THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1886.

THE DAILY BEE.

OMARA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAN ST. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTS ST. Published every morning, except Sunday. The Monday morning paper publishe TERMS BY MATE.

One Vear Six Months.

THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesuay. TERMS, POSTPAID:

Year, with premium. Year, without premiu othe without premium e Month, on trial

CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and ed-torial matters should be addressed to the Eot-TOR OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to Tar. BER PUBLICATING COMPANY, OMARA, Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made psyable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR

THERE is a good opening in Omaha for one or two wholesale clothing houses.

THE storm stopped the street car traffic so thoroughly that not even a district court mandamus could have moved the cars into Patrick's addition.

THERE are indications at Washington that a movement for a reasonable increase of the army will meet with favor in the coming session. The southern members are bravely recovering from the fear of the dangers of bayonets in the south.

Sourceopy is evidently giving "Beantown" some railroad pointers. Commenting upon the remark of the Boston Traceler that the Ames monument at Sherman, Wyo., was "erseted by filial gratitude," the Advertiser rises to say: "The fact is that the monument was erected by the Union Pacific railroad by a vote of stockholders, ten years ago; its cost was \$64,773, and this was not charged off till last year. The Traveler says the road has had to buy off a settler who discovered that the monument was located on government land. Some secondrel. has lately put patent medicine signs on

MONTANA proposes to take advantage of the Dakota controversy and demand admission to the union on the ground that, being democratic, she will be a stand-off to Dakota, and thus remove the political objections to the latter territory. This is about the only way that Dakota will be able to get into the union during the supremacy of the democracy. It is likely, therefore, that Dakota and Montana will unite in the effort to secure statehood. Montana has 126,000 population, and at her present rate of growth Governor Hauser feels confident that she will have 150,000 within a year.

GENERAL HOWARD, thinking there was an implication in a late editorial in this paper that he was somehow engaged with certain sorehead officers in the east in discrediting General Crook's work in Arizona, disclaims ever having directly or indirectly done or said anything in that direction. He has always consid-ered General Crook a good officer and an honorable man. General Howard rushes to defend himself where there is no necessity for his so doing. No one who knows the general believes him capable of joining in any such crusade as that mentioned.

The Postal Telegraph. For fifteen years the BEE has steadily

advocated in its columns the establishment and operation of the postal telegraph in the United States. By this it has meant the actual sole ownership and operation of the telegraph business of the country by the postoffice department, or, in other words, the control of the transmission of intelligence by wire just as the government now controls the transmission of intelligence by mail. The experience of Great Britain in postal tele graphy affords a guide which it will be safe for us to follow. Time has proved the wisdom of the control of the telegraph service in that country by the government, and each year has added to the popularity of the change. Rates have steadily dropped and the service has as steadily improved. The public man in England who would dare suggest a return to the days of private ownership of the telegraph lines would be considered as an amiable lunatic.

The control of the telegraph business of the United States by the government would put a stop to the scandals of stock watering and discriminating extortion. The lines would no longer be operated with the design to inflate capital and to exact high rates for the payment of dividends on fictitious investments. The cost of the lines would be the capital on which alone the government would expect interest reinbursement. The practice of constructing lines in pretended competition for the sole purpose of selling out the plant to rivals would also be done away with. This has been one of the most burdensome features of the telegraph business. In every instance of such consolidations or sales the public have been forced to pay the cost. With government ownership, facilities would be increased and lines built wherever needed, operated not for the profit of stock jobbers but with a view to make them selves sustaining only. With the increase in population and the consequent increase in the patronage of the postal telegraphewould come a decrease in the rates just as has proved to be the case with the mail service and the postage rates. But the most important argument for the creation of the postal telegraph system is the increased facilities afforded to the country and the certainty of lower rates, in case the lines should be owned exclusively by the government. All telegraph companies organized for commercial purposes aim only to connect paying points. They decline to conduct an office where the receipts are not greater than the expenses. As a consequence all villages and smaller cities are forced to depend for telegraphic communication upon the railway wires which are always clogged with railroad business, preventing the expedition of the messages of outside patrons. The government, on the contrary, could locate their telegraph offices in the postoffices. Every hamlet has a postoflice and few need be without a telegraph office in connection. In the larger cities a postal telegraph could be operated much more cheaply than the commercial lines. Where the companies now pay out large sums for

dollars. To pay for this purchase it is proposed to issue thirty-year 8 per cent bonds. "which shall not be disposed of for less than par.

