

THE DAILY BEE.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

JOHN BULL will find a warm reception in Paris if he attempts to mediate between the French and Chinese.

The senatorial fight in Ohio is Cleveland against Cincinnati. The chances appear to favor Cleveland with the Standard Oil barrel.

The Union Pacific skating rink won't hold water, and has been abandoned. This shows that Union Pacific has been watered too much.

FOURTH OF JULY kills off a great many boys with the toy pistol, but Christmas disposes of a large number of men with the full-grown revolver.

OUR VAL! has caught on to the tail end of the committee on elections. Possibly he thought some one might contest his claim to a third term.

RANDALL got away with the Christmas prize package, and Blackburn carried home an empty stocking. That may be ungrateful, but it's politics.

It will be advisable for the aspirants to Pendleton's senatorial seat to keep their eyes on old man Thurman. He has lately visited old Simon Cameron, and has got a pointer.

The Springfield Republican, in commenting upon General Howard's recommendation that deserters be branded, says: "It is now said that Gen. Howard did not want deserters from the army really branded,—only marked with indelible ink as clothes are. We believe this is his first appearance as a humorist."

CHICAGO now knows how it is herself. She is having a fight with the Chicago & Erie railway and her city council, which reminds one very much of Omaha's belt railway tactics. There was \$100,000 put for the Chicago belt line, but the mayor vetoed the ordinance and put a stop to the job.

KENTUCKY judges do not hold enviable positions so long as Tom Buford is at liberty. It will be remembered that he killed Judge Elliott a few years ago on account of an adverse decision in a law suit. He was sent to an insane asylum, from which he escaped, and it is now reported that he is out gunning for Judge Pryor. We advise the judges of Kentucky to increase their life insurance.

DOWN in Yazoo the compliments of the season were passed between a number of colored men and white gentlemen on Christmas. It is the first time in the history of Mississippi that the colored man's revolver went off before the white man's shot gun. The city council of Yazoo was called as a coroner's jury, and they came to the conclusion that this little quarrel, in which several gentlemen were killed, was due to a mere difference of opinion.

In his lecture on America Oscar Wilde states that the national game of this country is euchre. This shows that Oscar did not learn very much about America after all. He has done the United States an injustice in giving euchre the pre-eminence over poker. Oscar forgets to mention anything about the bunco game, to which he was introduced in New York by Hungry Joe. It is very likely that he was a loser at poker, as he was at bunco, and hence he intentionally omits mention of those games.

SHALL it be peace or war? That is the question which agitates railroad men in this part of the country, as well as the business men. That the Iowa pool is near its end, everybody concedes. The only problem now is whether the tripartite pool will take the place of the Iowa pool, or whether we shall have two pools, and a war of rates. While this section of the country has been compelled to submit to a good deal of extortion and unjust discrimination at the hands of the Iowa pool, a rate war is by no means desirable.

SECRETARY CHANDLER, in responding to the toast, "The Army and Navy," took occasion to praise the steamers of the American Steamship company as being the only line of foreign steamers flying the American flag. The gallant old seadog, however, was struck amidsides just at this point by Mr. Shortridge, director of the American Steamship company, who interrupted him and said that his company was negotiating for the sale of its ships, as they could not be made to pay under the American flag, but could be under that of Great Britain. Mr. Shortridge rather took the wind out of the secretary's sails, and we are told that Mr. Shortridge's statement was not received with applause.

THE Chinese are knocking the stuffing out of American eagles. They put ten dollar gold pieces on a small lathe and with a hard tool like a fine graver's tool they hollow the middle as deftly as it is possible to do it. They fill the cavity with a mixture of platinum and lead, re-melt the coin, gold its edge, and the work is done. The coin is equal in weight to the genuine, and by some deft process the original ring is preserved. They take from a ten dollar piece three dollars and fifty cents. Their work is almost perfect, but they are closely watched, and their natural timidity keeps the number of "artists" small indeed. It is quite likely, however, that a large number of laundries will abandon their business and establish branch mints. Omaha may possibly get a mint in this way.

