THE DAILY BEE.

E. BOSEWATER: EDITOR

It is suggested that the star routes are the reerganized fast lines to the penitentiary.

Sr. Louis paragraphers who thought the rise in the upper Missouri excrucistingly funny are now seaching for their rubber boots and flatboats.

ITALY will take the census on December 31st. It is unfortunate for Italy that she has no Dillonville tramps This oversight will compel a reduction of thousands in the number of people listed by the enumerators.

WHILE immigration of the poor pouring into the country, emigration of rich is going on with a good deal of gust. Five hundred cabin passengers with nearly two thousand Saratoga trunks sailed by Europe last Saturday from New York,

It is difficult to find out whether the Herald is worse informed upon current events or past history. The announcement that Lieut. Schwatzka discovered the remains of Sir John Franklin will doubtless be news to that intrepid explorer.

A NUMBER of chilzens of Council Bluffs have applied for an injunction to restrain the American Construction Company from building water works in that city. The grounds upon which the injunction is asked are in general the same upon which leading citizens of Omsha asked an injunction rgainst the Holly Company. The same aystem of direct pressure was applied over there upon Councilmen and newspapers by the water sharks.

Омана, Neb., Мау 2, 1881. To the Editor of THE BER.

Will you please decide a bet through your columns: The population of Chicago; the population of New York City and suburbs; the population of Brocklyn, N. Y., in 1880 by United States census returns; and oblige subscriber. U. P.

The population of Chicago under the last census was 503,304, St. Louis hit it. THE BEE refers to woman 350,522.

The pupulation of New York City This includes only the city proper. When thesuburbs are taken into consideration Brooklyn with 566,689, Jer- find nothing for any champion of the sey City with 120,628 and the adjacent and after reading the extract, we are

SENATOR VAN WYCK. Effect of the Rise in Wages and Prices hicago Tribune. OMAHA extends a cordial welcom The general advance in wages now

to Gen. Van Wyck, who is in our city for the first time since his election as United States senator. The senator is visiting Omaha for the express pur-

pose of acquainting himself with the wants and needs of the city and with especial reference to the question of protection to our river front. No

subject is of more vital importance to Omaha, and when the barge line is established none will be of more importance to the whole state of Nebrasks than the permanent protection of the banks of the Missouri river. The

Iste disastrous flood, which destroyed that portion of the rip rap constructed by the government engineers above the smelting works, renders immediate action necessary in order to prevent the wrecking of the important estab-

lishments that are now exposed to the action of the water. Senator Van Wyck's presance in Omaha is very opportune and Mayor Boyd as president of the Omaha board of trade has very properly issued call for a meeting of the board this

evening at which the necessities the situation will be discussed and placed before the senator. We hope that our merchants and manufacturers will manifest an active interest by their presence this evening and that

there will be a full meeting. ANTI-SUFFRAGE.

Reatrice Express The few newspapers of the state that

have seen fit to raise their voice against the proposed woman suffrage amendment, are either very short of mmunition or else are saving it for the final charge. Argument against it is something that has not appeared in

a Nebraska newspaper, yet we notice a squib semi-occasionally that looks and sounds as though intended to be funny or sarcastic. But for something real downright funny, that would cause a

Hence, as fast as town-made goods suffragists (without the use of quotaand wares are forced up in price by tion marks) as long haired men and strikes the power of the farmers to purshort haired women. This remarkaon June 1st, 1880, was 1,206,590. ble funnicism is followed by a quarter chase those goeds falls off in the same column of what we suppose was inproportion, for they have so much tended for argument, but in which we

over eighteen are free agents and be

discrimination in favor of women is

just and proper, because a woman at

money to speud and no more The dearer the more goods the less the farmers can sey City with 120,628 and the adjacent towns in Long Island and Westchester county with some 75,000 population additional must be added, making a grand total of 1,969,000 inhabitants.

of them who left the fatherland nearly bery; but that the community should penniless are almost wealthy at pre- be protected against exceptional sent, and certainly none of them are crime, and that no instance demanded in all parts of the country want. I shall recommend emigration should be permitted to pass should not be accepted as an unmixed to our poorer peasants when I return with impunity. There can be no evidence of the prosperity it indicates, because it lacks that permanency which "After remaining three months in have been done in certain cases by

