# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1885.

## THE DAILY BEE.

DEARS OFFICE, NO. 214 AND 216 FARNAM NEW YORK OFFICE, BOOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 145 FOURTEENTH ST. Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning paper published state. TERMS BY MATLS

\$10.00 Three Months. 5.00 One Mouth One Vear Six Months. THE WELKLY BER, Published Every Wednesday.

TERMS, POSTPAID:

One Year, with premium One Year, without premium Six Months, without premium One Month, on trial

#### CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and ell-unit matters should be addressed to the Ent-TOR OF THE BEE.

## BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMARA: Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made psychile to the order of the company.

### THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

TEXAS keeps up her reputation for producing blood-curdling sensations.

PRESIDENT ULEVELAND and Sam Randall are said to be very intimate. As both have just been receiving a vigorous clubbing at the hands of their own party, mutual sympathy is no doubt the tie that binds.

A GERMAN woman of Ohio is the happy mother of a quintet of boys all of the same age. The family ought to emigrate to France where there is a heavy premium on large families. An old law has just been revived there whereby every ninth child of a family is educated free, and it has been decided that in the case of high schools the fees shall be reduced where several brothers attend.

Mone trouble for Mr. Bayard. Jake Mueller, of Cleveland, who was sent as consul to Frankfort, Germany, has been guilty of the great diplomatic indiscretion of abusing Bismarck in his consular report and criticising the German government and its people. Mr. Mueller's recall is now demanded and his place will be filled up possibly by some party who knows enough to keep his eyes open and his mouth shut.

ADVICES from England note that Mr. Gladstone will probably be forced to temporarily recede from his advanced home rale platform. Mr. Gladstone through a long political career has shown that he knows how to wait his opportunity to eatch every favoring breeze. Having declared in favor of home rule he will sooner or later force. his party into a support of his own policy, however much he may seem for the present to yield to the clamors of the whig branch of the liberal party.

TOBIAS CASTOR is getting a great deal of free advertising just now. Some wag has set affoat a paragraph to the effect that Tobe has his eye on Van Wyck's sent in the United States senate. This announcement strikes Nebraskans about as it does the Chicago Times, which exclaims: "Tobias Castor indeed! Heaven protect our national records against such a name." The Times need have no fears. It is entirely unnecessary to call upon Heaven for protection. The people of Nebraska know Tobe well enough to keep him at home.

Free Raw Materials. When Colonel Morrison's committee cturn from their holiday recess and strip for husiness, work on the measure for tariff revision will begin. There are indications that a feature of the new bill will be an effort to materially enlarge the free list by relieving from duty the greater part of the raw materials used in manufactures. This is a move which will meet with but little opposition from the manufacturers, who have been the most litter opponents of tariff reductions. One of the most noticeable features of the late revenue reform convention at Chiengo was the carnestness with which soveral heavy manufacturers participated in its discussions and expressed the opinion that tariff reform promised great benefit to themselves and for the commerce of the country with other countries. The fact is that American manufacturers have learned a much needed lesson in the school of the present industrial depression. In all the great industries the chickens have outgrown the enpacity of the protective hen to longer shelter them under her wings. We have oversupplied our home markets and have closed the doors upon ourselves in the markets of the world. Our dearer labor we find to be cheaper than the labor of our European rivals by reason of its greater efficiency. In many lines of infustrial production we are prepared, if releved of the tax on raw materials, to defy competition in our own markets and to enter the race for the supply of foreignmarkets with a good prospect of commanding our share of the trade of the world. There are hundreds of manufacturers all over the country who would be glad to see the barrier pulled down which obstructs the commerce of the country and take the chances with the rest of the world in buying and selling without restriction whenever their raw materials can be obtained or their wares distributed to consumers. This feeling of manufacturing strength has not been unobserved even by the ultra protectionists. Those who are wise are getting ready to surrender a part of the tariff schedule in

in order to save other parts. To remove the tax from raw material will not, however, be the solution of the tariff problem demanded by the people. The most highly protected industries, which in addition are fortified behind exclusive patents, s ould share at the same time in the revision. Now that wages have been reduced time and again, until in some of our industrial centers they are and death. barely above those abroad, there will be less attention paid to the cries that the war tariff should be maintained for the protection of American labor. Labor has shared very slightly in the tremendous profits which the present tariff has turned into the coffers of the great monopolists. It would lose nothing by a judicious ceduction in , the custom duties. What American labor needs and demands is a fair participation in the profits of capital and an increase in the purchasing power of the wage dollar through a proportionate decrease in the price of the

### Cheaper Rents.

The time has come in Omaha when cheaper rents are a necessity if the growth of the city is to be maintained. Rents are much too high for the accommodations offered. The rapidity with which we have grown during the past are it takes weeks of hard work to secure five years and the steady demand for

necessaries of life.

nseless even for grazing purposes. The new provinces will have entire control of all local governments and taxation through a federal council and will be bound to the mother country by political ties as slender as those which unite Canada and England.

