

B. ROSEWATER, EDITOR

JAY GOULD now controls 3,649 miles of railroads in the west, with nearly 2,000 miles now in course of construction.

SENATOR CONKING has been fully exonerated from any connection with Governor Sprague's shot gun at Cannonport. The shot gun was the smallest part of the affair.

The editor of the Troy Telegram has been arrested for libel in asserting that the mayor of that city was present at a dog fight. We call Mayor Chase's attention to this important precedent.

The Herald shows its newspaper credits by appropriating, without credit, the Bee's special report of the Lead League trial. If the Herald wishes to conceal the work of its shears, it should at least correct typographical blunders.

The state trials of the Land League have been opened under favorable auspices. Chief Justice May, whose charge to the grand jury was so bitter and partisan as to call forth remonstrance from John Bright, of the liberal cabinet, has stepped down and out, and a fair trial seems to be assured, with every prospect of acquittal.

The Bee publishes to-day a letter from a Nebraska farmer which expresses some wholesome truths on the great issues of the day. The Bee is always happy to hear from its farmer friends on topics of interest, but must request that such communications be condensed as much as possible.

Mr. GLADSTONE is exhibiting his firmness in refusing to suspend the habeas corpus act. Seven hundred members of the magistracy committee of Ireland have recently sent him a memorial, declaring that the state of lawlessness existing in the country requires the immediate attention of the government. Gladstone has replied that parliament will deal with the subject, and that he is averse to extreme measures without parliamentary sanction.

The Missouri Pacific, the Wabash and the Iron Mountain railroads have nearly half a million of stock in a large line on the lower Mississippi river, and every effort is being made to make the river a sure means of exportation of grain to the seaboard and to Europe during all seasons of the year. To insure the latter result, a very large elevator is being constructed on the river bank at Belmont, the southern terminus of a branch of the Iron Mountain road, below which there is rarely any obstruction from ice. During the past two weeks over half a million bushels of corn have been sent via the Iron Mountain road to Belmont and put on barges there for New Orleans.

The barge line before the resumption of navigation in the spring will have transporting facilities of 2,000,000 bushels of bulk grain per month fully abreast of the growing grain trade of the Missouri valley.

The new justice of the supreme court, Hon. W. B. Woods, for the past fourteen years has been a resident of the south and judge of the Fifth judicial district, his circuit embracing the states of Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. Judge Woods was born in Newark, Ohio, was graduated from Yale college, and represented Looking county in the legislature. He afterwards became its colonel, and commanded in some of the more important battles of the war. At the time of Lee's surrender he was a major general of volunteers. When it was supposed that his nomination to the supreme court would be opposed because of his Ohio birth, the southern bar almost unanimously memorialized the senate in favor of his confirmation. None but a honest and able man could have won such distinction. Judge Woods is represented to be a gentleman of fine presence, possessed of great native dignity, and the dispenser of an elegant hospitality at his Atlanta home.

The Chicago Times refers to the proposed appropriation of \$1,800,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi, as "a project to sink a vast amount of wealth, drawn from the earnings of the country, in improving the navigation of a stream which contributes nothing toward its condition of navigability, is steadily abandoning." Where, let us ask this Times, is the greatest portion of the earnings of the country sunk in the pockets of the railway robbers, who are increasing their gains solely to their own advantage and to the detriment of the producing classes? The improvement of our navigable streams, while of little interest to eastern railroad capitalists, is a question of vital importance to the producing classes of the west. Our inland waters are being abandoned, solely because of the delays and dangers of freight transportation, resulting from their unimproved condition. Hall Gate, in New York harbor, was similarly abandoned by crews of large ships for a like reason, but since Hall Gate's reef has been removed, navigation through Long Island sound has nearly doubled. The organization of barge lines on the Mississippi and Missouri, in which capitalists are investing their means, does not bear out the assertions of the Times as to the abandonment of the river route, and its failure to compete with the lines of transportation by rail. If congress will give to our inland water routes the consideration which they so well deserve, the robbers of the people would soon cease to ply their nefarious traffic.

The meeting of the citizens of the Sixth ward to discuss the advisability of increasing the wards of our city, which is well worthy the consideration of our legislative delegation. At the last election nearly four hundred citizens were practically disfranchised through inadequate provisions for receiving their votes. In the Sixth ward 1,800 voters were on the registry lists, and 200 failed to deposit their votes before the poll closed, although the greater portion were on the ground ready to exercise the elective franchise. In the Second ward 1,070 voters were polled at the last election and a large number of votes were crowded out at the close of the polls. There are two remedies for this state of affairs. One is the increase of the wards of the city, carrying with it an increase in the size of the council and the number of polling places. This remedy lies within the power of the legislature alone. By the statute of Nebraska it will be necessary to procure an act of the legislature before a new ward is cut off from any of the others. The other remedy lies in the power of the municipality and county through additions to the number of polling precincts, leaving the present number of wards intact. Our city charter provides that when any ward has more than 800 voters within its limits, it may be divided into election precincts. Now the First, Second and Sixth wards fall under this provision, all, at the last election, having out more than 800 votes, while the Third and Fourth wards together cast scarcely more than 800 votes or about 400 each. Should it be deemed inadvisable to increase the number of wards in the city, provision should at once be made for additional polling places in these three wards, in order that our working men whose hours of labor only end a short time before the closing of the polls, may not suffer disfranchisement as they did at the November election.