done assures real prosperity. Boston I set out for the west, in the those practices of railroad corporations That community enjoys the highest terrible winter, for the sole purpose of which are subject to condemnation. visiting my countrymen settled there. Men have been ruined, enterprises degree of prosperity whose laber places within the reach of the greatest I found the Norwegian population of have been wrecked, places have been places within the restor of number of persons the possession of the greatest amount of the commodities contributing to the wants and comforts Danes and Swedes) over 600,000 because railroads would for the time prosperity is not to be measured by tation one might expect that these profit by the wrong. The evils of rates of wages, because wages are but people would take a part in special rates, of discriminations, and the mere agents for which other politics, and would be important of unregulated charges and methods have been too fully shown any and the things are exchanged. The nearer factors, for instance, in opposing have been too fully shown up, and the the whole population can come to the and killing such ridiculous, narrowenjoyment of the greatest abundance minded measures as the anti-treating of the world's goods, the nearer they bill. But here the whole mischief

lies. Although of all Scandinavians, are to the greatest prosperity. The rise in wages is not of itself the Norwegians are the most enterevidence of an increase of prosperity; prising, pushing out into unknown the specific facts, and they do not atthus, when wages advance 10 per cent. regions and braving all dangers, they and the cost of living advances 20 per are unfortunately still a priestcent. (as the middle men mark up their goods,) the means of purchasing are seriously reduced. During the posed of 175 pastors, controls the done much for the development of inlast sixty days the demand for inconsciences of almost all our emigrants, creased wages has been general. In and for fear the latter may lose faith naay employments there was un. in their rigid Calvinistic creed, they doubtedly a disproportion of the wages are forbidden even to attend the paid to those dependant on their daily earnings, and to the extent that this grow up in ignorance, ignore politics trade. They share in depression and insufficiency has been corrected no more than justice has been done. While wages are largely to be measured by the cost of living, it must also and always be remembered that the great minded, unmodern spirit wherever I

factor in making up the cost of livmeet it. ing is this item of wages. Wherever there is a general advance in the cost INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

of labor, which is properly the cost of production, the cost of living necessarily advances in full proportion. In Bangor, Me., is to have a new cot ton factory, with a capital of \$1,000. point of fact, therefore, the purchasing power of wages, after a general 000. and substantial advancement, fails to Two new knitting mills are to b

keep on an equality with the increased cost of living resulting from that adspring. vance. It is, moreover, attended with The Everett Mills, Lawrence, serious drawbacks. Any increase in Mars, have put up a 36-lamp Brush the cost of production is attended with

electric light, a reduction in the demand for consumption on the part of the great ag-A new yarn mill, of brick, three ricultural class, and consequently a reduction in the amount of labor emstories high and 350 feet long, is to M888. ployed to preduce goods. It should be borne in mind that the A new cotton mill is to be built at

illers of the soil constitute one-half of the American people. The amount dles, employ about 500 hands and cost of domestic manufactures and importabout \$500.000. ed goeds they can buy is is determined Buffalo, N. Y., has twenty-eight by the cost. They get a certain elevators, with an aggregate capacity amount for their products, whose of 8,802,000 bushels. Three have a price is fixed by the foreign-market quotations. When mechanics and capacity of 600,000 bushels each, two 650,000 each, and one that will store aborers in the cities are forcing up 1,000,000. wages by strikes the farmers are un-The building of the Portland (Me. abls to work up the price of crops.

smelting and reduction works are nearly completed, and operations will begin in a few days. The most important industry it is supposed will be the extraction of sulphur from copper ores.

To the Editor of The Bee. The men employed in Krupp's immense manufactory are working night

great destitution. In upper Silesia,

seventeen villages.

denial of the injury and injustice that consequences too plainly exhibited for any one to make denial of their existence or of their injustice.

Neither Mr. Fink nor the other defenders of railroad methods can deny tempt it, but they make broad and sweeping statements about the whole dustry and commerce. They have become absolutely essential to the material prosperity of the community. They are in a general way subject to and the great social questions of the day, and are only good for manual labor. I have always opposed and to the requirements of their situation to succeed. And yet it is true that many lines can, within certain limits, exercise a power over the interests of citizens and communities that it is not safe to leave without regulation. If railroads do not generally practice extortion and have no desire to do so, there can be no possible harm to them in legislation for its prevention. If they do not, as a rule, practice discrimination or pursue a policy by erected at Schenectady, N. Y., this which their customers suffer injustice, or if they have no desire to do any. thing of the kind, why do they object to measures for the prevention of these things? If there are cases in which considerations of sound policy in management, and of wide public interests as well, require a departure be erected at once, at Taunton, from rigid rules, such as could be laid down by legislation, why object to a tribunal which shall examine the re-Calais, Me., to contain 30,000 spin- quirements of the situation and act as arbiter between the roads and the public? In short, can railroad managers who have no desire to do wrong or to enjoy illegitimate advantages. but are anxious that public interests should be subserved and the rights of all equally maintained, give any reason for opposing legislature whose sole purpose is to prevent wrong, even in exceptional cases, and to secure, at all times and in all places, the just rights of all parties. Renaming and Extension of Streets





In round numbers New York and surburbs are oredited with a population of 2,000,000. The population of Brooklyn has

been given.