Food Inspection. A consultation of physicians has de ided that Mr. Murphy's death was due to poison introduced into his system by unhealthy food. The technical name of the disease is ptomaine poisoning. In plain language the fatal complaint was an intense irritation of the tissues caused from eating decomposed meat. The case of ex-Mayor Murphy ought to be a warning to our people against the careless use of any food product. If consumers could only be made to understand that decomposition means disease and death, and that the worst that comes from eating prime meat and vegetables is indigestion, our columns would not be called upon soon again to record another case of ptomaine poisoning. At the same time such watchful care would be induced in purchasers that our butchers and grocers would find no market for anything but strictly fresh articles.

Carelessness and ignorance on the part of the public, and greed on the part of dealers are alone responsible for the coninued sale of stale meat and vegetables. In our larger cities the inspection of food is one of the duties of the board of health. In New York hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of decayed fruit, bob yeal and tainted meat are annually destroyed by the inspectors of that department. Most of the seizures are, made before the articles are placed on sale in the markets and shops, but the market houses themselves are subjected to steady and thorough inspection. The certainty of detection in case they attempt to dispose of

stale food to consumers is one of the strongest incentives to dealers to keep fresh stocks of goods.

Such a sad misfortune as that recently noted in our city furnishes another argu ment for the erection of a large and ac cessible market house in Omaha. If we had a building where the greater part of our dealers in meats and vegetables were grouped together a rigid inspection of food products would be possible at a small expense. The public who patronized the market would be certain that they were not only getting the worth of their money but that they were not bringing to their homes the germs of disease

THE failure of the city council to proide for a proper registration and inspection of buildings is unfortunate. The next meeting of the council will not take place until after the beginning of the new year. Even if the building inspector is appointed as soon as possible after that time his report for 1886 will necessarily be incomplete. There is no reason under the sun why the council should not at once act in this matter. The inspector will not cost the city a dollar. The fees which he will derive from his office though individually of small amount, will

prove a handsome compensation. Aside from the importance of having buildings as the result of good inspection, Omaha will be able to use the statistics from the inspector's office as a basis for comparing her own growth with those of sister cities. As matters now the building statistics of the year, and the

### SENATORIAL SQUIBS.

About one thousand blils have been introduced in the senate.

Senttor Dawes will aldress the Indian Rights association in Boston this week. Senator Isham Harris of Tennessee has the most startlingly brilliant bald head in the senate chamber.

Senator Evarts usually writes his speeche out in full and commits them to memory. He must have a wonderful memory. Among the daties devolving on the next

session of the Maryland legislature will be the election of a United States senator. Senator Voorhees will deliver lectures in ten cities in aid of the Hendricks monument fund. The subject is "Thomas Jefferson."

Ex-Senator Tabor is said to wear about \$30,000 worth of diamonds and jewarry. He must look like the show window of a jewel-

Senators Evaris and Sherman and Hoar are consins, all being descended from the venerated New England patriot, Roger Sherman.

The ladies look forward with animated topes to Senator Spooner's maiden effort. The name has such a sweet and scothing sound.

Now and then a newspaper chimes in with Senator Plumb's speech on the Kelley matter, and advocates the abolition of our diplomatic service.

Ex-Senator Lapham, of New York, and ex-Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, dis ussed the decay of the United States senaithe other day in a Washington street car, and both decided that the standard of senatoria ability is very low, and that money is crowding out brains. In view of the fact that Lapham and Clingman were medlocre member. of the senate themselves, and were not in the least missed when they left that body, it is decidedly amusing to know that they think the senatorial standard is falling.

#### Pays Him Well. Strengto Herabi,

Gen. O. O. Howard finds that lecturing in western towns pays him well.