Should it be deemed advisable to add to the number of wards in the city, we see no reason why the First and Second wards, as well as the Sixth should not also be divided. Together they poll nearly 2,000 votes, and are gaining in population more rapidly than any other section of the city. The creation of new wards, with Pacific street as its northern boundary, would greatly relieve this portion of the city and give it a representation in the council, which it now fails to receive.

Tax charters of the New York Central railroad will soon expire, and it is claimed that the road will revert to the state upon payment of an equivalent for the improvements placed on the line. The charters will either have to be extended or else the property will be taken possession of by the state, and managed for the benefit of the people. A special to the Chicago Tribune, that valiant defender of the people's rights against corporate oppression, announces that an association has been formed in New York city to assist in the agitation of the subject, and endeavor to secure proper legislation. The association is composed of such merchants as Francis B. Thurber, Peter Cooper, L. E. Crittenden, James E. Farrell, Gen. S. J. Cook, and other prominent citizens. It is formed to oppose railroad monopolies, and it is said will favor the state taking possession of the New York Central railroad on the expiration of the fifty-year charters, and running it, in conjunction with the Erie Canal, for the benefit of commerce, or in case that plan is not found feasible, to extend the charter and place such restrictions on it as will prevent discrimination in freights, watering stock, etc. Mr. Thurber says that, unless the subject is agitated and organizations formed, the people will soon be at the mercy of the railroads, and nothing but a revolution will overthrow them.

THE NEBRASKA SENATORSHIP

BOURBON PETS. Between ourselves and the lamp-post and merely as a suggestion to the republicans who seem to have so much trouble about a candidate for the senate—if the political friends of ex-Senator Hitchcock were to bring him out for the senate against the interests of the state, he could make a successful race; in fact, he is elected on the very first ballot. Why is he not eligible to the office, may we ask? As a senator he has done more for the south-Platte counties than any other senator ever did who lived south of the Platte. The people of Lincoln, nebraskans and all, would rejoice indeed if the blunderer made four years ago in sending Saunders to the senate was undone by bringing Hitchcock to meet Alvin Saunders on the very floor of the senate. It is expected that the senators by Nebraska, no matter what portion of the state they live in, will take care of the interests of the south-Platte, and moreover, if the action of the old Mason and Dixie line repeated, and a little more of it. These sectional divisions for political purposes, are as dangerous to the state as the nation, and we for one, "down with them," or let us have the south part of our country democratic. Of course anti-monopoly, knowing as we did that both Mr. Loren Clark and Loren had got up a ticket, and by some means got some of the most popular men in the county on it; yet the fact that they were just now that ticket caused both popularity and prestige to go down before the reckless career of the grangers like leaves before an autumn gale; and had the same action been taken by the grangers in other counties Mr. Thurston would not have had enough of that state left, which we voted down last fall, to write his epitaph on.

ALWAYS FOR PREJUDICE. The Lincoln Journal will be for Mr. and so far the U. S. senate after the successful man is elected while the Omaha Republican will have been for every candidate named before that time not excepting the grangers from the position of our two great Nebraska dailies is surpassed by their confidence that some man will be elected.

REPRESENTATIVE INQUIRY. They are inquiring what the

Padlock men claim he has accomplished, and receive the old answer every time: "Why, he has introduced lots of bills."

GAINS AND NAMES. The great question at this time is how the state senate will be organized. Will Lieut. Governor Carns be able to keep the appointment of committees in his own hands and thus turn the senate over to the railroads or will he have to step to one side and see the senate name their own committees. If Carns appoints the senate committees, Governor Nance will have gained the points in the senatorial race, and it is therefore fair to presume that Nance will favor the scheme to allow Carns to appoint the committees.

A CRISIS FOR SEN. The following is alleged to be The Omaha Republican's latest expression on the senatorial question: Padlock invented the two p—power and practice, and he has not changed his mind in four years ago. The two p—power would fill a rat's tail, but he is for Padlock, so don't say anything about it. Van Wyk is a good granger voter, but he never studied parliamentary law. Dundy is a solid voter. Weaver and Marquette are men of brains, but Hitchcock is the only absolutely great and good man in the state.

ANOTHER BLAST. A Boone County Farmer Has His Say.