SOME POINTS IN POSTAL REFORM Postmaster-General James is doing a noble work in reorganizing and purifying the postoffice department, and not legally marry unless he has the consent of his parents or guardians. A man is subject to military duty from the age of eighteen. A woman can stay at home all her lifetime and let the war rage. When a man dressed in female ap-parel appears on the streets of a city he is dragged before the magistrate, fined and put in jail; while we see women every day on our streets wearing men's hats, sportno section of country is better disposed to recognize his valuable services than Omaha and the west. We cannot, however, approve of the order respecting the railway mail service recently issued by the department and which, if enforced, will work the gravest injustice to one of the hardest When will these barbarous impositions o working class of public servants in the postoffice department.

Under the operation of this order, man's rights please tell? These latter questions of THE BEE the pay of three quarters of the maly are easily answered. These "imposiclerks will be very seriously retions," surcastically so-called, will exist only until the fool-killer gets duced. Out of sixteen men running around; and as they exist only in the on the Union Pacific from Omaha to mind of THE BEE man, we advise him Kearney, four will receive \$1,303 per to take legal steps at once to have the annum, and twelve, who formerly fool-killer aforesaid bound over to earned \$1,150, will be reduced to keep the peace lest he should be hurt before he can get in out of the wet. \$900. This reduction in pay, more-The long-haired men and shortover, is made with no consequent rehaired women who want to abolish all duction in the hours of labor, and is distinctions between the sexes have a apparently directed only to those clerks who handle the mail on the very happy faculty of clinching an argument. Whenever an editor dares eastern end of the overland route. On the Union Pacific there are only to express dissent from their views he is at once branded a lunatic, a fool or four clerks who draw the maximum pay of \$1,300 yearly. On the Cen- a whisky toper. When The Bee tral Pacific, which handles a called attention to the fact that our much smaller smount of mail laws recognize the difference in sex by than the Union Pacific, there according to women special privileges and exemptions by reason of are thirteen head clerks drawing the same salary. When comparison is their earlier development, the made with the B. & M. railroad in editor is politely informed that he is a fool and a iunatic. our state the injustica is even more Now, we ask, in all seriousness, apparent. On that road the amount all political distinctions are to be abol of mail matter is a trifle when compared with that which passes over the ished between the sexes, why should overland route, and yet with only two young men over eighteen be rated as minors, subject to the control of paclerks on a car one mail agent on the rents and guardians, while women B. & M. receives \$1,300 per annum

and the other \$1,150. yond the control of anybody? If this It is unfair to the highest degree that the increased efficiency and skill of mail agents who have been years in the employ of the postal 18 is as mature in body and mind as a rallway service should be discounted man at 21, would it not naturally follow that women in this manner. Within the last three above the age of 18 should have the years the amount of mail matter handied by the overland postal clerks has right to vote, while men cannot vote increased from 10,000 pounds daily to until they reach the age of 21. Our now and will be seeking employment as over 30,000 pounds, and to work this sim, in calling attention to the a necessity for bread, and at whatever enormous amount of mail, three less recognition of the physical and wages they can get. The oft-repeated story will follow. The general admen are employed than three years mental difference between the ago. In 1875 three local agents were sexes - by our present lawsemployed at the transfer at a salary was simply to show the utter of \$1,200 each to handle mail. Since inconsistency of the long-haired men that time the amount of mail has and short-haired women in clamoring from foreign workshops, and Ameritrebled and yet under the late order for the abolition of all legal and polit- can goods will cease to be exported. of the postoffice department the pay for the same number of men is \$900 men. If every man who refuses to join in the effort to nullify the laws of God and nature is a fool, a lunatic with a prostration that will continue

creased efficiency in employee should or a whisky toper, the men in potti. until prices go back to their natural be met by increased rather than di- coats and women in breeches will condition.