#### A Question That Ought to be Settled. Chicago Herab

The Nebraska man who killed another more than two years ago because he could not spell has not not been disposed of, it appears He has had several trials, but not one of them has stood the test of the surrence court and he will soon be arraigned again. Although the Herald makes no extra charge for keeping track of this case it submits in all fairness that it is the duty of the one Chicago news paper which prides itself on its bad spelling to follow the matter up in detail. It has plenty of readers who would like to know just how severe a penalty can be inflicted in this country on a man who murders a fonetic

# There Is No Question About It.

Kenney Press. The Omahn BEE is the only newspaper published in Omaha, that is worth taking. It contains more news than the Republican Herald and Lincoln Journal combined, has a larger circulation than all of them, and h for the people and against the robberies of pooled railway corporations, and justly merits the patronage of all classes of people. The facilities of the BEE, for news gathering is very great, and the office is equipped with a web-perfecting press, which will print 18, 000 copies per hour. If our business men and citizens generally wish a good daily newspaper, they should take the BEE.

### The Right Man in the Right Place

Grand Island Independent. The land monopolists, whose land swinles Land Commissioner Sparks has interfered with, are very busy to drive Sparks not of his present position, and have brought an immense pressure to bear on Secretary Lamar and the president, in order to get him removed. It is said that Lamar is trying to get for him a foreign mission or an importtant consulship, for having an honorable pre figures when collected are only close aptext for his removal. But in his present position he is just the hight man in the right place. If the president is weak enough to give way to the arrogance of the hand grabbing monopolies, he will destroy the redeeming feature of his administration.

tract, surveys are in progress, grading and track laying are considerably adand track laying are considerably ad vanced in two lines, and are soon to commence on others. Portugal has granted a concession for a railroad from Dela-goa bay in East Africa to the Transvaal border to connect with the Transvani railroad which it is reported will be built by German capital. The more progressive among the Boers say they must have reallroad connection with the sex. To its railroads is largely due the fact that South Africa now stands fouth on the list of the chief foreign nations dealing

with Eugland. It is in the Oriental world, however, that new railroad schemes are most rap-idly advancing. The king of Stam is enger to connect his capital with the Chinese frontier by rail, and has prom-ised to build this road if the Indian gov ernment will build a road through Bar-mah to meet the Siamese system at the frontier. The leading chambers of commerce in Great Britain sent agents to report upon the feasibility of this project, and Messrs, Hallett and Colquboun have returned home with enthusiastic endorse-ments of the scheme. In China the pow-erful Viceroy Li Hung Chang has for some time been urging the need of rail-roads and telegraphs. His influence, aided by the support of other able statesmen, has already given to China over 3,000 miles of telegraphs, manned by Chinese operators, and the little nine mile railroad near Tienstin, and is paying the way for railroad schemes that, it is believed will in the course of time reach a large development in China. The railroad that is to connect the chief towns of Siberia is slowly advancing eastward, and surveys for projected lines are in progress in Asia Minor, the Euphrates valley and Persia,

The development of some of these projects will be the work of many years, and some of them will doubtless utterly fail. Yet, it is one of the most significant signs of the times that these schemes have entered so largely into the purposes and ambitions of the commercial world. It may yet be one of the chief glories of this century that it introduced on a large scale among the less progressive races those inventions and facilities which have assisted western civilization to outstrip all others.

#### Callaway's Second Instruction Grand Island Independent

Another one of Callaway's deceitful 'facts'' is the assertion that the average uickly earnings per ton per mile on the Union division of the Union Pacific railway are about the same as in most of the Euroand other English cities which use the beau countries. By this assertion he intelephone, but private "instruments" make their way slowly into favor. The lends to make the people of Nebraska be-heve that they do not pay any higher freight than the people in Europe do. But even if this assertion in regard to the reason for this may be found largely in the natural conservatism of the English people. The London Standard, average carnings or average rates be true, such a conclusion would be entirely ever, finds as one excuse for this state o things a disinclination on the part of wrong. English men of business to conduct mat

An average earning of rate is nothing ters at "the high pressure speed of the Americans." On this point it remarks but theoretical abstraction, which may serve certain scientific purposes, but it A "city man" in London likes to go to no rate which is actually paid. Part of the rates actually charged may be very low, while others may be extortionately his office at 10 o'clock and leave o'clock, and before the one hour and after the other to be rid of Mincing lane or Lombard street. Once in the carriage which bears him to his home, he is a dif ligh. And this is exactly the case. While brough rates are very low, we in Ne braska have to pay the most impudent ferent personage from what he was during the previous seven hours. He is a statesman or a country gentleman, or he overcharges.

