

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. HOSEWATER, EDITOR.

JOSH BILLINGS is dead. He had died a long time.

Now that Ohio has gone republican, we think it safe to bet that Iowa will follow suit.

The Nebraska democracy will now fall into each others arms and hug each other like bears.

"Let us have a place" is now the motto of the warring factions of Nebraska democracy.

MCLEAN'S mouth discounted the political effects of Husted's letter in the Ohio campaign.

The Philadelphia Call reports "two new things in butter." It is safe to say that they are not hairs and flies.

If the Morton lamb is willing to lie down inside the Miller lion there will be harmony in the democratic party of Nebraska.

Mr. GENE wanted to insert a plank in the republican platform indorsing the railroad commission, but the committee didn't dare do it and go before the convention on an open debate.

CHURCH HOWE has finally thrown off the mask and appears as the enemy of Senator Van Wyk. He may play the Van Wyk dodge on green grangers but he will deceive no one else except perhaps Senator Van Wyk himself.

The Republican in its anxiety to become an anti-monopolist is pitching into Mr. Bollin, the republican candidate for treasurer, because he proposes to deposit the county funds in the Omaha banks. Mr. Bollin might put the treasury funds in silver dollars and ballast the Republic building. No anti-monopolist could object to that on the ground of public safety.

GEN. THAYER has delivered a lecture before several Grand Army posts on "Personal Reminiscences of Gen. Grant," which is said by those who have heard it to be of a most entertaining character. The North Bend *Advertiser* says:

Gen. Thayer's lecture on Grant, at Fremont, on Thursday evening, was very highly spoken of and enthusiastically received. The old general is an orator, as he was and is a hero, and he is a fitting orator of the immortal Grant.

SOME OF the fool friends of the Grant family are represented as denying that President Arthur offered Col. Fred Grant a quartermastership in the army during the financial troubles following the Ward failure. Ex-Secretary of War Lincoln nulls this statement as a falsehood by showing a copy of his own letter, dated January 10, making Col. Grant on behalf of the president the offer of assistant quartermaster to fill the vacancy made by the retirement of Major Eckerson. Secretary Lincoln says that Col. Grant declined because it might seem as if acceptance was given to put himself beyond the reach of creditors.

NEW YORK as well as Omaha has been having a lively fight among the two principle factions of its democracy which Governor Hill has been vainly attempting to unite. At last reports Tammany had subdued the county democracy and the county democracy had refused all overtures from Tammany. In all of which there is additional solace and hope for a united republican party in the Empire state. The struggle for spoils, just at present is doing excellent service in sowing disunion and dissension in the democratic ranks all over this broad country, while republicans, relieved from the anxiety of office seeking and office peddling, are enabled to devote their attention to sounding public sentiment and closing up their ranks in readiness for the next campaign.

THE rights of laborers to the results of their own labor received another enforcement last week from the United States court in the circuit of New Jersey. Eastern manufacturers for years past have been in the habit of issuing "skin plasters" as money to their employees, redeemable only in goods at company stores. As the result of agitation by the labor organizations congress passed a law requiring manufacturers and others using "skin plasters" as money to pay a yearly tax to the government of 10 per cent of the amount of such money put in circulation. Under this act suit was brought in New Jersey against a glass company for the tax on \$87,000 worth of plaster notes. The company showed on trial that only \$800 worth were issued, they being redeemed and reissued from time to time until the amount aggregated \$87,000. The jury found, under direction of the district judge, for the amount originally issued. On a writ of error, which has just been allowed by Justice Bradley, of the supreme court, the writ is sustained, and a new trial ordered, the judge holding, that a note redeemed is not a note at all, but a resume of notes is of the same force and effect as an issue of new notes. The skin plaster men are much cast down, and workmen correspondingly elated.

NEBRASKA CITY demands better communication with Omaha, and Omaha seconds the motion. The Burlington has given Nebraska City a pile bridge for winter use, but the citizens of that place want trains run so that they can

Valentine's Base Ingenuity.

