THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER: EDITOR

After January 1st Brother Brooks will have more leisure to devote to "Woman's Gossip About Woman."

Abbey has succeeded the Passion Play and Jim O'Neil, who has been bracing up to personate the principal character will now devote his energies to his old role of the Pirate King.

The *Republican* asks, "What we shall do with our ex-vice presidents? Let them alone, sonny, let them alone, and devote your energies to the question, What shall we do with our ex editors?

Madame Montefoind, a well-known Parisian writer, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for offences against public morals. This is the first instance on record where public morals in France have been offended. And Zola still writes.

Nebraska has more statesmen to the square mile of area ready for sentorial sacrifice than any other state in the union. The prospect for a free for all scrub race there is promising.—[Pioneer Press.

And Pad. still thinks he has "this calling and election sure" on the first ballot.

Illiteracy and democracy go hand in hand. Figures from the postoffice department show that the states which went for Garfield in November return $1.38 for every dollar expended for mail service, while the Hancock states return but sixty five cents. The profit in the first class is $2,000,000 for last year; the deficit in the other $3,500,000.

Abe Hewitt comes out in a lugubrious wail over his connection with the Morey letter and claims that he was more sinned against than sinning. He also calls for the vigorous hunting down of the rascal. Hewitt is like the criminal who joins in the cry of "stop thief," in order to cover up his own share in the transaction.

The failure of the Georgia electoral college to meet on Wednesday is likely to invalidate the electoral vote of that state. The law requires that the electors shall be present at the capital upon the very day and hour specified. On one occasion the votes of a western state whose electors, detained by a heavy snow-storm, failed to reach the capital in time, were not counted by congress. No formal decision was rendered, but the refusal to count is generally regarded as tantamount to a ruling of that kind.

The battle of the "bulls" and "bears" in Wall street may seem a matter of little importance to western people. The fact of the matter is, that the manipulations of the Wall street jobbers affects the whole monetary system of the country. Just at present the "bull" manipulators have forced stocks up to the highest point, and their opponents, the "bears," are retaliating by locking up millions of money in order to produce a stringency which will force the "bulls" to sell at lower figures. The whole monetary system of the country feels the pressure resulting from this stock gambling and meantime the gamblers ask the people "What are you going to do about it."

Mr. Brooks, present editor in chief of the *Republican*, goes off mad because this paper has prematurely made public the fact that his editorial head will soon be cut off. He calls Rosewater a liar, and The Bee another for stating that Mr. Hitchcock is soon to supplant Mr. Brooks as editor in chief. If anybody has lied about this trivial matter it is Mr. Hitchcock himself. Our informant had it from Mr. Hitchcock himself, not more than one week ago, that this change in the editorial management of the *Republican* was contemplated, and would go into effect with the coming year. If Mr. Brooks has been kept in the dark as to his summary taking off, neither The Bee or Rosewater are to blame. We are sorry to part with Mr. Brooks. He has made the *Republican* such a splendid paper to outflank in the journalistic race.

The electoral colleges of the states with the single exception of Georgia, met Wednesday and cast their votes for president and vice-president. The vote so cast was signed in triplicate, one copy being deposited in the archives of the state, another forwarded by mail to the president of the senate, and the third will be delivered by the hands of a special messenger to the secretary of state. One further step remains before the final declaring of the result. On the second Wednesday of February, 1881, both houses of congress are to assemble in joint convention. According to the constitution, "the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted."

The contest over the seats of Messrs. Doane and Howe was the last desperate resort of desperate men. It is pretty generally understood that if the seat of Snyder in the Cheyenne district had been assured to him no contest would have been made over the Douglas county delegation. The monopoly managers without Snyder and Wells will fall of a majority. Finding that the contest over Snyder's seat would be pushed, the desperate alternative of unseating Messrs. Doane and Howe or losing their grip, presented itself. This explains why nothing was said about a contest in Omaha until so late a day. On Friday preceding the Saturday on which notice of contest was served on the Douglas county senators, Daley and Ballentine were in North Platte and Sidney serving the notices of the western contests, while the U. P. cappers in Omaha held themselves in readiness to jump at the signal of the telegraph for the seizure of the seats the people had declared they should not occupy.

NEBRASKA FOR SHEEP.

To the Editor of the Bee.