ALBION, Neb. December 24. To the Editor of THE BEE: It is over nine years since I first saw THE BEE. Then it was a little one horse concern, struggling for an existence in an apparently uncongenial soil, attacked and belittled by aspiring politicians and swarms of barnacles and parasites which cluster around the great monopolies. But it has grown to be a terror to evil doers and political dead beats.

The legislature is about to convene, and the question is "Will the flag which will wave from the dome of the capitol, at Lincoln, next month, wave over the representatives of a free people, or will it be flaunting; waving only over a collection of vasaals of a railroad province inhabited by abject swine, as it appears to have done in days gone by?" Will the sixth plank in the republican platform of Nebraska be as utterly ignored as it was by Thurston and other axe-grinding politicians who parabolized the state last fall? I heard some of our gentlemen's speeches, but not a word did I hear in regard to that particular plank, but by giving a republican, I think the rest of the boys, paid no attention to the omission as the time, because we wanted to see the second battle of Appomattox made more decisive than the first. Our countrymen when Mr. Thurston gave us one of those grand displays of rhetoric so peculiar to him, when he soared like an eagle in the highest realms of thought, when he told the great things of the past; when he denounced a thunder-toned the wrong which the colored brother was subjected to, and the evergreen laurels of Dixie; when he threw his grand old invective at the markets of white republicanism in the name of the lighted registry when he raised his manly eyes toward the blue vault of heaven (I mean the white roof of the church where the meeting was held) and declared with melting pathos the parting scene between General Garfield and his wife, and child when in obedience to his country's call, he was going to leave behind him, perhaps forever, all he held dear in this world; when he pictured the glorious future of this country as neither the brush of painter nor the pen of poet could describe, we applauded him just as much as his railroad friends. Green, who was with Thurston, seemed to think that he was telling us of things which were as new and as hard to understand as would be the wonders of the spectroscopic revealed to a ten-year-old school boy, or a description of the anatomy of the salivary glands which crawled about during the carboniferous age. Some of the boys got mad at him by reason of his ignorance so much upon their ignorance. But when he came to the historical and the bloody shirt is folded and put away, while the stars and bars will only appear in the time of the great conflict, it is about time the people began to prepare themselves to meet an issue such as never confronted a free people before—to meet the champions in their rights and privileges as never before existed.

I do not know what course the two gentlemen who go from this county to the legislature will take. Mr. B. K. Smith and Mr. Geo. W. Brown. Their friends say they are honest men and will work for the best interests of the people of the state, and vote for and elect a man for United States senator as will work for the best interests of the whole country. If they do, I cannot see how Padlock or any other sectional candidate will get a small fraction of them. We made the issue fair and square in our county convention, monopoly or anti-monopoly, knowing as we did that both Mr. Loren Clark and Loren had got up a ticket, and by some means got some of the most popular men in the county on it; yet the fact that they were just now that ticket caused both popularity and prestige to go down before the reckless career of the grangers like leaves before an autumn gale; and had the same action been taken by the grangers in other counties Mr. Thurston would not have had enough of that state left, which we voted down last fall, to write his epitaph on. We are not in the least bit afraid of the grangers, neither do we want to have to crush or cripple railroads; all we want is for them to carry out their obligations to the people of the state, and to pay high dividends on both real and watered stock; we don't want to pay all the cost of hauling all the dead-end stock, and we don't want to have to be compelled to pay the cost of buying up judges of courts, selling the legislatures with their slaves, and congress with their plant tools. We

a complete stoppage of the railroad system, which creates more competition, and finally we wish to have the money, to buy wheat and all lumber; this thing of being compelled to sell to certain men, simply because they are friends and political pullers for the monopolies in reducing us lower than the serfs were in Europe during the feudal ages.

There will be something done; it was never intended that only a favored few should enjoy all the comforts and luxuries of the modern world, but that all should possess a share of inalienable riches as does this, and it is therefore fair to presume that Nance will favor the scheme to allow Carns to appoint the committees.