"Why den't they put all our young men who are over the age of eighteen and be-low twenty-one on a perfect equality with women? A woman is of legal age when eighteen, a man is an infant in law until he is twenty-one. A woman may inherit and own property in her own name when she is eighteen. A man cannot inherit, own or dispose of property until he is twenty-one. A woman controls her grasp at a dime near their noses al-though they may lose a dollar at their The weavers of Bohemia are in

arms' length. It is possible, then, that the cost of Prussia, there is no improvement in living and the cost of production may the impoverished condition of the twenty-one. A woman controls her earnings after she reaches the age of eighteen. A man's earning's belongs to his parents up to 'the age of twenty-one. A woman may give herself away in marriage at the age of eighteen without consu...g anybody. A man under twenty-one can not legally marry unless he has the consent what is now happening. In viewing this matter as an evi-

dence of prosperity the fact must not be everlooked that there have been since January, and are now, an average of 2,000 workmen landing on our shores every day; that, allowing onehalf of these seek homes in the country, there are at least one 1,000 men on our streets wearing men's hats, sport-ing breeches, rubber boots, ulsters and short nair without being interferred with. barrels of flour per minute, 333 bardaily thrown into the cities and towns seeking werk. These men come here with limited means; they must find man cease? How long are men to submi work or perisb, and that they will to such oppressive and unjust discrimina-tion? Will the gallant defenders of wo find work at the best wages they can

obtain is a practical necessity. They have to support themselves and fami-lies, and 30,000 of these labor-seekers There were packed in Chicago, during the year ended March 1, 1881. are added to our city population every menth, who are thus becoming coman sggregate of 5,752,191 hogs, by far the largest number of hogs ever petitors with the present population packed in any city in the world in one How long can the rise in wages conyear. The receipts of live hogs durtinue in the presence of this stream ing the year were 7,059,355 and shipof competitive labor, which soon must ments 1,304,690. There were made accept employment at whatever wages during the year 316,884 tierces of it can obtain? The tide of immigralard, 269,070 barrels of pork, 23,tion now pouring into the country is not limited to unskilled labor; it in-757,603 pounds of green meats, 38, 165,035 of green and dry salted, 11, cludes mechanics of every branch of 372,895 pounds of Cumberlands, 60, trade and of every industry. These 642,845 pounds of short ribs, 38,109,men are at our doors; they are asking 906 pounds of short clears, and 52,for work, and asking for work that 579,140 pounds of long clears. they may have bread.

The inevitable consequence of every general advance in wages, is to so in-crease the cost of all American manu-Pleas for the Railroads. York Times,

factures that the country is flooded at Statements of some of the railroad once with foreign goods. The demagnates have lately been published, mand being reduced, and the supply in which they reply vaguely to charges | and detriment to the owners. being far in excess, production must made against the management of transportation interests, and Mr. cease, and the goods on hand must be sold af a sacrifice. That is a story that has become familiar by its fre-Albert Fink, pool commissioner of the better impression, appear more regutrunk lines, appears in one of the or- lar on the maps and avoid much nngans of corporate monopoly as the de-fender of the railroads against the at-citizens-and others. The various quent repetition. It has not been more than a year since it was most psinfully and expensively repeated in this country. Two years ago there tacks of those who advocate their regu- names for the same street will be was a general advance in prices and

wages; then came the inflow foreign goods; then the meet the real case at all, but those who reside in the additions stoppage of American production, the they seem to be intended to divert where the greatest disarrangements ischarge of labor, and the reduction attention and to give the impression will be found, not only as to name of of wages. The boom had been that all the railroads need is to be let streets, but more particularly to numcalamitous, instead of being beneficial. alone. The great operators scout bers. Wages had returned to their ordinary the idea that they or any combination

of men can exercise control over the transportation interests of the country The world-famed asymmetry Cont level, and industry and production were resumed, and now comes another or give the character of monopoly to any part of the railroad system. They declare that competition and the prin-ciples of trade enter into the business St. Jacobs Oil. general demand all along the line for an advance in prices from 20 to 25 per cent. This rise is demanded in the face of the fact that between July 1, 1880, and July 1, 1881, no less than 100,000 able-bodied workmen to such an extent as to bring it in substantial accord with the general have come into the country and are interests of the community. They cannot maintain rates above a certain vance in wages will necessitate a reduction of employment; the increase in the cost of living will leave the increased wages less remunsrative than before; foreign goods will pour in

and the power of individual railway There is unquestionably a tendency to accept flagrant instances of wrong-Now we are in a season of strikes, doing as characteristic of railroad man-

minished wages, and all the more so have to create a new world of their which are avoided by submission; but

apparently of the original streets or streets of other additions.