I would like to say through your widely circulated paper, which represents the west, but more especially Nebraska, that there is no country in the world, north, south, east or west, so adapted by nature to sheep raising, as this *Valley of the Republican. Every feature of the country favors it.* The land is sufficiently rolling with open winters and a clear, dry atmosphere, while upon nearly every section of land there gushes forth from the ground clear beautiful springs of water. Is it not strange that we should every year import wool from foreign countries with such a country as this is, which invites eastern capital to invest in so handsomely paying a department of agriculture. I would add also that here we have the clearest streams, making the best possible water power for mills to manufacture the wool which will soon be the leading product of this valley, as is cotton of some of the southern states.

Riverton, December 1st. J. M. S.

Our correspondent touches on a subject of great importance to the farmers of this state. No one of the western states possesses such admirable resources for wool growing as Nebraska. Other western states have more extensive ranges, and as dry an atmosphere, but none have cultivated lands and available sheep ranges in such close proximity as our own. This is an important element in sheep raising, because sheep for mutton and sheep for wool must be taken into account. The valleys of the Elkhorn, Loup and Republican rivers are unsurpassed as ranges for sheep. All possess a climate in which the various diseases so common to sheep in the east are unknown. Admirable grazing, open winters and ample water supply offer a constant premium for the investment of capital in this branch of agriculture. Why, as our correspondent asks, should we import our supply of wool from abroad, when such magnificent opportunities for home growth and manufacture lie near at hand? If Nebraskans would only awaken to the rich bonanza which our state offers to sheep raisers, a few years would place this state at the head of wool growers in the union. With a plentiful supply of wool would follow the erection and maintenance of woolen factories on our streams and rivers, and a good home market for our farmers. One thing is certain, if our own people do not take up this subject others will reap the profit of superior business insight. Already large droves of sheep are coming into the valleys of the North Platte country and another year will doubtless witness a still further increase of sheep on the fertile and well-watered ranges of Nebraska.

THE RIVER OUTLET.

The thinking portion of the whole country are directing their attention to water transportation and the improvement of the water courses of the country. No one but a western farmer, merchant or shipper can fully appreciate the immense importance of an early opening of the great water ways of the continent to trade and commerce. A successful navigation of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers would add millions a year to the wealth of the country in the savings snatched from the hands of ruthless monopolies. Every year makes the surpassing importance of river improvement more apparent. Gigantic consolidations are, hydra-like, wrapping their iron grasp around the producers of the great west. Immense sums of money are being used to influence legislation and prevent the people from employing the remedy of the law against their oppressors. Rates are advanced until the earnings of the people are swept into the railroad coffers, and trade and agriculture lose their greatest stimulus, a fair and sure profit on the investment. In the mean time, at our very doors, lies an agent ready to offer its services in relieving the people from their thralldom, adequate to open up new regions to agriculture and industry and capable of furnishing a permanent check to corporate greed and monopoly extortion. Cheap transportation is the one crying need of the Great West. The river at our feet only needs a little encouragement to give the people of Nebraska permanent solution of this great problem. Other states are taking up the question with an earnest determination which augurs well for their success. Kansas City is organizing a line of barges between that city and St. Louis. St. Louis merchants have taken the preliminary steps towards furnishing ample transportation facilities between that port and New Orleans. Now let Nebraska take her part in this great movement. The general government alone can make adequate improvements on our great water ways, but we cannot expect congress to act until we have shown some disposition of our own to deal with this great and important subject.

A few years will doubtless witness the arrival of ocean steamers on the Mississippi as high up, perhaps, as St. Louis. All the developments of naval architecture are now in the line of light draught vessels, and a steamer drawing only six feet of water, built on the model of the Lividis, is a possibility of the future. Should such prove the case, our inland cities will become ports for the shipment of western produce to Europe entirely by water. Barge lines will become the most profitable and effective means of bringing our grain down the river to the ports of lading. Railroad monopolies will lower their rates and colors, and be compelled to compete for traffic. Such a future can and will be hastened if our people will take the matter in their own hands, and, by energetic work, draw the attention of the country at large to the possibilities of river improvement and the consequent solution of the all-important question of cheap transportation.

BLACK HILLS NUGGETS.

Wood at Deadwood is $4.50 a cord.

Lawrence county bonds are in demand at 1.03½.