Now what good would it do us, if an devotes himself to during, to his family, to lawn tennis, to gardening, or to epic verse, and declines to think of the city average of the low and high rates be as low as that of Europe, if we notwithstanding have to pay charges three, four or five times as high as the average rates. We think we would derive no more beneand business until the fated hour arrives next morning. Hence his antipathy to the telephone, which may disturb him at fit from it, than a destitute man will get for the discovery of a statistician, that the all manner of inconvenient moments. average wealth of every citizen of the United States is \$1,000, or \$5,000 or \$10,-This is a valid objection, so far as it goes. The question really is, does the 000. Would the poor man be any richer because Vanderbilt's and Gould's hunconvenience counterbalance the annoy ance? Many busy people would be better dreds of millions help him to such an average wealth? He would be just as poor. And so are we in Nebraska just as off without the telephone to interfere with their already too seanty moments of leisure. much oppressed by terrible overcharges though perhaps a reasonable average rate can be figured out by statistical com-THIS UNRIVALED STATE binations.

The statistical average rate has no business to meddle with the question of rea-sonable Nebraska rates, and it is brought

#### A GOVERNOR'S STAFF. What the Dutles of an Aide Are. N. Y. Times.

#### "I say, Jack, what do ables do any WAYT "Aides" repeated the tall Buffalonian,

who had just returned from his Florida orange geove, "aides. What kind of aides? Pomad-" 'On, nonsense, I mean aides de camp."

sctulantly exclaimed the other. "Now, my dear good fellow, don't call

them nide de-camps, and don't say camp Pronounce it as if it was written kong. If you ask me what aides de-camp do, I ild understand you."

"Yes, I'm listening," was the fact res-"Well," said the tail man, reflectively. Twe been in Albany some and have seen aides and aides, and it is up mature

opinion that the thing in life which an aide does is to keep his buttons burnished and his mustache curled, and always be in harness when the governor gives a re-

- seption or goes to a funeral "Is that all?" returned the other, with
- emphasis on the second word. "N-n-o, not exactly all, either," "What else does he do, then?"

"Can you keep a secret?" "I think so." "An-aide-drinks-whisky and mounts

guard over the necessaries of life fur nished by the staff to us military gentle men on state occasions. Now you say your friend is to be appointed aide de-camp to Gov. Hill. I trust he has the

requisite qualifications." "Yes, the duties appear to be very simple, perhaps congenial. But my friend was never in a uniform or on a horse and he doesn't know the barrel from the breech of a gun.  $\mathbf{H}_{2}$  doesn't know what a chapeau is. But that appears to be the ease with some of the other new aides also Ob, no, he won't decline, not he, or they either. They've sworn that they won't

At 20.9 N 1605\*st., is doing a thriving business in millinery and rancy goods, and also keeps a mun-ber of employees busy on holios suits and general dressmaking. Fashionable and stylish garments can be had at Mrs. Kight's for a very low figure do that; but every mother's son of them would rather face a londed gun than go through the ordeal of the first appear ance in a uniform." A trial order satisfies all and secures patronage, "Oh, well, let him call on the commis-

sary and brace up first," was the unsym-pathetic reply as the two separated in front of the Hoffman house.

### The Telephone in England. Boston Advertiser: The telephone, like the electric light and other modern ap-

For anything in the millinery and fancy goods line you cannot do better than to patronize Mrs. pliances, has not been so widely or so M. M. King, 203 Cuming St. The latest styles, the most beautiful work and the very lowest prices. adopted in England as in other ivilized countries. There are many arge tirms and corporations in London

GROCERIES.

ALBERT II. SANDERS,

# Grocery&CrockeryStore

Is the place for the people of Northwest Omaha to trade because it is centrally located, at the corner of Cuming and Saunders sts. The stock is the best and the prices us cheap as any.

WEINERT & MULLEN,

# Grocers.

This firm carries a choice fresh stock and does business on the smallest profits, and hence t has a big trude. Buy your groceries near one and not a mile or two laway, No 1725 Caming street.

> HENRY BOLLN & CO., Deaters in

Staple & Fancy Groceries

Field and Garden Seeds. Southwest corner this and California streets

S. GOLDSTEIN,

# Groceries, Fruit, Feed.

Special dealer in poultry and all kinds of game hours. S. Goldstein, 701 So. 15th street.