The question is now being raised in the east whether this country shall have protection against imported labor as well as against imported wares and commodities. Some months ago when a large number of Italians and Russian Jews entered into active competition in New York, a revolt was raised among the freight handlers and dock hands in that city against this cheap imported labor. For weeks there were riots nearly every day in the streets of New York, but finally the excitement subsided, and the imported labor became Americanized enough to demand higher pay than they at first received. Matters were then equalized. And now we learn that similar labor troubles have arisen in the Connellsville coke region of Pennsylvania. War has been declared by the miners and laboring men of that section against the Hungarians and Slavonians, and the cry has gone forth that "they must go." A manifesto has been issued which charges these people with crowding out the miners and laborers who are established, and good citizens, from employment and homes. It is charged that they are extremely filthy in their habits, and live on what the American people cannot eat. Their habits grow worse the longer they stay, until they can no longer be endured. Their morals are said to be the lowest of any Caucasian race, and their intelligence lower than that of the Chinese. Only about five per cent can read and write, and they will not become naturalized citizens, but with all the cash they can save they finally return to their own country. "These people," says the manifesto, "are degrading American labor, are an injury to our commerce, and a blot on the commonwealth not to be endured. American labor as well as American manufactures must be protected." Here we have substantially the same complaint against white immigrants from southern Europe that has been made by Denis Kearney and his followers against the Chinese on the Pacific coast. And this brings us to the question, where is the line to be drawn? If any one class of people who come to this country to better their condition can underbid the labor of another class by reason of being more frugal, in food and dress, or by being obedient and able to save by living in wretched squalor, and subsisting upon what others would throw to the dogs, are they to be driven back? Can we establish by any law or by any system of police regulation what men shall wear, eat, and drink, and how they shall furnish their homes? This is not now a problem as to the Chinese alone, but with nearly all foreigners. There are Irishmen who come to this country willing to live upon food that the American laborer rejects and willing to live in houses in which Americans would not stable their cattle. There are Germans, Scandinavians, Bohemians, Poles, and people of all races and all climes crowding into our labor market, against whom the same complaint might be made. It is not the question of morals, nor of education, nor of naturalization, that is at the bottom of the outcry against cheap imported labor. Dennis Kearney and his followers would not insist that the Chinese must go on account of their ignorance or their low morals, or their refusal to vote at elections, if it were not for the fact that the Chinaman enters the labor market at a greater advantage over the white man, because he can subsist on less costly food, dress in cheaper clothing, and work more hours than the white man for the same money. It is the conflict between cheap and high labor, and not between high and low morals, or between education and ignorance. To protect American labor and to keep up high wages it is no longer sufficient to exclude foreign manufactures by a high protective tariff, because a high protective tariff begets manufacturing monopolies and over-production, which in turn forces a suspension of manufacturing and keeps thousands of workmen unemployed during certain seasons. High wages for six months and no work for the balance of the year is worse than steady employment at low wages all the year round. To maintain wages at uniformly fair rates there should be no obstruction to commerce by extravagant tariffs. At present our factories are over-stimulated, and when they produce more than they sell in America, they must close their doors until their products are consumed. Meantime the unemployed laborer, the farmer and other consumers, are paying two prices for everything they wear and for the materials out of which their houses are built.

TARIFF REFORM.

While many of the old hacks and bourgeois, who were educated in the protectionist school of politics from the cradle up, seek to array the republican party against tariff reform there is a silent revolution going on among the republican masses. This sentiment is not confined to the prairie states of the west, but is rapidly spreading among all classes of people in the manufacturing districts of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Ex-Congressman John B. Rice, who represented Governor Foster's district in the last congress, has recently given utterance to the views that are taking root in northern Ohio in favor of a reduction of taxes by a revision of the tariff, according to Mr. Rice. The following extracts from a letter to the New York Herald show what Mr. Rice thinks of the situation. To the question asked by the correspondent, whether the demand will be general in 1884 for a change in the tariff, Mr. Rice said: "I have no doubt of it. The people have no other issue, whatever the politicians may be fixing up for agitation. It is bound to come to the front next year and be agitated as it was in the Whig times. Then protection was aggressive. Now it is defensive, and with the demand for the reform of the tariff it will have hard work to hold its high points. Republicans must recognize not only the demand but the necessity for a reform of the tariff. The republicans were heretofore courted this issue, but it is no longer so. It is being adjusted, so as to preclude tinkering in the interest of parts of the country against the whole."