The proper method for securing the lines, and a fair one for all parties concerned, would be for the postmaster general to ascertain the lowest price for which a first-class set of lines could be erected and equipped in various sections. of the country. A board of appraisers should be appointed to determine the value of existing lines, and in no case in such valuation to assess them at more than twenty per cent above the cost at which they could be duplicated. This would be a very liberal margin for the value of the franchises. The great bulk of existing lines are cheaply constructed and equipped. At a forced sale they would not bring fifty per cent of the cost of duplicating the same if the franchises were taken out of consideration. The value fixed by the appraisers could not be regard ed as a conflscation, even if it was lower than the cost of building new lines where

the old now exist. Of course, there can arguments be advanced against any system of postal telegraph, but no argument which can be advanced in this connection would not be equally forcible against a government monopoly of the mail service if we had no postal system in existence.

False Sentimentality.

Dispatches from Washington announce that parties in the capital and elsewhere are circulating a memorial to be signed by Union soldiers only asking for the enactment of a law for the establishment and support of a home for poor and disabled conféderate veterans. This caps the climax of a vicious sentimentality which would wipe out not only the bitterness of the late civil war, but even the distinction between the men who fought to save and those who took up arms to destroy the union. There is such a thing as clasping hands across the chasm reddened with the blood of the country's defenders. To span it with a bridge of loyalty and acquiescence in the results of the war is proper. The entire country desires and the north has striven hard to eradicate the feeling that any part of its citizenship is debarred from the advantages of national unity. But a movement of this kind is ill-advised and improper. It involves a principle which the country cannot admit-the principle that the rewards for the valor of disloyaity should be in nowise different from the obligation which a nation owes to those who risked their lives to preserve its existence. If congress should establish homes for confederate veterans, there is no good reason why it should not also pension the soldiers of the lost cause. These are the kind of laws that the nation does not want upon its statute books. They are the product of a false and dangerous sentimentality, false because they look only to the present and not to the future, and dangerous because they confound the difference between right and wrong.

NEW YORKERS are now going in crowds to hear Mary Anderson at "popular prices " A few months ago when her manager raised the price of tickets above the usual standard, the engagements were not considered a startling success. Theater-goers patronized other attractions and the queen of the American stage acted to long rows of vacant

Congregationalism in Nebraska. Twelve Congregational churches have been organized in Nebraska this year. with a new membership of 156. There are 168 Congregational churches in this

state. In these 411 members were received by profession during the year and 253 by letter. Seventeen churches are self-supporting and 109 receive missionary aid. During 1885 \$1,989.24 were contributed to the American Home Missionnry society. New churches have been dedicated at Beatrice, Cambridge, Cumminsville, Doniphan, Emanuel, Franklin, Fremont, Gloversville, Indianola, Lib erty, Martinsburg, Mulford, Newcastle, Omaha 3d, Pierce, Richmond West Cedar, Valley and Chadron. There are nearly completed houses of worship at Cowles, Lincoln, Norfolk, Ogalalla and Stratton. The average congregations reported number 7,433 and the Sabbath schools contain 7,150. The total clutch membership is given at 5,011 from 115 churches reporting.

SENATOR VAN WYCK thinks that whole ale opposition to the president's appoint ments will be a foolish waste of time on the part of the senate. The senator is right again, but we shall await with interest another yelp from along the line of the anti-Van Wyck press pointing to this, as another evidence that Van Wyck is going over to the enemy.

Wall street bulls will sorrowfully remember 1885 as the year when stocks reached their lowest point since 1880. There was an average decline from the standard of 1881 of 66 points in 60 leading stocks. It was a "bear" year, and the tails of the buls still ache from the

twisting they received.

THE council, after a two weeks recess. meets on Tuesday sight. It will be well for that body to remember that we need a building inspector. As this is the first meeting in the year there will be a good deal of routine busness to be transacted.

PERSOTALITIES

Stuart Robson's real name is Robert Stuart. W. G. Conner, Gould's partner, is worth

\$3,000,000. Mr. Tennyson's fortune is put down at \$400,000. Who says poetry doesn't pay? Lieut, Gov. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts,

owns a Boston residence of the assessed value of \$225,000. Lotta says she thinks America far ahead of

as the patent he had on claim jumping when Europe in culture. She is a perfect little patriot, and pays taxes on \$179,200 worth of property in Boston.

Sara Alexander, formerly Brigham Young's favorite actress, is iving in Brooklyn. She was once the star of the Mormon theater in Sait Lake City,

Mrs. Mary Moranei of Jackson, Miss., state librarian---an office ste has held for ten years -is the only woman ever elected to office in the state.

Roscoe Conkling issuid to give annually much legal advice to poor women in distress and to give frequently large sums of more material assistance. Tennyson admits that he once tried for six

weeks to be a vegetarian, but slipped up on roast pig. It must have been about that time that he wrote that spring poem. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, president of the ollege of the city of New York, inherits the cheumatic gout from his father, the late dis-

tingnished James Watson Webb. Miss Cleveland is very pronounced in her views on the temperates question, quife as

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY. statesman has become hot under the collar and with his accustomed cheek is ranting londly just for appearance sake.