BEAL & BEHRENS,

Meat Market

Fancy Groceries, Flour, Eeed, Etc.

CENERAL STORES.

P. M. BACK & CO.

General Store.

Mcfits and Hardware, that he is about to build mother lot of stores to accommodate his rapid y increasing trad. What good sense is there in

If man going a oile away from where he lives to buy, when more serviceable and much chooper goods can be beaght right at homer **There is** none; hence there is reason for Mr. Enewoid's

THE NEW YORK

House Furnishing Store

Cor 16th and Douglas street.

M. RICHENBERG, Proprietor.

Has just received a new stock of English deco-

Tollat setts, In elects, \$3 Brass Library Lamps, from \$2.50 up Brats Hall Lamps, from \$2.60, and a number of articles at very low figures.

BOOK STORES.

OMAHA PUPLISHING CO.

B7 N. Eth street,

rated ware to be sold at the following prices-

Dinner setts, 12/ pieces, \$15.25

Tenzetts, 56 menes, \$5 25

prosperity.

get it ex-

inile and get run ever by the cars to get 1 changed, 1620 1122 and 1124 S. 7th st.

DIRECTORY Life Insurance.

C. T. TAYLOR, General Agent

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

For Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming, Office, corner 10th and Doughas, Issues the popular Toutine policies, Assets over \$50,000,000,

> Fire Insurance. TUTTLE & ALLISON, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS.

211 South Thirteenth Street. Telephone No 5 Northern Assurance Co. London, England, Orient Insurance Co., Martrord, Com, Union Insurance Co., San Francisco, Col, National Fire Insurance Co., Bartrord, Com Fireman & Fund Ins. Co., San Francisco, Cal

N. B. HATCHER, General Agent

Provident Savings Life Assurance C of New York.

107 South Fourteenth Street, Omaha Chempest Insurance ever offered by an line company. Actual average yearly during the calendar years 1855, 1884 and 18 age 40, for \$10,000, was \$83.67.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. ENEWOLD, Dry Goods.

The elegant brick corner store, 23d and Co-ing streets, has just been opened with a gene-stock of staple and faulty dry goods, beots, ab-lants, caps, gloves, working clothes, and a line of underclothing. The best quality and lowest prices. Call and see.

MILLINERY-

MRS. E. KIGHT,

Milliner,

MRS. M. M. KING,

Millinery Goods.

IKE BROMLEY, formerly of the New York Tribune, is now the head literary man of the Pacific railroads, and is earning his salary in distorting facts for congressional consumption and the use of the lobby at Washington. E. V. Smalley, of the same paper, is working in the interest of the Northern pacific, while Whitelaw Reid remains in the harness in New York to defend the rascalities of the great monopolies through his truly moral metropolitan paper, and to urge the schemes which are now being hatched for preventing the Union Pacific from falling into the hands of its creditors. The Tribune, since Greeley's death, has been a pitiful apology for the great and influential journal which the prince of editors built up during his lifetime.

ALL the influence of the strongest railroad lobby which has gathered at Washington for years will be shortly concentrated on congress in behalf of the subsidized land grant roads. Preparations have been made to pack the committees with members who are known to be favorable to the corporations. The first effort will be to secure the passage of the Hoar sixty year extension bill. Failing in this the henchmen and cappers of the great monopolies will endeavor to block all legislation unfavorable to the roads which they represent. The people of the west will watch with a great deal of interest the attitude of their senators and representatives in congress on the various questions affecting the transportation interests of the country. The sentiment of Nebraska is too outspoken to admit of debate. It demands the enforcement of the laws regarding the payment of the Pacific railroad indebtedness when due, the prompt passage of a measure compelling the land grant roads to take out patents on their lands, and the enactment of a law for the national regulation of interstate commerce.