What would you suggest as the way to get at this reform? "What is necessary first is sincerity, and then to get the tariff adjusted on a low and equitable basis. I found no principles of justice in congress entering into the acts on this important matter. Business men could adjust it, but the lawyers and politicians in congress vote to suit their selfish advancement with their constituents without concern for more than their own district or their interest in the vote of that district. With a tariff patched up for them in many localities everything is too high, and the tariff is a burden to the thousands and a benefit to the few. Take such a high-minded man as Senator Bayard; he would reduce the tariff on other things, but it must be kept up on matches and powder manufactured in Delaware. No less a statesman than Randolph Tucker insisted on reduction generally, but high protection for sumac gathered by the negroes in the wilds of his district, a constituency that does little else than hunt and vote. The time is certainly ripe for doing something. I hardly think party lines will be drawn on it. The republicans cannot ask the people to pay more for their cotton goods, woollens and groceries than they are worth, and they are not ready to trust the democrats with anything less specific than a plain open pledge. The tariff should be taken off such a commodity as sugar at once. It is leading to fraud. People are buying glucose for sugar and paying for it the price of sugar. The cost is one-third that of cane sugar. All candies are made of it, and it is the common article sold for sugar. It kills bees and may injure man. The stronghold of republicanism in Ohio is the western reserve, and here the farmers and others are agitated on it. Their crops are failures this year. The hard times from the poor crops will be felt till after next November. They are concerned at finding prices high when they have nothing to sell, and think this is the situation throughout the entire west. I heard them speak of it as an outrage that they should be so hard up and the government collecting from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 per year more than it needs by means of the extra price added to nearly everything in the market, and especially to the necessities of life."

THE EX-GOVERNOR RALPH P. LOWE, who died at Washington Saturday was one of the Iowa pioneers who rose to eminence by his sterling qualities as a citizen and public man. He was born in Montgomery, O., about 1805, and spent his early life in Ohio. He removed to Muscatine, Ia., in 1830, and engaged in the practice of the law. In 1849 he removed to Keokuk, and in 1853 was elected judge of the first Iowa judicial circuit. In 1857, while serving his second term as judge, he was elected governor of Iowa by the republicans by a large majority. He remained governor until 1860, when he was elected to the supreme bench of the state, where he served until 1866, declining a re-nomination on account of mining interests in Nevada. He afterwards resumed the practice of the law, and removed to the national capital where he has resided ever since 1875.

THE agony is over. Carlisle has appointed his committees, and the correspondents who have been doing guess-work for the past two weeks have adjourned together with congress until after the holidays.

SEVERAL members of the New York legislature, who have been tendered passes by the railroads, have returned these complimentary bribes and published the "tender" with the scornful refusal. The New York Post suggests that

the legislature should require the publication of the pass list every year after adjournment. A comparison of votes with the free riders would probably throw a flood of light on the winter's work. It strikes us that a comparison of the legislative record with the dead-head list a year after the legislature has adjourned would be still more suggestive. Here in Nebraska many of the "honest" members make no use of their passes until after the legislature has closed its session.

THERE are those who still look forward to the candidacy of General Grant as among the probabilities of the coming presidential campaign. Colonel McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, stakes his reputation as a political weather prophet by the following assertion: "It is Grant's ambition to be recalled to the presidency. He has defied to atoms, and I shall be greatly surprised if he does not become the foremost republican candidate for 1884 within the next three months. He could not have made himself a formidable aspirant, but southern sectional folly can do for Grant in a day more than all his friends could hope to achieve in a lifetime. The one obstacle to Grant entering the race is the probable persistence of Arthur as a candidate in the present reasonable certainty of an election; but with Arthur out of the way Grant would be the foremost candidate before another moon shall have waxed and waned."