Sturgis City school is in a most flourishing condition.

Wild ducks are very plentiful on Bear Butte creek.

There will be a scarcity of hay in the Hills this winter.

The library association of Rapid is trying to secure a charter.

Lead City has two well equipped hack lines and three express.

The thermometer last Sunday in Pennington was 24° below zero.

A bear weighing 345 pounds was brought into Deadwood last week.

A Hill's hunter trapped 120 beavers on a late excursion on the Bismarck road.

A miner was killed last week in the Homestake by slipping down an incline.

Intensely cold weather is prevailing throughout the valleys of the foot hills.

The Homestake company employs forty teams hauling wood from Pennington.

The suit of the King Solomon gold mine has been decided in favor of the defendants.

The Montana mining company, at Rockford, has been offered $35,000 for the Montana mine.

Ranchers on the Bigbottom have completed their fall plowing and report cattle as looking splendidly.

The Caledonia mine at Central is only running twenty stamps on account of the scarcity of water.

The government telegraph line was down last week, seriously interrupting communication with the north.

A large force of men are engaged in erecting poles for the telephone exchange company of Deadwood.

Developments in the King Solomon mine at Rochford will be pushed at once. A fine body of ore has been struck.

The Homestake company has declared an extra dividend of thirty cents on the share, aggregating $60,000.

The Homestake mining company at Lead City uses oil taken from the springs near Jenny's stockade, in the lower Hills.

Articles of incorporation for the Spearfish College have been drawn up and forwarded to the secretary of the territory.

The christian people of Deadwood are united in their efforts to close up saloons and places of business on the Sabbath.

The Black Hills canal and water works are supplying Lead with all that beverage required, and of an excellent quality.

The Homestake company is building a two-story brick set of offices, and has a two hundred stamp mill in prospect.

Mr. Halley, teller of the First National Bank of Deadwood, will open a similar institution in Rapid with a capital of $50,000.

The Alta Lodi mining company has let the contract for the delivery of 600 cords of wood at its mill to be delivered at the rate of 100 cords per month.

The Sitting Bull mine at Galena is putting on a full force of laborers, and there is a rumor that the Florence mill will be leased for the benefit of that property.

Central City barely escaped burning the second time on the night of Nov. 20th. Three buildings were destroyed at a loss of $6000, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Central City firemen has passed a resolution to st p all work and hang any person caught stealing any goods at any fire which may occur in that town in the future.

Through travel over the Pierre line a beginning. The equipment of the route and its stations are said to be very fine. It is three days and a half from Chicago to Deadwood by this line.

The Homestake company have been sinking a shaft on the Golden Star No. 2 location east of Lead City for some months past, but have gone down to such a depth that the engine was insufficient to do the work.

A miner near Custer placed a stock of Hercules powder under his cabin store, where his wife and children were. It exploded, tearing the building to pieces, but, strange to say, injuring none of the occupants.

The new water supply for Deadwood will come from Lead City. The ditch is now being made, and when completed, will connect with the Lead City tanks, and will be supplied from the Whitewood, Nevada gulch and Whitetail.

A large number of sheep have been brought into the Hills within the past two months. Several parties have located winter ranges in the vicinity of the Sundance mountains, and in another year that country will pasture large herds.

The Galena mines are clamoring for a smelter. There is an abundance of high grade ore, but there being no facilities for smelting, not much is being done in the way of reduction. They could afford to pay fifty dollars a ton.

A shaft on the Giant & Old Abe mine, at Lead City, has reached a depth of 370 feet. The shaft is all the way in ore, and the new hoisting works when completed, will be the best in the Hills, and of a capacity to go down 2000 feet.

The Father De Smet mining company is advertising for contractors to supply their mill with ore from their mine. The De Smet having got rich enough mining in its own ore, is willing to give another man a chance. All tools will be furnished by the company, as well as all timbering.

There is a movement on foot among some of the Scandinavian men at Lead to organize a company for the purpose of putting a man out in the valleys somewhere to raise cattle, and pool their earnings and enable him to buy cattle to increase his stock and furnish him means to live on. The object is to let the stock increase until there is enough to divide and make a living for all the stockholders.—[Black Hills Times.