-RAILROAD suggestions seem to be the order of the day. Mr. McShane's project for a road up the Elkhorn valley has died a natural death, and no one seems to enthuse over the Omaha & Northern or the Missouri Pacific project. The BEE has another plan to propose which, if carried is expected to add much to the prosperity into effect, would be of lasting benefit to Omaha and of great advantage to the New South Wales is the only government corporation chiefly interested. Why can on the Australian continent which is left not the Northwestern road be induced to outside of the confederation, but the time build a line from Fremont into Omaha, is not far distant when self interest must following the old Dey survey and making force her to join the sisterhood. The our city the actual Missouri river termiproject for Australian federation has been nus of their transcontinental line. Within agitated for nearly ten years past. Its a year's time the Northwestern will be realization marks the birth of a new nation and gives additional strength to making ready to compete with the Union England's great colonial possessions. Pacific for the traffic of the western coast. Their surveyors have already located the The united colonies have an area of more line far across central Wyoming, and than two and a half million miles, spring will see the iron rails pushing into a large part of which is productive the coal beds of Fort Fetterman. Sooner agricultural and grazing country. Gold, or lator Nebraska and the west will be copper and lead among the minerals, and traversed by a second great transcontiwool, and grain, flour, meats and tallow among the agricultural productions, form nental route, which will be able to secure the bulk of the exports. More than four its full share of the traffic originating west of the Rockies. The Union Pacific thousand miles of railroad and seven thousand miles of telegraph lines are in will have a competitor who will enter the operation, while English enterprise and field with a stock and bonded indebtodness less than a fifth of that upon which eapital are developing the country rivals are forced to earn dividends. Why with systems of irrigation which will should not Omaha attract to it this great and growing corporation?

small houses has enabled owners of four and five-room cottages and larger residences to get their own price from tenants. When the alternative was to pay or go without shelter there was nothing else to do but to submit to the extortionate demands of the landlords. Now that lumber is cheap, brick reduced, and hardware down to bedrock figures, buildings can be crected for nearly half what they cost seven years ago. There is no reason why rents should not fall in proportion. The trouble with our owners of tenant houses is that they are not satisfied with reasonable profits on their investment. Houses for rent have paid fifteen and twenty per cent per annum net for so long in Omaha that the men who build for tenants refuse to accept returns which in other cities would be considered handsome. When New Yorkers are contented with six per cent clear on their real estate investments and property owners in Chicago and Milwaukee with eight per cent, Omaha capitalists ought certainly to consider ten per cent above expenses a fair remuneration. The future of Omaha depends greatly upon the upbuilding increase of manufacturing and interests. This in turn depends upon our ability to compete in the labor market with other cities and both turn upon cheap living for laborers and the ability of wages to purchase the most possible for their money. When statistics prove that three-fourths of all wages goes to provide shelter and food the importance of cheap living in order to secure labor at competing rates is demonstrated. Omaha has enough ground to house comfortably, without crowding, a population of half a million people. Whether it will do so or not in the next twenty-five years depends upon our power to attract and to maintain a large laboring community, whose wages will enable them to obtain

shelter and food at fair prices. WITH a single exception all the colonies of Australia will begin the new year under a federal government. Tasmania, also, which lies to the south, joins the four colonies of Victoria, Queensland, South and West Australia, in a union which and development of the new community.

proximations. Many building are of necessity overlooked, and Omaha is placed at a great disadvantage when she attempts to compare herself with cities where carefully compiled official statistics show every dollar expended in private and public improvements.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT says that the rich men who tried to run big farms in Dakota have been compelled to back down before the enterprise and industry of the small farmers. Dakota forms no exception to the general rule. Small farms are better paying investments in proportion to their size than large areas of land cultivated and worked on the plan of a wholesale establishment. All experience has shown that the farmer who owns and tills properly a half a section is likely to secure better returns than the man who attempts to work one of double the size. Division of land like

division of labor pays best in the long run.

THERE is a disgraceful split among the

members of the New York Grant Monument committee. The result will be that the subscriptions will be closed at \$150, 000, and the city, state and national gov ernments will be called upon to contribute \$100,000 each. This falls considerably short of the original amount-one million dollars-to be subscribed. It is indeed a pretty "how-do-you-do.

THE open condition of the Missouri river at this point at the present time, after having once been frozen over, is something that has never been witnessed before by the oldest inhabitant. That the Missouri is as free from icc on the 28th day of December as it was on the 4th of July, is something that will long be remembered as a remarkable fact. CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER.

BANK of Ireland stock is booming on the supposition that the trade of Dublin will be benefited by the establishment of an Irish parliament. If Bank of Ireland stock pays three hundred per cent dividends like some of the New York gas stocks have done, it doesn't need any further booming to make it a very fair investment.

#### THE decree of the California state court to the effect that Sarah Althea Hill was legally married to Senator Sharon has been annulled by the United States circuit court on the ground that the marriage contract was a forgery. This result is enough to make the dead senator kick off his coffin lid for joy.