PERSONALITIES. Josh Billings's bushy head still looms up on the lecture platform. The Duke of Albany has composed a waltz. He is unable to play the fiddle. Mme. Sembrich speaks English quite well, although she has studied it only four months. Commodore Baldwin received a snuff-box from the czar, and "Richelieu" Robinson is worth it. The Earl of Cork is in Washington. That is the place where the early cork is always caught on the fly. Sara Bernhardt can see no sense in the explanation: "Oh, that mine enemy might see a look!" The Chinese giant, Chung Yu Sing, slept on two beds at once, and even then his feet protruded and loomed up in the murky gloom of night like hideous five-horned monsters. Mrs. Pond, sister of Sam Patch, has just died, aged 91. Sam won his little patch of fame in a pond at the foot of the Geneva falls. Lizzie Fonta and Laura Watson, of New York, sewed to the accompaniment of every plug hat they saw. After they had caved in four or five the police took them in charge. It is said that James Gordon Bennett is growing prematurely old. He should take a desk in his own office, when he would probably grow as active and youthful as "old Joe Ellis."

How Old May a Man Live? Demost's Monthly. In a Bossarian province lives one Satchuk, who at last accounts was 130 years old. He is what is called a little Russian by birth. His eldest son is 87 years old, and is far more decrepit than the father. The one family has multiplied into 60 families. The age of this Russian is, of course, not as well authenticated as that of old Parr, the Englishman. It has been noted that in cases of extreme old age always occur in the ranks of the very poor, whose date of birth can rarely be verified, while kings, nobles and members of the noted families whose records are kept, in no age or country have ever lived 100 years, generalizing from this fact, a distinguished English writer, Mr. Lewin, gave it as his judgment that it is very doubtful if any human being can claim the distinction of being a centenarian. Yet from the analogy of the animal races, every child that is well born should live a century. The rule seems to be that animals live five times the length of their adolescence, that is, they ought to live five times longer than the period it takes to attain their full growth. There is no question but what the whole human race does not enjoy the health and vigor which it is possible to attain. There is some defect in the constitution of even the strongest of our race. In the golden age of humanity yet to come, every child will conform to the scientific law controlling our existence on this earth, and then man's environment will help him to achieve the highest possible physical vitality. To-day the great bulk of the human race are born with weak strains in their blood. They eat improper food, use harmful stimulants as alcohol, are poisoned by malarial subjects to contagions due to their surroundings. The two great objects of the best men and women in this life should be first to improve the race itself, morally and physically, and secondly, to make this earth on which man lives a fit abode for the superior people who will then occupy it.

WEL DE MEYER. It is now undisputed that Wel De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the only treatment that will absolutely cure Catarrh—fresh or chronic. "Very effective," says Saml. Gould, Washington, Water, Neb. "One box cured me, Mrs. Mary Kenyon, Bismark, Dakota. "It restored me to the pulp," Rev. Geo. E. Reis, Cobleskill, N. Y. "The best remedy I ever used," Rev. C. H. Taylor, 140 Noble street, Brooklyn. "A perfect cure after 30 years suffering," Dr. Donald, 710 Broadway, N. Y., &c. All thousands of testimonials are received from all parts of the world. Delivered, \$1.00. Dr. Wel De Meyer's Illustrated "Treatment of Catarrh" is sent free, mailed, prepaid, to all who send for it, and a full copy of the book, D. B. Dewey & Co., 182 Fulton street, N. Y. The York Democrat has passed into the hands of Mr. L. S. Lathrop, of Omaha. The paper is owned by the democratic central committee of Adams county, and is leased to Mr. Lathrop. Although an excellent local paper, he promises to materially improve it.

THE HERITAGE OF WOE. MERRY, shame and agony, then besetted as a soldier, by children he kept out of his way. To cleanse the blood of this hereditary poison, and thus remove the most prolific cause of human suffering, the skin of Dandruff, Humors, Itching Eruptions, and Leucorrhoea, is purified and beautified by the skin, and restores the hair to that no trace of disease remains. Cuticura, however, the new blood purifier, dandruff and acridities, and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the Great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, are infallible.