Women Wanted in the West.

Philadelphia Record. The New York Star suggests that the nu nerons murders in the western states grow ing out of love affairs and marital inquictudes are brought about by the scarcity of women To remedy this state of affairs it proposes that 10,000 Massachusetts school-mistresses shall be sent into the state of Kansas to bal ance up the sexual inequality.

A Question Answered.

Philadelphia Ree An esteemed contemporary wishes to know when the anti-monopoly campaign will be closed. The question can be answered in a few words: When the slightest interference by the most powerful corporation with the rights of the most humble individual finds ample and instantaneous redress under the law. And not until then.

Has Done Some Good. Neligh Locator.

For some strange reason every applicant or a lease of school lands isn't greeted from Lancoln this year with the answer, "Your piece of land was leased to another party vesterday," and a gentleman from Omaha doesn't follow that letter up with an offer to sub-lease the land to the applicant. The school land fraud has done some good.

Too Many Philologists.

Chicago News. Not content with the internecine war reently precipitated in the Missouri valley by the Omaha Herald's use of the hog-Latin phrase "in status quo," the Kansas City Jour nal refers to a certain thing as being "enreggle." It has begun to dawn upon us that there are too many philologists employed on the pay-rolls of the Missouri valley press.

The Production of the Best Pens. Chicago Time

A Louisville paper, alluding to the claims of Chicago as a literary center, succeingly says: "It must be admitted that Chicago is looming up in this respect. For instance, she has just launched a new magazine entitled The Hog." This sarcasm is aimed in the wrong direction. The Hog is an important addition to the literary productions of Chicago, Indeed the log is the production of the best pens in this country.

Val's Patents.

O'Neill Tribune. It is said that ex-Congressman Valentine expects to make a fortune out of the whisky refining patent he obtained while in congress. There may be something in it as Gere and Fred Nye are cultivating an unusually strong liking for him of late. We'll bet you a barrel of Val's best budge, Fred, that this whisky patent won't prove half as Incrative

register of the West Point land office. Holmes, of the latter, and Funstun. Per-kins and Peters; of the former delegation. Van Eaton, of Mississippi, is an Ohioan, Wade, of Missouri, an Ohioan, and Judge Ward, of Indiana, is of Ohio birth. Ohio has in Assurances from Senator Van Wyck

Grand Island Independent. Senator Van Wyck has for several days been in conference with the land department in the interest of the settlers in Nebraska who have been alarmed at the rulings of the commissioner, and has written them that there is no occasion for the least anxiety; that no claims recognized under the previous ruling will be disturbed; that the honest set tler now has the same facilities for securing a homestead as heretofore; that the commission has no desire and has done no net to retard settlement. He said ain good faith. should be attempt to do so, it would encounter sudden defeat.

A Demand that is Becoming Universal Holt County Prople.

There has a cry gone up, and increasing WPTV thay, from all parts of our state for the resentative. Tom Ochiltree used to say he was the first native born Texan ever re election of Senator Vau Wyck to be his own successor. The cry does not go up from any one party, but from both republican and

Wisconsin, and Lindsey, of New York date their birth from New Jorsey, Cau-non, of Illinois, and Turner, of Georgia. are North Carolinans; Lanham, of Texas and Herbert, of Alabama, came from South Carolina, and Payson found Rhode Island too small to hold him. The record Some Interesting Facts Gleaned From the Advance Sheets. of Tennessee shows a remarkable emount of emigration Regan, Throckmorton How Ohio, New York and Pennsylof. and Mills, of Texis, came from that state. Delegate Higley, of Idaho, is a Tennesseean, and Morgan, Barry and Barkesdale of Mississippi, and Hender

vania Furnish Members For Other States-Resume of the New House and Origin of Its Members.

From advance sheets of the Congresand few of them have grown up in their sional Directory giving the autobiographterritories. ies of all the new congressmen, with a very few exceptions, the Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Leader gives How They are Kept on the Jump By some interesting matter in regard to the

Philadelphia Times: At a little after 6 o'clock last night a line of men, each carrepresentation of the various states. Some states are represented entirely by nativerying a aand bag, stood in front of the marble counter in the Continental Hote! born congressmen, and Kentucky, Maine and South Carolina constitute these. The office, waiting their turn to get to the eight states of California, Colorado, Kanregister. Most of the men were actor Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon, Iowa, theatrical managers and advance agent and Wisconsin have no native-born cit-izens in this house. Their delegations Clerk Hewes, with a broad smile, we comed each man as he reached the regis ter. Bell boys were flying about in every direction and Clerk Hewes pressed the big silver gong for more bell boys, while are made up of proncers and carpet-bag gers. The Pennsylvanians lead. There are thirty four of them, and only two of the large state delegation are born out side of its borders. Henderson of Kan-sas, Burrows of Michigan, Wakefield and Strait of Minnesota, Weaver of Nebraska, and Price of Wisconsin, and Anderson, worked a treadle with his feet communicated with the porter's quart r-Clerk Hewes, handing the bell-boy a to the room, and to the porter he said Sency, Townsend of Ohio, were all born Trunk to go to 211, make a fire in 41) in Pennsylvania. and get baggage out of 171 for the