The man who led the opposition to General Thayer at Lincoln was that ingrate of ingrates, Valentine. E. K. Valentine was a \$300 clerk in the quarter master's office in Omaha when General Thayer then senator, raised him out of obscurity and had him appointed register of the West Point land office. This was, perhaps, one of the greatest mistakes that Senator Thayer ever made, because it opened the way to great deal of land grabbing and homestead jumping in the Elkhorn valley. It was, perhaps, no greater mistake than was made at that time by Edward Rosewater, who went on his official board as register of the West Point land office when Valentine's own brother-in-law refused to do so.

Valentine, who was dismissed from the army in disgrace for fraud in the purchase of army horses and only succeeded after a great deal of begging in getting a whitewash by being allowed to resign, is a nice man to object to a honest veteran like General John M. Thayer for chairman of a convention. It serves Thayer right, however, for stumping the third district for this miserable ingrate in the third district three years ago when he came so nearly being swamped by the anti-monopoly flood.

Although it appears from our Lincoln correspondence that General Thayer twice positively declined to allow his name to be brought before the convention for temporary chairman and afterwards twice withdrew it, yet in spite of his refusal his name was still kept there and he received 143 votes. There were at least this number of delegates who insisted, despite the general's refusal, in attempting to honor Nebraska republicanism by electing him to preside over the convention.

Waste on the Farms.
It is safe to assert that enough is yearly wasted by western farmers to support all the paupers in our country poor houses. Nature deals so leniently with our people, in a virgin soil, and temperate climate, and art comes to nature's assistance so promptly and regularly in furnishing a steady market for the growth of our crops, that actual poverty in our cultivated farming region is almost an unknown quantity. The cities and towns, not the farm houses furnish the great bulk of the paupers.

It is the very bountiful of nature, which seems to show no evidence of decrease, and the lack of examples of the result of improvidence all around them, which appear to stimulate the carelessness of our western farmers in economical farm management. Where the soil is so fertile, what, it is asked, is the use of saving fertilizers to revitalize land which is sufficiently vigorous.

No traveler through the west can fail to notice the waste in farm implements caused by the failure of our farmers to house their machinery for the winter. Thousands of dollars are annually expended in repairs which would be entirely unnecessary if the mowers and reapers, plows and harrows, rakes and cultivators were protected from sun and storm. The waste in feeding stock is equally noticeable. Half the fodder is expended in furnishing animal heat instead of fat and muscle. This expenditure could be largely decreased if suitable shelter was afforded for our farm animals instead of compelling them to huddle their own on the warm side of closed barns and hay and straw stacks. In a dozen other ways, which might be mentioned, the lavish extravagance of our well-to-do farmers shows itself, in the use and abuse of farm animals, in the expenditures of the house, in neglect to preserve buildings and fences by paint, in the management of the dairy and the cultivation of the orchard. It is because, in spite of these leaks, that our people are generally prosperous that the leaks themselves escape attention.

The Rival of Coal.
For more than twenty years past petroleum as an illuminating agent has been used throughout the civilized world. Its discovery was a severe blow to the whale fisheries, from which they have never recovered. Its cheapness and its brightness were prompt recommendations to public favor which has made it the popular successor of all other forms of illuminating material, excepting only gas. What petroleum has done as an illuminator it now bids fair to accomplish as a heating agent. The natural gas obtained in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia is petroleum in its most volatile form. Wells are now sunk purposely to obtain it, and it is conveyed in pipes to towns and cities and distributed to dwellings and manufactories, where it takes the place of coal, and is greatly preferred on account of cleanliness and cheapness.

