the inhabitants of the Elkhorn valley from the rest of the world. The preceding winter of 1855 had been a very mild one. There was no snow, and the pioneers worked out of doors most of the time in their shirt sleeves. Cattle and horses found their own living on upland and bottom, and fires were only necessary, most of the time, for culinary purposes.

Of course this gave the climate of Nebraska a big "send-off." The pilgrims who had come to build houses and prepare for their families, who were to follow in the spring, wrote home glowing accounts of the mildness of the climate, the strength and luxuriousness of the prairie grass feed, the purity of the water, the richness of the soil and the healthfulness of the country. They told about the game, the fish, and the wild plums, but said timber was rather scarce, which was the only drawback to the glorious Eden they painted in all the glowing colors of the rainbow. Some of these letters were published, and the "Nebraska fever" spread rapidly. I remember that at one time the whole of Quincy appeared to be going or talking of going, to the "land of promise." And I also remember that Adams county, Illinois, furnished many of the pioneers who helped pave the way for the grand march of muscle, brains and wealth which has since made Nebraska what she is. Though born in Pennsylvania, I was reared in Illinois—suckled, I might say—and with pardonable pride, therefore, I speak of people from the Sucker state with great reverence and respect.

State pride is not only commendable, but eminently respectable in these days. "State rights" used to be the hobby. Now "state pride" takes its place. We see this in the "reunions" all over the west. We have "New England" reunions, "Ohio" reunions, etc., besides reunions of the old settlers without regard to where they come from. This is right. It is proper. It speaks well for the intelligence and sociability of the people. The Swiss never forget the beautiful valleys, lakes and mountains of their native home; to the Irish there is no land so dear as the land of the Shamrock and the Shillalah; the "banks and braes of bonnie Scotland" are dearer to the Scot than the apple of his eye; while the practical, provident and fun-loving Teuton never forgets "der vaterland," and would rather live on the banks of "der Rhine" than to be in Paradise had he the geldt to live in good style.

But what has all this to do with the cold winters of '56 and '57, you ask? I don't know. Somehow I switched off. But it's all right, you know. And if any aspiring orator wants the above paragraph to incorporate in his next speech before a "reunion" of "Suckers" or "Pukes" or "Buckeyes" or "Hoosiers" he is welcome. It shan't cost him anything. I was only trying to show that love of country and pride of state were alike commendable.

Yes, those were cold winters, and no mistake. The first big snowstorm in 1856, as near as I can remember, came about the 20th of December. For three days and nights it snowed and blowed, only as it can snow and blow in this country. The third day the storm raged so furiously as to shake log houses. It was difficult to keep up a fire, and those out of fuel were forced to lie in bed until the storm subsided, I remember that for once in my life I was tired of being abed. From a baby up I have had great respect for a clean, tidy, well-made bed, but I always have adapted myself to circumstances and been able to lie on a feather bed, a matress, a buffalo-robe, or anywhere else. In fact, I have been known to lie without the aid of any of these things. But let that pass.

During this storm it was impossible for a person to be out of doors. It was worth a person's life, almost, to venture to the nearest neighbor's, half a block distant. The snow was blinding, and the wind fairly lifted one off their feet.

After the storm subsided the snow was found to be four feet deep on the level. Not a fence was visible. The snow drifts were immense. I never saw anything like it. Many of the low cabins were surrounded with snow to the eaves. People had to dig paths to wood-piles and stables, which was no small task. In some of the latter horses and cattle were found buried in the snow, dead. W. N. Davis had two valuable horses in his stable. The first day of the storm they were given a plentiful supply of hay, were watered and fed as usual. The second day the storm was so furious that it was impossible to get to the stable, which was a log one, well chinked.

After the storm was over, and a path dug to the stable, through snow drifts ten to fifteen feet deep, as it was on the side of a hill, the stable was found to be packed full of snow. Digging down to the horses they were found standing tied as when left, stone dead, frozen stiff.

Stock suffered dreadfully from exposure. In those days we had no comfortable stables. There were some log stables which were good and warm, but the majority of the so-called stables were mere sheds, covered with poles and hay, and surrounded with hay stocks.

Feed was also scarce toward the latter part of the winter, as many hay stacks were blown away by the heavy winds.