I HAD SALT RHEUM in the most aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, medicine or doctors did me any permanent good. My friends in Maiden knew how I suffered. When I began the use of Cuticura Remedies my limbs were so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on them without the skin cracking and bleeding. I was obliged to go about on crutches. Upon the Cuticura Remedies five months, and was completely cured. I was obliged to go about on crutches. References: Mrs. A. BROWN, Maiden, Mass. Any citizen of Maiden, Mass.

COPPER COLORED. I have been afflicted with troublesome skin disease, covering almost completely the upper part of my face, and I was obliged to wear a copper-colored mask. It cost me like damnation, and at times causing intolerable itching and the most intense suffering. I have used blood purifiers, pills and other advertised remedies, but experienced no relief until I procured the Cuticura Remedies, which, although carried and regularly used, did not delay that terrible itching, and restoring my skin to its natural color, I am enabled to make an affidavit to the truth of this statement.

S. H. ATWOOD, Plattsburgh, N. Y. MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF THE HEREFORD AND JERSEY CATTLE PLATTSBURGH, N. Y. BRED BY JOHN H. BROWN & CO. OF NEW YORK. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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Accounts solicited and kept subject to sight check. Certificates of Deposit issued payable in 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, bearing interest, or on demand without interest. Advances made to customers on approved securities at market rate of interest. The interests of Customers are closely guarded and every facility compatible with principles of sound banking freely extended. Draw sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, and all parts of Europe. Sell European Passage Tickets. Collections Promptly Made.

Is located with special reference to beautiful surroundings, and the very best proposed communication with the city. Lots in addition have been placed at \$300.00 ON EASY TERMS.

BUY NOW! The increase in real estate values in Omaha during the past 6 months has been most remarkable, and the demand still continues unabated. In view of these facts and the certainty that this is to be on, on the principal cities of the West, prudent persons will realize that the present is the time for real estate investments.

SAUNDERS & HIMEBAUGH'S ADDITION! Near the Reservoir, has Park, beautiful springs, and other special attractions for homes. 40 Lots IN THIS ADDITION. \$100 To \$275 EASY PAYMENTS.

Ten Per Cent Cash. In comparison with other cities, Omaha suburban property is held at very low figures, which another year of prosperity will materially enhance, and probably place it out of the reach of people of small means. During the past season various tracts have been sub-divided into acre property. Of these HIMEBAUGH'S ADDITION is unexcelled in location and price. It is situated on a high elevation, commanding an extensive view, sloping gently to the east towards the city. The north line of the tract is the Leavenworth street extension, and, as by actual measurement, the same distance from the post-office as the Water Works reservoir or the southwest corner of the poor farm.

LOTS, \$600.00. Near street cars. Unequaled terms. No payments on principal for five years. Best chance to

SHRIVER & BELL. Very important. Get the genuine. Hoff's Malt Extract. Unequaled in its tonic action on the enfeebled and sick. "MERRY, TARRANT & BELL, CO. My family physician has recommended your HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT for my wife, who has been an invalid for fifteen years, and it has almost perfected miracles for her." "Brooklyn, Jan. 1888." PRICE, \$4.00 PER DOZEN.

HOUSEL & STEBBINS' SUB-DIVISION OF Bartlett's Addition! Seven lots left in this addition. All desirable. These are large lots, very central, have street cars. The best block of inside lots in a body now offered.

BEAUTY SOAP. To keep the pores open, the oil glands and tubules in the perspiration and blood which cause humors, itching blotches, blackheads, and minor skin blemishes, especially on the face, is to clean, whiten and beautify the skin, remove tan, freckles, sunburn, and oily matter; to keep the hands soft, white and free from chaps and roughness; to prevent contagious skin and scalp diseases, and to provide an exquisite skin beauty. Wash with Cuticura soap, remove the skin scales and dandruff with Cuticura Scraper, and use the Cuticura Soap. Indorsed by physicians and chemists as the most pure and highly medicinal. Sales 1881 and 1882, 1,000,000 cakes.

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