But in its liquid form no less than as a gas petroleum is supplanting coal. The Russian oil wells are now supplying the engines and steamships of southern Russia with petroleum for fuel. Russian oil is worth only eighteen cents a barrel, and under ordinary refining processes yields only 30 per cent. of illuminating oil. But the heavy, non-explosive, lubricating oil that remains after the process of distillation is said to be the cheapest and best fuel in the world, and its use is extending rapidly among the steam craft of other nations coming into the Black Sea and Mediterranean ports. It can be furnished much cheaper than coal, and occupies only one-fifth of the bulk of coal. The advantages are manifest to steamers making long voyages, and which are obliged to carry so much coal that they have little room for freight.

Petroleum is revolutionizing the coal business in Pennsylvania and Russia, at both ends of the world. It promises to displace coal on the water. The day is probably not far distant when the great oil fields of Wyoming will take their part in displacing largely the use of coal in this section of the west.

NEBRASKA CITY demands better communication with Omaha, and Omaha seconds the motion. The Burlington has given Nebraska City a pile bridge for winter use, but the citizens of that place want trains run so that they can

visit Omaha and return home on the same day. The only way that they can now do this is by using a skiff to cross the river, which is both unpleasant and dangerous. The *Press* says:

This is not a fair deal; the Q knows it, and the people want the Q to know that they know it as well. If night transfer trains were run—it might not pay the road at first, directly, but the increase of travel would, the *Press* believes, far more than compensate the corporation for the extra expense, as soon as the innovation became well advertised. It is Omaha's interest no less than to our own, that these trains should be put on, and its board of trade, or whosoever's business it is, is asked to bring what pressure it has upon the road, to bring about the desired end.

The Republican Convention.

The republican state convention was a mere formality. Its action with regard to the supreme judgeship was a foregone conclusion. There was no endeavor to object to Judge Cobb and his nomination was inevitable.

The only divergence that was at all likely to be made was in the matter of university regents, and in the reorganization of the state central committee. Mr. Gore had accepted a lucrative position on the railroad commission, which, under ordinary usage, should have made a vacancy at once in the board of regents, or at least when his term expired. Even if he desired to hold two positions under the state government at the same time, the party should not have permitted it.

Mrs. Yost had publicly announced, when the republicans of Douglas county rescinded their open support of James E. Boyd, the Nebraska member of the national democratic committee for mayor of Omaha, that he had resigned the chairmanship of the state central committee. His re-election to the chairmanship was therefore a virtual endorsement of the bolt. It will forever close the mouths of many leaders who urge the support of the straight ticket as a matter of honor on the part of their rank and file. If the party elects as chairman of its state committee a self-confessed bolter who turned his back upon the party before a gun was fired, and assisted not only by his personal vote, but by his newspaper in placing the patronage of the largest city in the state in the hands of the democratic boss, it cannot be said to be to be fair to the party to be treated. They are perhaps more common in lamp chimneys than in other wares. I have known a chimney attached to a lamp suspended over a dinner table to fly into fragments without apparent cause, spreading consternation among the guests and spoiling the dinner. A million minute particles of glass, which were still stirring and crackling, evidently the chimney had spontaneously crumbled to fragments in this instance, instead of exploding as in the case of the oil lamp. Such occurrences are not at all uncommon, though they are hard to be said to be frequent. They are perhaps more common in lamp chimneys than in other wares. I have known a chimney attached to a lamp suspended over a dinner table to fly into fragments without apparent cause, spreading consternation among the guests and spoiling the dinner. A million minute particles of glass scattered over a dinner table is not conducive to good appetite. But then I have known other articles of glassware to explode.

TUMBLERS WITH APPARENT CAUSE.
Tumblers, goblets and wine glasses sometimes fly into fragments without the least warning. Such occurrences a hundred years ago were undoubtedly regarded as supernatural."

"What is the cause of such explosions?"
They may be traced to a variety of causes, including chink in the glass, sharp points, break in the glass, sudden change in thickness, and the like.

Another cause is the sudden expansion of the glass due to heat.

Another cause is the sudden contraction of the glass due to cold.

Another cause is the sudden change in thickness of the glass.

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