The stock of provisions in the settlement got very low. Flour gave out, so did bacon, sugar and some other necessaries. Our potatoes were all frozen, but we had corn-meal, coffee and plenty of venison. To go to Omaha or Council Bluffs, our supply depots, was out of the question. The road was obliterated. Immense drifts of snow filled the hollows and blocked up the way. It was twenty-five miles to the first house, Rhodes', by the old trail, over a wilderness of blinding snow, without mark or guide to point the way to the traveler. Such a trip was hazardous in the extreme, and appalled the stoutest hearts. Should the wind raise the air would be filled with snow, and the bewildered traveler, not knowing which way to go, would get lost and perish. A number of such accidents happened in Nebraska during the winters of '56 and '57.

So the colony was forced to wait until the snow setted and a crust formed on top, before "starting east" for provisions.

The amount of game that died of cold and was killed those two winters was astonishing But the winter of '57, I think, was the hardest on both game and stock.

I remember, that one afternoon, about three o'clock, a friend came to our house and told me that a drove of deer were in the bend of the river, about a mile from the settlement. He hadn't time to go after them and wanted me to go. I had just returned after a hunt since daylight, and was too tired to tramp any more through the snow. But I went and told John Francis, an old deer hunter, and himself and his brother took their rifles and went after the game. By nine o'clock that evening they had fourteen deer killed and stored away in their cellars. It appears that the deer had gone into the bend to browse on the cottonwoods, and had tramped the snow down about them so as to enclose themselves in a yard or corral, the snow at the outer edge being higher than the heads of the deer, just as a board fence is higher than the head of a small boy. It was no trouble to kill the animals. It was nothing but slaughter, just the same as cattle are slaughtered at the pen. The poor, half-starved animals did not make much exertion to get away, because they could not if they wanted to, as there was a heavy crust on the snow, which held them fast when they broke through. How long they had been in that snow pen could not be told, but from a look at it the next day I should judge they had been there a week at least.

At one time turkeys were very numerous along the Elkhorn river and in the bluffs. I have seen half a dozen large droves a day, and killed some of the largest and finest birds I ever saw. One October morning I got up just at daylight, loaded a musket and went back of our house to a ravine about a hundred yards distant, which was thickly studded with oak trees, to look for game. A noise among the dry leaves caused me to look around, when I saw a large flock of turkeys about fifty yards off. I drew up, fired quickly, and saw the turkeys run off up the hill toward the house. I swore at the musket, and poured a handful of powder and a handful of shot each in, determined to have a load that would bring them sure. Walking up to where the turkeys had first stood, I was surprised to find a large gobbler laying there dead. I had killed him too dead to flutter. I picked him up and went on after the flock which I found just over the brow of the hill. They started to run and I fired at them. Just then something hit me in the mouth so violently as to tumble me down on the grass, stunned and bleeding. But I got up and found three more turkeys dead. So I shouldered the four and marched triumphantly to the house. The folks were just getting up and regarded my exploit as the work of a mighty rimrod. Of course I felt proud, and no doubt put on many airs. "But what has bruised your nose, cut and swelled your lips and bloodied your shirt so?" "That darned old musket," I replied, "kicked worse than a mule. But I salivated the turkeys, and can stand the punishment."

But the terrible winters of '56–7 either killed the turkeys off or drove them south. At any rate, they disappeared, while prairie chickens became numerous. In 1858–9 game of all kinds were scare in the Elkhorn valley. It was hard to find either a deer or turkey where there used to be scores of them, with an occasional herd of elk. The largest elk ever killed in Nebraska was taken by a party from Fontanelle who were hunting at Oak Grove lake, about two miles south of the settlement. He was a monster, and was killed only after a desperate struggle, completely riddled by bullets. Every time a gun flashed the elk would charge in the direction of the smoke, and some of the party narrowly escaped with their lives from the horns and hoofs of the infuriated beast.

(To be continued.)

Corporate Arrogance.

Chicago News.