A suggestion presents itself that the city council ought to give one name to be so sdvanced by a general rise of wages that the purchasing power of the advanced wages may be less than it was before the rise, and that the Snow and cold without, hunger and ditions hereafter to conform thereto. amount of labor employed may be re- sickness within." Soup houses and ditions hereafter to conform thereto. duced as a consequence. This is just public kitchens have been started in Take for example Phil. Sheridan, Twenty-sixth, Centre and Campbell A new flouring mill is to be erected streets, on same line and at right anin Minneapolla which will be the largest in the world. The building gles therewith. Leavenwerth, Plum will be as much as 250 feet square and and Coburn streets and many others six stories high, besides a storage ele- are in the same condition. Where a vator with room for half a million street is not exactly on the same line bushels of wheat. It will turn out 51 but takes the travel mostly from the extension nearest its ending, it might rels per hour, 8000 per day, 2,400,000 be well to give it the name of the barrels per year (300 days). It will re- streat of which it might be "considerquire 10,000,000 bushels of wheat per ed as an extension. It proprietors of year to supply it, and the value of its additions do not want so many streets year to supply it, and the value of its annual product will be at least \$14,-000,000. There were packed in Chicago, dur-

By following this arrangement the ouse numbers will be regulated by the streets which have regular and lengthy extensions to the limits of the city, although there may be some short streets intervening, and will answer the same purpose of correction lines in surveys. To follow this plan will Injure no one, produce more uniformity, be more satisfactory to our residents and more easily understood by strangers. It will cost nothing now, but if every proprietor of land is permitted to lay out his ground and batruct streets there will be millions in it in the future, as we already notice persons erecting fine and costly edifices, immediately in the line of streets which probably may at some future time be forced through at great

expense and considerable annoyance Other Liabilities. Such a course of proceedure will produce more uniformity, make a iation by law. Neither the remarks at- found very annoying fand unsatisfactributed to Mr. Gould and Mr. Van-derbilt or the letters of Mr. Fink generally, but more particularly with ALF. D. JONES.

DE.BLACKS

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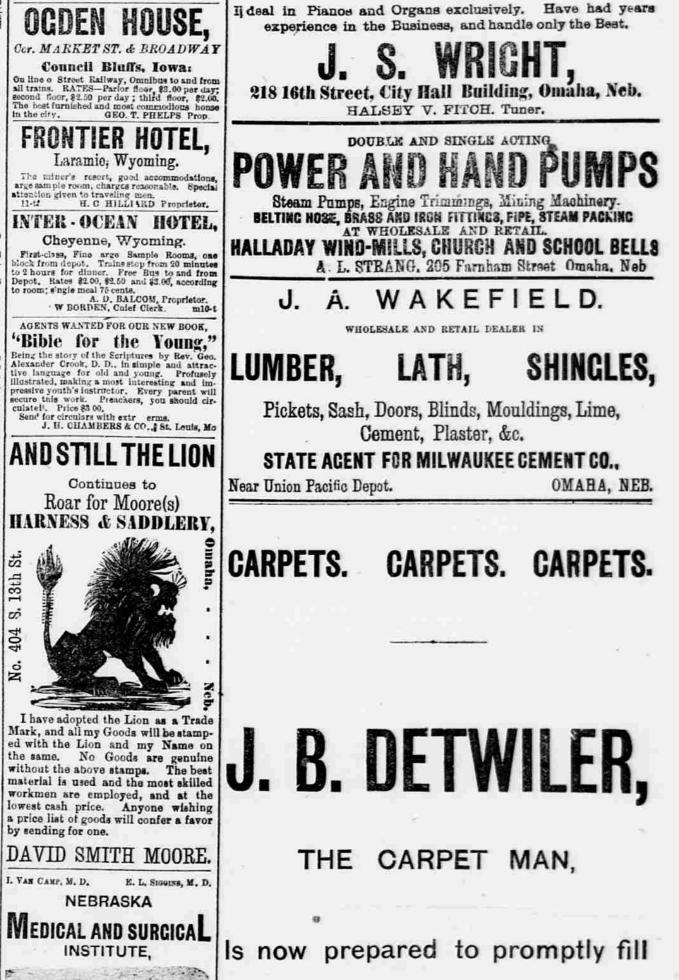
Worthy of Praise.

As a rule we do not recommend patent medicines, but when we know of normal standard, nor command pa- one that really is a public benefactor, tronage except by doing justice to their customers. Mr. Fink devotes his efforts to showing that certain formation to all. Electric Bitters are charges against railroads are wildly truly a most veluable medicine, and exaggerated, and that though there will surely cure Billiousness, Fever may be cases of extortion and of un-just discrimination, they do not constitute the general methods and prac- edies fail. We know whereof we



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