o'elock train New York has twenty-nine native born representatives in this congress. Its Raymond's room and stop on your we back in 97 and see what's want d, and tate delegation consists of thirty-four but only seventeen of these were born in stop in the dining room and tell the head New York, and the other twelve New waiter to serve supper in 121 Yorkers from other states are as follows: Felton and Markam, of California, Lawplease?" a guest asked. 97:50 Parlor cars. Through train ler and Plumb, of libnois: Eldridge, of Michigan, and Laird, of Nebraska, Wilfrom Washington, gets in New York at 10 o'clock," and Clerk Hewes trod on the liam Walter Phelps was born in New York, The colored congression, O'Hara, first saw light in New York, City, Bound, treadle again and another porter ap of Pennsylvania, is a New Yorker. ner, of Ohio, is a New Yorker, and Gif ford, of Dakota, and the brave little Bragg of Wisconsin, are both of New York by birth.

came from Ashtabula, Ohio. The noisy

Kansas and Iowa have each three mem-

Ohio. They are Frederick, Hepburn and

this house thirteen members representing

other states, but leads the list of states in

the matter of outside representatives,

New York coming next and Pennsyl-

The Indianians in this house are 12, the

North Carolinians 13, the Tennesseeans and Virginians 14, the Vermonters 11, and Massachusetts 10. South Carolina

uas 9 native representatives, Maryland 8

Michigan, Georgia and Kentucky 7, Hil-nois, Maine and New Hampshire 6, Mis-

souri 5, Alabama and West Virginia 4, Rhode Island and Louisiana 3, Arkansas,

Mississippi, Florida and Delaware each 2.

the union, has only one native-born rep-

which is the largest state in

bers in the delegation who date from

'Take baggage to 871 and see if the-> sample trunks in 293 are ready to condown stairs 'Mr. Hewes," said one of the bell me "lady in 419 wants meat for her lit: dog ""What!" said Mr. Hewes, "Tell he Ohio has twenty-four representatives she'll have to send her dog to the porters' room. We don't feed dogs in guesis' in the forty-ninth congress. Eleven of its delegation were native born, and its other representatives from states all over the union. The red-headed Symes, who Clerk Hewes stepped on the treadle takes the red-headed Osborne's place,

again and told the porter, who popped up in front of the counter, to put coal on the fire in \$3 and to build a fire in \$301, to Pettibone, of Tennessee, was born on the outskirts of Cleveland. The cultured and diplomatic Hitt, of Illinois, came get the baggage out of 63 and put it in 82 and to tell the gastitter to see what from the central portion of the state. was the matter with the gas in 74.

son, of Illinois, were born in Tenuessee None of the territorial delegates except

Antonio Joseph, of New Mexico, wer

born in the places which they represent

HOTEL CLERKS' TRIALS.

the Wants of the Guests.

Show this gentleman to

"Here, boy, show Mr. Barrett to 31

"What is the next train for New Yo. a

"Mr. Hewes," said another bell man, "gentleman in 307 wants his room changed. Don't like the color of his carpet." "Very well, put him in 330, the carpet's

black in that room, and take a pitcher of ice water to 296. Tell the chambermaid to change in 182 and 192, and tell Mr. Mestayer his advance agent wants to see him at once." What is the best church to go to to

nighty" asked an elderly man. "Oh, I don't know, sir. They're all good. Messaros and Mangasarian are

drawing big crowds," replied the clerk, "Here, Edward, take this telegram to 2.3. If the gentleman isn't in hunt for him till you lind him."

Then the big silver call bell rang again and the next bell man was told to awaken the gentleman in 437 and tell him if he wanted dinner he'd have to hurry up. "I say," said a young man in a loud

plaid suit, with a single eye-glass dang-ling from his neck, "I want to see the town, you know; going away to morrow, you know-Washington. Where can a

fellow go, you know, to night?" "Here's a list of prominent churches," said the clerk. "The theaters are all elected to congress. His successor was also born in Texas, but he is as quiet as dosed." "Oh, blow the theatres and churches; I want to see the town. "Ah, I see. Here, bell-boy, call a cab. Tell driver a young gentleman wants to see the town. "Mr. Salome," went on the clerk, "508 wants to be called at 6 o'clock; pitcher of hot water to go along. Ah, how are you, Mr. Duffy: Mr. Stokes, charge 971 with a bottle of Pommery Sec. please. "Gentleman in 76 says he's freezing, Mr. Hewes," a bell-man announced. Clerk Hewes touched the treadle and ordered a porter to make a red-hot fire in 76 and to take the three big sample trunks marked Q. C. J. to 494. "If I mail a letter here now what time will it be delivered in New York City?' asked a guest with a gray beard. 'Eight o'clock to-morrow morning Stamp? Yes, sir, two cents. There's the letter box right back of you." "Here, boy, show this gentleman to 193 and take ice water to 47, 96 and 34. See if 128 is in his room and tell him his carringe is ready." "Any letters for me?" asked a man