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Black Hills Nuggets: Rapid to have a new bank. Custer has organized a fire department. A gymnastic club has been formed in Deadwood. Dakota college at Spanish was dedicated last week. The November clean-up of the California mine would cost \$100,000. Upper Elk creek has erected a school house which is ready for occupancy. A trotting race for a \$2,000 purse will take place on Jan. 4, at Deadwood. Deadwood's public school has been graded and now employs four teachers. Interest to the amount of \$30,000 on Deadwood bonds, falls due on April 1st. Custer county's mills is said to be fully equipped if not superior to that of North Carolina. A grist mill will be erected at Crock City upon the site of the one recently burned. Over 1,150,000 pounds of freight for the city will be delivered at Sidney on account of the stores in that city. The machinery for the Deadwood and Terra mills, at Central, is rapidly being put in place. The Grand Junction mine at Custer made a clean up on the 20th inst, with most satisfactory results. The Stitting Bull mine at Gilman is still in operation, and shipments of ore are being made to Omaha. The Castle Creek Hydraulic company's tunnel at Rapid is finished, and mining will commence at once. It is generally expected that the Homestead company will erect a 200-stamp mill at Lead City in a short time. One hundred and twenty thousand pounds of machinery for the Emerald mine has been unloaded in Deadwood. The telephone exchange at Deadwood is now in operation and connects Lead and Central with the metropolis. A news meeting held at Deadwood last week endorsed the proposition for the division of the territory on the 4th parallel. The shaft of the Terra mine has reached a depth of 400 feet, and thirty feet of blasting work has been done, thereby being erected by the company. The right of way has been granted to a company in Deadwood for the laying of a pipe to furnish gas and heat to the city, and for the stringing of wires to light the darkness by electricity. An effort will be made this year to get an enabling act passed by the legislature to allow Lawrence county to vote bonds for the erection of houses and jail. The county pays a rent now amounting to over \$6000. The King Solomon, at Tigerville, will have for some time one of the prominent Black Hills resorts. A sixty-stamp mill will be commenced immediately after the holidays, all arrangements are completed, both for erecting the mill and properly opening the mine. Work was begun last week on the Deadwood, Central City and Elkhart narrow-gauge railroad. Operation for some time will be confined to a tunnel 1,300 feet in length, through a mountain between White-water creek and the prairie. National Education. Multiple Pile Press. In the multitude of measures which will be taken to improve the historical and the bloody shirt is folded and put away, while the stars and bars will only appear in the time of the great conflict, it is about time the people began to prepare themselves to meet an issue such as never confronted a free people before—to meet the champions in their rights and privileges as never before existed.

le but a meagre income to divide among the state for educational purposes. Ultimately it may become a sum sufficiently large to make a valuable auxiliary to the state school funds. For the first ten years it is to be appropriated among the states according to the numbers of the population ten years old and upward who cannot read and write. This was designed to benefit the benefit of the poor, but the small amount of money which will be available for distribution within that interval will prevent that section from reaping any very appreciable advantage. After ten years the growing fund will be distributed among all the states in proportion to population of school age. As the public lands are sold off in parcels, the way once opened, it is more than probable that means will be sought to carry on the work thus begun.

The famous but not provisional experiment. Its most valuable feature is its recognition of the duty of the general government to see that the children growing up in the different parts of the union receive an education. State pride is soothed by having state machinery used to effect this end. A grant of money from the national government carries with it an implied condition that the state receive or see that the money is appropriated to the object designed, and the trust otherwise properly administered. The central reports which will be rendered necessary from the states recently in the fund, the comparison they will invite, the laudable rivalry that will necessarily spring from the exercise of the national authority, or rather national benevolence, as it is contemplated in the bill in question. It is knowledge is power it should be quite constant with state pride to get a glimpse of its possible. To move the cloud of ignorance which over-shadows different parts of the country is not less national than to remove obstructions from harbor and river channels and all kindred measures to promote in a material way the general welfare of the union.

Mr. Arnold F. Roth, Wooster, Ohio, writes: My wife and self were attacked with a severe case of rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil gave us immediate relief. We cheerfully recommend it to our friends and the general public!

A. W. Bussey, St. Charles, Mo., writes: I have been a sufferer for years with Rheumatism and have tried almost all remedies, but have not been able to get any relief. I tried your St. Jacobs Oil, and in a few days I was perfectly cured. I can confidently recommend it.

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The famous but not provisional experiment. Its most valuable feature is its recognition of the duty of the general government to see that the children growing up in the different parts of the union receive an education. State pride is soothed by having state machinery used to effect this end. A grant of money from the national government carries with it an implied condition that the state receive or see that the money is appropriated to the object designed, and the trust otherwise properly administered. The central reports which will be rendered necessary from the states recently in the fund, the comparison they will invite, the laudable rivalry that will necessarily spring from the exercise of the national authority, or rather national benevolence, as it is contemplated in the bill in question. It is knowledge is power it should be quite constant with state pride to get a glimpse of its possible. To move the cloud of ignorance which over-shadows different parts of the country is not less national than to remove obstructions from harbor and river channels and all kindred measures to promote in a material way the general welfare of the union.

Mr. Arnold F. Roth, Wooster, Ohio, writes: My wife and self were attacked with a severe case of rheumatism. St. Jacobs Oil gave us immediate relief. We cheerfully recommend it to our friends and the general public!

A. W. Bussey, St. Charles, Mo., writes: I have been a sufferer for years with Rheumatism and have tried almost all remedies, but have not been able to get any relief. I tried your St. Jacobs Oil, and in a few days I was perfectly cured. I can confidently recommend it.

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