Apprenticeship—Or a Substitute.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Under the pressure of a constantly increasing demand for skilled and intelligent labor, the Ames manufacturing company, at Chicopee, Mass., is trying to bring about a return to the old apprenticeship system. Several of the leading edge tool companies of the east also contemplate adopting a similar course, on account of the difficulty of obtaining thoroughly competent mechanics. In other vocations, also, there is a demand for that skill which in the iron-worker's art transforms five dollars' worth of raw iron into pen-knife blades worth $3,000, into shirt buttons worth $29,000, or into watch springs worth $200,000. In Germany, outside of the free education furnished by the state, there are some 250 scientific and professional schools, which afford to every pupil the opportunity of obtaining technical instruction and acquiring practical skill in some branch of useful industry. And this fact—while it is in striking contrast with the neglect of technical education in this country—is probably a sufficient explanation of the active efforts now made to secure the services of pattern makers, designers and artistic workmen from the cities of Germany.

It is doubtful if anything like the old-fashioned system of apprenticeship can ever be revived. Time was when, for the most part, the skilled artisan who was master of his trade, worked at home or in a shop connected with his own house, assisted by a few younger workmen as journeymen. In his house and family he would receive one or two lads to learn, during a four years' engagement, the art and mysteries of his craft; the master himself teaching them his work, feeding and clothing them, and looking carefully after their moral and personal habits. But the extension of trades and the the use of machinery has destroyed the best and most important features of apprenticeship. The master is no longer a craftsman, but an employer. Complicated machinery crowds out the boy learner, and requires the skilled workman, whose eyes and fingers have already been trained in some similar occupation; the master no longer works at the trade, but directs and finds the capital. The apprentice has become merely the boy worker, at reduced rates and picking up the trade as best he can. He is pitchforked into the business; no one is responsible for his training, and if he doesn't like the job, he leaves in search of a better one and his place is supplied by another boy from the street.

But, while in many occupations apprenticeship can never be restored to its former value as a guarantee of good and efficient workmanship, some approach toward supplying its place might be made if those rudiments of industrial training common to all the skilled avocations were taught in our public schools. Among the incidental benefits of society, springing from a wholesome provision of this kind incorporated into the common school course, it would greatly tend to correct the sickly and pernicious sentiment which now infests the youth of our public schools touching the dignity of manual labor occupations. Youthful hoodlumism, which has become the standing reproach of American cities, is largely made up of unplaced, idle and incapable young fellows, who were full of good intentions when they left the public schools, but who had imbibed a dread of hard work. They were resolved to trust to luck and take their chances outside the swarming dinner-pail brigade, but finding no soft place ready to fall into, they quickly soured and degenerated in the atmosphere of the street. It generally takes a year or two of vicious vagabondage to get this nonsense out of their heads, and dispose them to buckle into the serious work of earning a living. It appears that ninety-two per cent. of our criminals are directly traceable to the unskilled and half-educated laboring classes; and this fact goes far to prove that it is cheaper to teach the child the elements of some honest calling in an industrial school than it is to teach a man a trade in the penitentiary.

The better educated our artisans are the better workmen they will make—if the education is of the right sort; is in the line of their future career, not away from it. The Natural Science Monthly insists that the education which we offer to the children of our artisans, who will form the artisans of the next generation, is of a character purely literary; in no sense technical, or even scientific. It is an education which, so far as it goes beyond the three elements of reading, writing and arithmetic, is formed in all its essential features upon an exclusively collegiate type of studies; grammar, history, geography, foreign languages and the like being introduced to the exclusion of drawing, practical mechanics, the knowledge of woods, metals and textile fabrics, manual dexterity in the use of tools—of all, in fact, that most nearly concerns the workman throughout his entire career. If we keep our future artisans till they arrive at the age of fifteen or sixteen' employed sitting at a desk, pen in hand, to follow the literary course of studies of our educational code, we need not be surprised that they have lost the taste for manual work, and prefer to starve on a threadbare list of clerks or bookkeepers rather than seek more remunerative labor. For many trades the training of the hand to work may begin, and in some ought to begin, at an earlier age than that at which children leave the primary school. The taste for manual labor, for mechanical construction and decoration, at an early age is almost universal. It requires years of misdirected education to uproot it entirely. And there is not wanting evidence to prove most distinctly that even a very small amount of manual labor training—thrtty or forty minutes each day—interjected into the elementary school, serves to keep alive the capacity for active employment, and the manipulative skill of the fingers.