KANSAS CITY has gone about yer chamber of commerce scheme on a more practical basis than Omaha. The Kansas City board of trade has organized an Exchange Building association with \$208,000 paid up capital, divided into 416 shars of \$500 each. Every member who signed the articles agreed to take two shares of stock, one of which was to be represented by his interest in the old board of trade building which was transferred to the new association. The shares remaining unsold were taken by gentlemen not members of the board of trade. When some of these parties found that they were not entitled to trading privileges they joined the board, the stock being increased to enable them to become members.

The rumor that the Chicago & Northwestern proposes to lease the Central Pacific is a very plausible story. The Northwestern is certainly making rapid strides to a junction with the Central Pacific, and no doubt stands ready to capture that road and virtually shut out the Union Pacific and the Burlington. We question, however, whether the Central Pacific can be leased so long as it is in any way a government road. If the Northwestern would pay the debt of the Central Pacific it could then get a lease of that road without much trouble; but we hardly think the Northwestern will do anything of that kind, as the debt amounts to more than the road is worth,

ABOUT six years ago an enterprising secretary of the old Omaha board of trade compiled a batch of commercial statistics for this city. He computed the wholesale trade of Omaha at \$40,000,000, and his ngures on other branches were equally reliable. During the very same year the BEE's annual review, compiled with the utmost care in conjunction with the commercial agencies, showed a total jobbing business of less than eleven millions. Now comes the Des Moines statistican, with a report that the wholesale trade of that city amounted, during the past year, to \$34,000,000, and its manufactured product to \$15,500,000. Whoever compiled these figures must have been employed as a Kansas City consus taker, prior to his removal to Des Moines.

MESSRS. R. G. DUN & Co. have issued their review of the business of the past year. The showing is not as favorable as might be wished, but it holds out strong hope for the future. The west comes to the front with the smallest ratio of failures and the lowest average of liabilities. During the year the number of failures in the country was almost equal to the record of 1884, but the aggregate of liabilities is little more than half as large. Judging by the reports of the various clearing houses and mercantile exchanges the volume of business for the year past was smaller than the preceding year, but the production of the leading staples show an increase in corn, iron and coal, with a falling off in wheat and petroleum. It is a hopeful sign that the year closed with an increase in business and a growing decrease in financial embarrassments.

graph messages as well as letters Public sentiment has been rapidly crystallizing during the past six years

into a general demand for postal telegraphy, but has differed through its congressional spokesmen as to the best method to be adapted in securing the desired end. The only practical solution of the problem is for the government to avail itself of the provisions of the act of 1866. This act gave the telegraph companies the use of the public highways, and in return made all who availed themselves of its provisions subject at any time to the appraisement and purchase of their lines by the government. Under this act the control of the telegraph business of the country is assured the government at any to moment when congress passes the necessary legislation for the purpose. It would be unjust, unreasonable and impracticable for the government to enter into competition with private companies

rent, fuel and light the government would

occupy its own building. Carrier

cover the messenger service, and the

immediate delivery boys would find

occupation enough in delivering tele-

attended to

and he and the

by building lines of its own. Such a scheme, if successful, would destroy millions of dollars of private capital. Under any circumstances it would be a premium to the competing companies to corrupt government officials in charge, to ingeniously foist incompetent telegraph superintendents on the system and to let it fail by reason of mismanagement, or to make the experiment so costly by reason of reckless extravagance as to secure its abolition on the ground that it has proved a failure. This was the vital objection to Senator Edmunds' first bill, which proposed to connect the principal cities of the country by four or five through lines operated by the government. Such a procedure would have forced a life and death struggle upon the telegraph companies, whose income is derived chiefly from the

business in the large cities. Mr. Edmunds' new bill is drafted with enlarged views of the situation. It provides for an absolute purchase of existing lines and their operations in connection with the postal service. It fails in neglecting to specify definitely the method of ascertaining the value of the plant and franchise of the lines now working under private control which it proposes to turn over to the postoffice department.