HUGH J. CAMPBELL's letter in vindica tion of his course in regard to Dakota, and showing the right of that territory to be admitted to statehood, is conceded by nearly everybody in Washington to be a remarkable document, clearly sustaining his position throughout.

LAND COMMISSIONER SPARES SOVE flint the dissatisfaction regarding his rollings comes mainly from landgrabbers and editors of western papers who have a open up vast tracts of land in the inter- finger in the ple. This is the whole taking ior which have hitherto been considered i in a nutshell.

----

#### Railroads in Every Land. New York Sun.

By the completion last month of the railroad from Cape Town to the South African diamond mines at Kimberley steam cars have supplanted the tiresome stages and the great or wagons of the Dutch and British traders for about 700 miles along the direct route toward the Zombesi. The advent of the locomotive into the very region where Moffatt and Livingstone lived among benighted savages is not only an evidence of the substantial progress of South Africa, but also illustrates the impulse that is now moving civilized nations to penetrate new fields of commerce with rail-

These enterprises seem to be justified by similar ventures already completed. South Africa's 1,562 miles of lines, all

owned by Cape Colony, paid all working expenses and maintainance during the first six months this year, and three and a half per cent to apply on the inter est account. The British Burmah rail roads returned six per cent dividends last year, and have paid a good interest since the day they were opened. Gen. Strachey, the greatest authority on Indian rail-roads, estimates that the benefits accruing from her railways to India amount to over £30,000,000 per annum. It is found also that immense and

promising regions will continue to be iso-lated until they are tapped by railroads Mr. Holt Hallett has shown that the cost of caravan traffic in Indo-China is from fifty to one hundred times as much as by rathroad. The Glasgow chamber of com-merce has declared that railroads are inkets for British commucommerce in Burman, Siam, and western China. Gen. Gordon wrote in 1882: "A belt of arid send of 280 miles separated the Egyptian Soudan from civilization, and till this is

spanned no real progress can be made. The route from Shakim to Berber is the natural route from Salaria to Berear is no natural route to be opened. When that railway is completed an entire change will take place in the whole of this coun-try." What Gordon said of the Soudan international association now says of the Congo-that the populous and fertile up-river regions will not be worth a pen-

ay to commerce until the worthless dis-triet of the lower river is spanned by rail. The fact also that gailtonds are needed

to further the political purposes of to further the political purposes of some great nations is giving a remarkable impulse to certain large cuterprises. Had Khartoom been placed within easy reach of Europe by the coanglet on of Ismail's railroad from Wady Halfa past the Nde entaracts. England would have been spared the waste of treasure and blood that her failure in the Soudan involved. No fresh war cloud between England and Russia on the Afghan border will each Ressa on the Afgina border will eatch them with railroads projected but un-

built. England's rou route from the Arabian sen to Afghanistan has this month reached the Quetta plateau through the Bolan pass. The work on Russia's trans Caspian road is advancing day and night. It is now approaching Mery, and Russia expects to carry it on to Bokhara and Tashkend. For the pur-pose of giving facilities to dor toors. England loaned the money to

Cape Colony with which the railroad to Kimberley has just been completed.

From all corners of the world we are being of in course of building. In Ven view of for instance, eight or nuce different three of greater or less extent are under cont

into this discussion only to deceive the people, who are not sufficiently acquaint-ed with this kind of sophistic reasoning. The R. R. manager must think that hi R. R. birelings don't know much about R. R. "facts," and have not shrewdness enough to invent themselves such "facts," that he must take them in training, school them for his purposes, and tell them to use these "facts" in their "frequent dis-

use mose mets in their inequant dis-cussions with the people." He may succeed in making them par-rot-like repeat his words, his so called "facts," but he cannot give any convincing power to his parrot talk.

VIRGINIA ORATORY.