The problem of meeting the demand for skillful and accomplished workmen is thus beset with a double difficulty: That while the old system of apprenticeship has well nigh crumbled, and is less and less able to afford a training worthy of the name to the child of the artisan, the character of the education now given him in the public schools not only does not make up for that which apprenticeship cannot now give him, but positively predisposes him against the career of manual toil to which either apprenticeship or industrial training is the necessary and only adequate introduction.

Iowa Cereal Wealth.

Bradstreet's revised returns of the wheat crop of 1880 show the following figures:

	Bushels.
Illinois	52,500,000
Iowa	45,600,000
Indiana	43,000,000
Minnesota	42,620,000
Ohio	39,560,000
Michigan	33,375,000
Missouri	23,750,000
Kansas	19,750,000
Nebraska	9,130,000
Wisconsin	18,450,000
Total in the western states	324,675,000

Iowa ranks second in the list of wheat states. Forty-five million bushels of wheat! It is, we think, a low estimate, to say that the crop will average, at home, 75 cents a bushel at present market prices. Burlington prices range from 80 to 85 cents for spring and 90 to 95 cents for winter. The Chicago price for No. 2 is $1 11. The freight rate from Burlington to Chicago is 7 2 5 cents per bushel; from Council Bluffs to Chicago, 18 cents per bushel. From these figures our readers can make their own estimates, and we think they will concur with us that an average of seventy-five cents in the crib before shipment is a fair estimate of the present value of the wheat crop of Iowa at this time.

The yield this year, 45,600,000 bushels at seventy-five cents net to the farmers $34,200,000. But these figures do not cover all the value to our state of the wheat crop. That portion of the crop that is manufactured into flour and other products is greatly increased in value, and so much of the manufactured products as is shipped out of the state brings a richer return than the cereal itself, but that portion which is retained for home consumption has a still greater value. The flour of Iowa manufacture saves the importation of a like amount of that important food staple. The bran, shorts, etc., utilized for the dairy, is converted into still more valuable products—milk, butter and cheese. And thus, whether we consider the wheat crop of Iowa in its relations to the state export trade, or its home economies, we find it to be a source of immense wealth to our people. For a state that is already in the front rank in the production of corn and hogs, this showing of wheat production is certainly remarkable and full of encouragement for the future of the state.

Iowa lies in the great trans-continental pathway. The two greatest rivers of the continent, and of the world, wash its east and west boundaries. It has less waste land than any other state in the union. It is far enough south to raise good corn and far enough north to raise good wheat and is located just right to reach all the great markets by the cheapest lines of transportation, both by rail and water, and amid the strongest competition for freights. Under these circumstances a study of the wheat crop of Iowa, in connection with all the great and varied crops yielded from the prolific soil is a matter of pride and thanksgiving. Iowans have much to be thankful for, and, in the language of Governor Gear, in his Thanksgiving proclamation, "Let all join in giving hearty thanks for our abundant harvests and for enhanced prosperity in both nation and state."

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J. H. Kauffmann, Esq., of Hutton, Rush Co., Kans., sometime ago wrote: I am sure everyone who ever tried the Hamburg Drops will be satisfied with the result and use them again. The remedy has been in use by our family and has rendered excellent service.

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Mr. C. B. Thompson, Bridgewater, Conn.:

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The above letter speaks for itself, as Ned Buntline is one of the best sportsmen in this country, and is well known throughout the world as a literary writer of great ability, and the above letter should convince any one as to the merits of the "Little Giant Pocket Scales," they are the neatest invention of the age, weigh from ounce to eight pounds, and warranted accurate; each scale is elegantly plated with nickle, silver and will last a lifetime with ordinary care.

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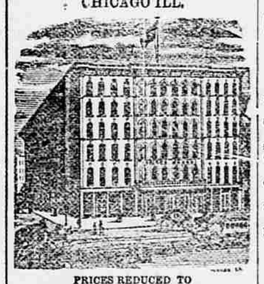

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*4:00, 6:15 and 8:15 p. m.

*The 8:17 a. m. run, leaving Omaha, and the 4:00 p. m. run, leaving Fort Omaha, are usually loaded to full capacity with regular passengers.

The 6:17 a. m. run will be made from the post office, corner of Dodge and 15th sureets.

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