The bill that Seaator Cullom has introduced is too specific in this particular. Like his railroad commissioner bill it is conceived and begotten in the interest of the corporate monopolies. One clause provides that no line shall be purchased until it has been proved to the satisfaction of the government commission "that such line has carned enough during the twelve months prior to the passage of the act to meet necessary expenses of maintenance, reconstruction and operation." By the second the commission is directed before purchasing any line "to ascertain its actual value, which is to be computed on the basis of one thousand dollars for every fifty dollars of net earnings, and "no line shall be purchased at a higher valuation than that ascertained on the basis thus prescribed." The commission is not prepared to purchase new lines that have paid no dividends as yet, but it may buy out the Western Union Telegraph company on a basis of 5 per cent. earnings. The cost of the Western Union to the government on the basis of this scheme would be somewhere in the

chairs. Her first experience in New York has not been thrown away. "Popular prices" were announced in Boston, and crowded houses during a long engagement were the natural result. Managers in other cities besides New York may learn a lesson from this experience. "Popular prices" mean reasonable prices. There is a tendency all over the west on the part of theatrical managers to raise the price of seats when ever a troupe or a star of reputation appears on the local stage. The anxiety of the public is supposed to be intense enough to support the increased tariff. This is only another phase of the maxim to charge all that the traffic will bear. It can only be met as the New Yorkers met the problem by refusing to purchase seats at the advanced rate. Just as soon as theatrical managers learn that exorbitant prices and slim houses go hand in hand, "popular prices" will once more be hung out

JOHN POPE, whose headquarters have not moved materially from the anatomical position where he located them in 1864, is out with another yawp against Fitz John Porter. It falls very flat. The time was when republicans feit it their political duty to denounce this greatly wronged old soldier as a coward and a traitor. That day has passed. The scapegoat of the Bull Run campaign is no longer, in the popular judgment, Fitz John Porter, but his vindictive assailant, whose blunders and ignorance received as their reward the shoulder straps of a major general in the regular service. False maps, false witnesses and the suppression of vital testimony before a packed court drove Porter in ignominy from the army after he had disproved every implication against him by his brilliant fighting on August 30. But history generally corrects its own errors, and the force of public sentiment which has risen high as the result of the developments of the past three years will force the present congress to right the cruel wrong of more than twenty years' standing.

OMAHA has been indulging itself in self gratulations for the past few days over the results of the past year. It is a curious fact that some of the loudest talkers are the men who have done least to materialize the boom or to keep it in motion. The money loaners have had a prosper ous year, no doubt, but by far the greatest enterprise which has been shown in this city has been by citizens of small means who have backed their judgment often with borrowed capital. Our wealthiest men have been content to realize from the great advance in real estate and to fight assessments. About the only opposition to the public improvements, which as much as any thing have helped Omaha in her advance, has been among the men who have been most benefitted. Omaha has a good deal to congratulate herself upon, but she cannot brag much upon the public spirit of some of her citizens who, having made every dollar they have in the world within her corporate limits, are satisfied to drift with the current, and to let others work to direct it into the proper channels.

WINTER no longer lingers. It is here with good prospects of making a long neighborhood of one hundred million

much so as Mrs. Haves, and there is a good deal of curiosity as to whether she will attempt to enforce them.

Mrs. John W. Maclay's religious benefactions are munificent. Although she has supported a style of living so splendid as to dazzle the eyes of the Parisians, all her char ities have been conducted on the scriptural obey the mandate of the people. principle of not letting the left hand know what the right arm deeth.

Col. Henry Watterson, speaking of his duelling experience, admits that he once ran a Sicilian nobleman through the body with a bar of soap. We have somewhere heard, says the Philadelphia Press, that on another occasion Col. Watterson stabbed a Cumberland river pirate to the heart with an icicle.

Prof. Boss, of the Moruing Express, Al bany, was an astronomer, and tried to be a newspaper man at the same time. He resigns, says the New York Telegraph, because of the incompatibility of the two occupations. In moments of forgetfulness a man who does both is liable to undertake to write editorials with a telescope, and to search the heavens by looking through a lead pencil.

Castor's Senatorial Aspirations.

Tobe's political scrap-book will refuse to receive the average newspap er comment upon his proposed elevation.

A Yardwide and All Wool. Chicago Herald.

Mr. Yardwide is a member of the Nebraska legislature who will compel his associates to pay attention to his measures.

Consumed By a Shower of Sparks Papillion Times.

This painful silence must mean that Stinking Water Jim has been entirely consumed by the shower of Sparks that recently fell up on his devoted head.

Cheap Notoriety.

Central City Courie We notice a chap by the name of Castor has been shied into the ring as a candidate for the U.S. senate, in succession to Van Wyck. His principal notoriety so far seems to be what the punsters have given him.

The Farmers Should Organize. Adams County Free Press.

If the farmers of Nebraska would organize hemselves thoroughing this winter, they could capture the logislature of 1886 and make the winter's work worth directly, two season's hard worksto them.

To Be Regulated by Law.