The New York National banks made a great ado in opposing the funding bill. They acted as if they owned the country financially. They said as much as that what they did not know or could not do in the way of finance was not worth knowing or doing; they held the national purse-strings, and would only open or close them on their own volition. But what is the result? After a two days' contest with the government their reserves fell to a figure far below their legal requirements. So that they were virtually at the mercy of the government against which they fought, and could be "wound up" by the comptroller of the currency, if he would only do as the law commands him. Even to-day—after the battle has been fought, and they have obtained a victory, through an executive negative that the government of Great Britain dared not have interposed against a law passed by so clear a majority of parliament—they are not complying with the law under which they exist, but are living on popular and governmental sufferance. And these are not the institutions which have just defied the will of the people, and which claim to be so mighty that the government "must sneeze when they take snuff." In 1873 they only escaped extinction by issuing certificates to pay money which they did not have, and which certificates they constituted legal tender in fact. These were all that stood between them and ruin. This was another illegal act, which their necessities compelled them to adopt. Another illegal act of theirs is also yet in full force, with the late secretary of the treasury as *particeps criminis* therein; this is the refusal of them and their New York Clearing-house to accept the legal tender coin of the country in payment of balances. On the contrary, they prefer to issue $100,000,000 a day of "certified checks," so called, and in this way create circulating money to that amount, with which to bull and bear stocks, grain and provisions, and with which to raise or depress United States bonds accordingly as they desire to sell or buy them. Yet these institutions pride themselves on their mercantile and financial honor, and demand the literal fulfillment of "the bond"—when it is for their interest, but not otherwise.

Richmond Now and Before the War.

Richmond (Va.) State.

A very great mistake so many of our old people make in comparing the Richmond of antebellum days with the Richmond of the present is in leaving out of consideration the very marked difference in the state of affairs which have entirely changed the condition of our society and altered everything. Then Richmond was the center of wealth, fashion and politics for nearly the entire south, and Virginia one of the wealthiest states in the union. Richmond did not desire population then, nor did she want manufactories established; she cared little for commerce, foreign or domestic, though she had a good deal of it, nor did she encourage either the mercantile or the mechanical classes. This city was the paradise of the old Virginia gentleman. He resided here in winter, the fashionable season, and lived and laviished his money in amusements and the pleasures of society. Money was plentiful, and people of great wealth abounded. The state banks had their vaults full of specie, and their notes, circulating everywhere, were better than gold. The theatres were well supported, and we had the best stock companies in the country. But all this is changed now. We have no more wealth, or very little, and everybody has to work for his living at something and finds it difficult to make both ends meet; and while a few "Old Virginia gentlemen" still continue with us, their great wealth is gone, and their children only inherit their good qualities without the means to make a brilliant show.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Erie car works have enough orders to keep them running on full time until July.

The Crescent steel works of Miller, Metcalf & Parkin, Pittsburgh, is on double time.

The railroad velocipede manufactory at Three Rivers is overrun with business. The men are now at work on an order for one thousand machines.

Four hundred and fifty-two tons of pig iron were manufactured at the furnace of the Warwick Iron company for the week ending Saturday, February 12.

Thorne, De Haven & Co., of Philadelphia, have recently had orders from California for their drilling machines. Their shops are full of work, and prospects encouraging.

Virginia manufactured nearly as much tobacco as any other three states—32,208,664 lbs., on which she pays a tax of $5,153,386.

In old times it used to be considered good work if a man and a boy could turn out twelve pieces of wall paper per day. Now, if the same labor be applied to the machines in use in this country, three thousand pieces can be turned out daily.

A new industry in the United States is the production of fruit syrups. Its success has brought these syrups into competition with French manufacturers, which have hitherto had the markets of the world.

The amount of money invested in manufactures in New Jersey is about $89,000,000, a capital which employs 75,000 persons, about $13,000 being engaged in the manufacture of silk in Paterson. The horse power which runs the machinery is estimated at 50,000.

Of the total of more than 8431 sets of woolen machinery in the United States, 1418 are in Massachusetts, 331 in Maine, 505 in New Hampshire, 175 in Vermont, 469 in Rhode Island, and 389 in Connecticut—a total for the New England states of more than 43 per cent. of the woolen machinery in the entire country.

An association of shipowners and shipmasters of Maine with 500 sustained members was organized at Augusta on Tuesday evening. They believe that the great prosperity of the country at large is about to make itself felt in the shipyards of Maine, and their purpose is to aid in the revival of the great industry of the country for which the state was long famous. The organization, which represents many million dollars, was perfected by the election of permanent officers who have enough at stake to secure their best service.

Any preparation designed to relieve the ills of mankind, and which does so every time, is very rightly judged valuable. Mess. Jones, Cook & Co., Bay State Brewery, Boston, Mass., write: We have used St. Jacobs Oil among our men and find that it helps them "every time." We therefore recommend it as a pain-healing liniment.

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