#### A Slice of the Speech That Kancked Hoffman Out.

Baltimore American, Dec. 13: At the ecent caucus of the democrats of the Virginia legislature, when nominations were declared in order for the office of superintendent of public printing. Mr. Hoffman, of Craig, in a dramatic speech, nominated Rush U. Derr, of Roanoke, When Mr. Hoffman sat down, Mr. Bohanon, of Matthews and Middless presented the neuros of A R. down. Mr. Bohanon, of Matthews and Middless, presented the name of A. R. Micou, editor of the Tidwater Index. published in Essex county. Mr. Bohan-on completely tools the wind out of Mr. Hoffman's rhetorical sails in these words

"The gentleman from Craig has said that he came from a county where the lofty peaks kiss the morning rays or the sun and the tinkling of the cow bells are heard along the slient streams whose crystal waters meander through heautiful valleys. I will ask him, where did I come from: I came from a district where the puble Chesapcake rolls her glassy waves from the oyster beds of Virginia to meet the solid billows of the stormy Atantic; where the majestic York stormy Atantic; where the majestic York river hams its maraneoug music that echoes along the publicy banks of Old Point Confort. I represent not a sec-tion, but the state of Virginia, from centre to circumference; from where the morning rays of the golden sur gild the castern shore to where the evening rays linger behind her western hills, and the jackal's mournful cry arounds the slumbering woodsman, and moving eastward greets the orb of day and whees ensiward greats the orb of day and wakes the celoes of the Dismal Swamp." Mr. Bohanon kept up a wonderful play

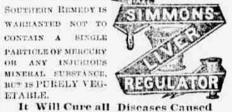
on the English language in fifteen min-utes and his peroration far overtopped his introduction. He had the satisfac-tion of having his candidate, Mr. Micon. nominated

Of Course He Said He Was,

FIRST NATIONAL BANK San Francisco News-Letter: Time, p. m., and about forty-three passingers on each shie. Enter a preposiesing young woman, who gazes appealingly a the male element and poises in gravitul expectation of a seat. Soft hearted young man gingerly offers his place. Propos-sessing young hely hows he tates gurgles and assures him that she is "only go-

in the roof of the car through which the roof of the ar through which the root fell and ran down the back of his neck, so he asked the orbane conductor: "What's the matter with this car does in the way always?"

"No, sir, only when it rains."



Poultry, Fresh Butter and Engs a specialty This firm has long been noted as the leading one in their line for the third ward trade. Always en-terprising and up to the times with plenty of ev-erything that is good kept constantly in stock. SW cor loth and Dodge street. by Derangement of the Liver, Kidney and Stomach.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilinted have fre-quent headache, mouth fastes badly, neor ap-petite and tonzne conted, you are suffering from turpld liver, or "biliousness," and nothing will error you so speedily and permanently as SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

At any time you feel your system needs cleansing, loning, regulating with-out violent corrupting, or stimulating with-out intoxicating take

This house furnishes your goods near home, if you live in South Oamha, so that when you get a wrong size in a king chimney or a strong pound of butter, you wont be forced to, walk a but of butter, you wont be forced to walk a Simmons Liver Regulator

PREPARED BY

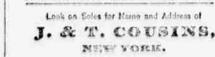
L. C. ENEWOI.D. At the Head of St. Marg's Avenue, is doing such a fively business in J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa Dry Goods, Groceries



shaped Shop.

first, and always snug and handsome. ALL THESE DESIDERATA SHE CAN FIND IN The celebrated "J. & T. Cousins' New York Shoes, " of all kinde and materials, in 14 widths and 10 shapes of toos and heats. They will not cip; will not slip ut the hesi;

U.S. DEPOSITORY.



Books and Stationery, Religious books a specialty.

Omaha, Nebraska



TAS. FORSYTTEE, Prescriptions, Perfumery 100,000. PATENT MEDICINES, ETC. 202 Sixteenth St. Corner store, Masonio Hall. Cor, Dodge and 19th Streets, Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals Fraces and toller articles, Spennes, Brisbes, Fraces and Brisbes, Commune and Communes and Brisbes, Spennes, Brisbes, Brisbes, Fraces and Brisbes, B

# W. J. WHITEHOUSE,

#### 10th AND WEBSTER STS.

H. M. Caldwell, C. W. Hamilton, H. F. Sinita E. T. Barlow C. Will Hamilton.

# Capital - - - - - \$500,000. Sarplus, Herman Kountze, President. ing a little way." Solidamited young man insiste and preposeesing young la-dy is willing to compromise. "If you are a matriced man," she sug-gests archiv, "I will shon your knee." John A. Creighton, Vice President. F. H. Davis, Cashier, Only When It Rains. One rainy day last work Kosein-ko-Murphy, being in a hurry to get home, took a street car. There was a log grack

it do this way always? C. W. HAMILTON President, M. T. BARLOW, Cashler,