Nothing short of a spnstitutional amendment prescribing the qualifications and duties of a first lady and providing for the contingencies of death, cofibacy, etc., seems adapted to fit this yawning ouffit wixt this great free people and peace.

An "Imported Statesman." Central City Courier.

Senator Van Wyck's enemies now refer to him as an"imported statesman," which would seem to imply that the home-made stock is hardly up to the demand. Judging from the general run of samples on hand the state was Justified in importing most anything it could

It is no Wonder. Wood River Gazette

get.

Congressman Laird, of Nebraska, seems to e an inveterate enemy of Commissioner Sparks of the general land office, and declares himself on the war path in pursuit of that gentleman, who he claims is a shyster and a demagogue. When it is remembered that Laird was the chief operator in the Stinking Water and swindle and that Commissioner Sparks has put his foot down upon such transvisit in spite of Gen. Hazen's predictions. actions, it is no wonder that the Nebraska

lemocratic papers, and they but re-echo the sentiments of the masses of the people of the state. Senator Van Wyek has proved himself in the past to be the settlers' and the people's friend, and they seem determined to ay, through their legislators: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Let our legislators read the writing on the wall, and

Edison's New Phonograph. Philadelphia Time.

Inventor Thomas A. Edison has been rui et so long as to warrant the suspicion that he was at work on something big. and at last the public has been given an inkling of what it is. He has been work ng on the phonograph, which has hereofore amounted to nothing but a toy and which he proposes to make useful. He is building a phonograph with a five-foot wheel to be driven by steam, and by means of a funnel thirty feet long the sound imparted to the phonograph is to be magnified forty times. Thus sound will be earried to a distance of two blocks from the speaker, and presidents in the act of delivering their inaugural addresses can make themselves heard throughout the crowd that is usually in attendance on such occasions.

As the average inaugural address or other great speech is published almost as soon as the speaker leaves the stand, the big phonograph has not the opportunities for usefulness which it would have there were no newspapers. But if Mr Edison can make it reproduce the tone and manner of the orator as exactly as it will repeat his words, the decay of American oratory may be arrested, for it will be easy for a city full of people to hear a favorite orator without having to crowd each other and get their pockets, picked in order to get within hearing distance The phonograph will, moreover, be-come a valuable assistant chair-man of national conventions. The permanent chairman, who now smashes gavels and howls himself hoarse in the efforts to stop the uproarous ap plause that has greeted somebody's speech nominating the other faction's candidate, will be able to make a suggestion to the phonograph in an under tone and have it repeated in a thunder tone

As a queller of mobs the phonograph will also prove useful. The able chief of police can stand inside the barricaded station and tell a mass of rioters in th street, via the phonograph on the station house roof, to go home by two o'clock sharp, or they will be fired into. Science is a great thing and Mr. Edison is a great man of science.

ILLIBERAL "BOB."

Decidedly So In Opinions, but Not So In Charity.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 3.-Farly in October the CLEVELAND, Jan. 3.—Farry in October the ninth annual congress of the liberal league of America was held in this city. One of the advertised attractions was a lecture by Col. R. G. Ingersolf. The colonel came on the last day and delivered his discourse to a large audience. A short time since the Secular Age, organ of the local league charged that Colonel Ingersolf had not dealt fairly with the league. It declared that it was well understood before he came there that the progress of his lecture should that it was well understood before he came here that the proceeds of his lecture should be turned into the treasury of the National league, and it was only on those conditions that he was engaged to come. It is charged further that after the lecture Colonel Inver-solf's agent took charge of the receipts, pay-ing to the Cleveland league only enough to pay the expenses of the congress in excess of \$240 raised by the Cleveland league. The remainder amounting to league. The remainder amounting to \$580, was handed over to the colonel and not turned into the treasury of the national league according to agreement.

These charges were commented upon by free thinkers, and to-day at a meeting of the Cleveland league, a spirited discussion en-sued. At the close of the meeting resolusued. At the close of the meeting reso, tions were unanimously adopted demandi of the secretary of the American Secular o ion, the new name of the league, an itemiz statement of the expenditures and receip of the recent congress, and also what becau of the profits if any there were.

Ochiltree was blustering.

vania following.

and

and Texas,

There are nineteen foreigners in the new house, and the German's now lead as the frishmen did in the last congress There are six Germans. Guenther, of Wisconsin, was born in Prussia; Pulitzer, of New York, in Hungary; Hahn, of Louisiana, and Romeis, of Ohio, in Bavaria; and Lehlbach, of New Jersey, and Morrill, of New York, took their first breath in the land of sauer-krant and lager. The five Irishmen of this congress are Downey, of New York, Me Adoo, of New Jersey, and Collins and Lowry, of Indiana. Mahoney, who takes

Richelieu Robinson's place, though he has an Irish name, first saw light in New York, Five members were born in Great Britain. Caine, the Mormon, comes from the Isle of Man, West, the wealthy paper box man, was born somewhere in England, as was also Crisp of Georgia. Farquiar, of New York, and Henderson, of Iowa, are each Scotchmen, and in addition to these we have Stevenson, of Wisconsin, born New Brunswick, Gallinger, of New Hampshire, from Canada, and Krate Nelsen, of Minnesota, who was born in Norway. The foreign delegation of the

is scattered as follows: of Wisconsin, New Jersey and Massa chusetts have each two foreigners in their delegation. New York has five, and Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, Minne-sota and New Hampshire have each one

It is interesting to look over the states

and pick out the location of the various members in connection with their origin. In the Alabama delegation Caldwell was born in Tennessee and Jones in Texas. The Connecticut delegation were all born in that state, and we have other Connec tient men in O'Donnell, of Michigan, Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Scranton, of Pennsylvania. The solitary member of Delaware is of Delaware birth, and the

only other Delaware man in the cham-ber is Cary, the delegate from Wyoming.

The Illinois delegation consists of twenty members, and ten of these are put down as being born elsewhere. There are no Illinois men as far as 1 can see who represent other states, while Indi ana has seven out of its thirteen members born within its borders, and has rep California, Illinois and resentatives in

n the person of Dan Voorhees' son, the delegation from Washington territory. Three of the Kansas delegation were born in Ohio, and from this is suggested the great Ohio emigration to that One Kansas member comes from New York, one from Illinois, and one from

Pennyslyania.

Kentucky has eleven members in the state delegation. They were all born in Kentucky, and Hatch, Bland and Sione, of Missouri, and McMillan, of Tenuesce,

are of Kentucky parentage. The major-ity of the congressmen who are elected from other than their own states come from the north and the central states such as Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, with a fair slice from the states of New England. Little Vermont, with only two members of its state delegation has eleven representatives in Congress

Four New York congressmen were born in Vermont and White, of Missouri, came from that state, and Ramey, of Massachusetts, ditto. Of the Massachu setts delegation seven out of the eleve were born in the state, and its outsid members are Dunham, of Illinois, Mu phy, of Iowa, and James, of New York, Michigan has a delegation of eleven. Six of these are native born, and it has one in of these are matter torn, of Iowa, who has obtained prominence away from home. Sayers, of Texas, was born in Missis ippi, Toole, of Montana, in Missouri, Comstock

and Cutcheon, of Michigan, Burleigh, of New York, and Libbey, of Virginia, came from New Hampshire. The territorial delegate from Arizona, Bean and Rankin of

who had registered a few hours before. "What is the name, please? Tompkins? Oh, yes. No, sir, no letter. Telegrams?

No. sir, no-telegrans. Next mail arrives at 8:20 from New York; western mail, 10 o'eloek." "If any telegrams or letters come for

me," said a departing guest, "send them to the Gilsey house, New York, up to January 2; after that send them to Barnum's, Baltimore. I expect a package by express, too; same addresses.

'Is Mr. Brown, one of the proprietors, in?" asked a man.

"No. sir-in Chicago; back next Wednesday. Any word you wish to leave? Here, John, take this note to Parlor D and get an answer." "What time do you have breakfast?"

asked a big fat man with a red face.

"Six to 11, sir; lunch, 12 to 3; dinner, 3 7; supper, 8 to 12. Supper's ready now,

"Mr. Hewes," said a bell man. -"No 437 wants some stationery and 4 2-cent

stamps." "Mr. Stokes, charge 497 with four 2-cent stamps and charge 392 with 27 cents for messenger boy." "Lady in 27 wants a hair dresser right

away," song a bell man. "Tell the lady waiting in the parlor that her husband telegraphs that he will be detained in New York all night," said Clerk Hewes.

"Gent in 650 wants a doctor," said an

"Gent in 137 wants his laundry taken down and returned in half an hour." "What," asked Clerk Hewes "Washed, roned and returned in half an hour?

be done.

"Lady in 72 wants a list of all trains aving Philadelphia, Mr. Hewes." "Take her all the time tables in the acts," said Clerk Hewes.

"Pices," said Clerk Hewes, "Picew!" said Clerk Hewes, "I'm fired out, Questions? Why, I answer ten thousand a day. Talk about trials and tribulations! a big hotel's the place where a nice has them." a nigh has them.

B. H. DOUGLAS & SONS' CAPSICUM COUGH DROPS are the result of over forty years experience in compounding cough mixtures. They are the best.

A POSITIVE Cur without Detroit Detroit

Aiian's Scluble Medicated Bougies

No museuous desis of cub else consists or of sandalwood that are sortain to produce dysp sin by destroying the contages of the stong Price dist. Bold as all drugpists or mailed o present of page. For further particulars sed for manuar. P. O. Box 1883. T. C. ALLANTCO., CURE St John st., New York. Lues-th-eatlym&e