

THE DAILY BEE.

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

MEANTIME Mr. Gardner continues to draw his salary with neatness and dispatch.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN has gained twenty pounds during the past year. This shows what a change of political climate will do for a moss-back.

MR. SPARKS has made another ruling in favor of settlers on unsundered railroad grants. Sparks may be a hard nut, but he has all the marks of being an honest and fearless official.

NEARLY eight thousand relatives of peers have been fed on public park in England since 1850. The common people now want a spoonful or two of official patronage, much to the disgust of the titled do-nothings.

KANSAS CITY is agitating the introduction of the electric motor on its street cars. Since the results of the trials in New York the date when electricity will displace horse flesh on street railroads is only a question of time.

J. B. SLAWSON, the inventor of the bobtail car system, died in New York last week. It will occasion some surprise when it is known that he died a peaceful death. Probably no living man has occasioned a larger amount of pardonable profanity on the part of a suffering public.

DR. MILLER is rusticiating in New York state, but his organ promises that when he settles down in Washington he keeps something will drop. Up to the present time hints of coming slaughter among democrats who fail to train under the packing-house banner are the only things that have dropped here and hereabouts.

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, of the Reading railroad, has a clerk who reads all the newspapers that come to his office and mark every reference to him, the pleasant ones with red pencil, and the disagreeable ones with blue. If Mr. Gowen is as unpopular as some railroad presidents, his clerk must use up a great many blue pencils.

ACCORDING to an exchange, "dolicocephalic" is a new coinage of the eccentric word-maker that signifies "long-headed." This word looks very much like the production of the Greek editor of the Omaha Herald. He should immediately supply the demand of the Chicago Times for polysyllabic equivalents for level-headed and swell-headed.

GRAND ISLAND has secured the next reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic in Nebraska, and Gen. John M. Thayer has been elected grand commander. What with her railroad boom, building boom, and these new additions to her dignity, Grand Island seems to be knocking down about all the prisms that come within reach of her elongated pole.

SEVERAL of the governments of Europe have taken additional steps to further the cause of technical education. The programme to be pursued is preserved as a secret, as each nation desires to establish the most perfect and thorough system. Technical schools have been started in nearly all of the larger cities of Great Britain, France, Austria and Turkey are increasing the number of their schools and enlarging their scope.

In comparing the volume of our foreign trade and the volume of American railway traffic since 1880 important conclusions can be drawn. The Railroad Gazette notes that from 1880 to 1884, the passenger traffic of American railways increased per mile 42 per cent, the freight traffic 38 per cent, now in that period our foreign trade declined 20 per cent, our agriculture was stationary, our great enterprises passing from activity to stagnation. The Gazette concludes that there must have been a great development of the minor industries in itself tends to reduce our exports, because we require for our own consumption a much larger part of our production. The railroads are less dependent than formerly on the movement of the great staples and are sustained by the movement of general merchandise.

PARLIAMENT reopened yesterday at Westminster. The amount of information extracted from Mr. Gladstone's opening speech in regard to the policy of the government is trifling. The premier is evidently not yet sure of his position or of his following. He gave no hint of what both England and Ireland are most anxious to learn—his Irish policy. Probably Mr. Gladstone himself has not clearly formulated in his own mind the extent to which he is prepared to go in granting the demands for home rule across the channel. The interval between now and March 1, the date on which he promises to introduce the Irish measure, will doubtless be spent in feeling for support from the Irish party, in discovering how far the whigs will follow liberal leadership and in drafting a measure of land reform which will pave the way for local legislation by furnishing a tenant constituency interested in a permanent preservation of law and order in the island. Mr. Gladstone is wise enough to see with Parrell that the abolition of Irish landlordism and home rule are practically inseparable. Hing the load of oppression and extortion from the shoulders of the Irish people will be the strongest tie to bind the threatened union more firmly together.

Wooden Pavements Again.

The contractors who are circulating petitions for wooden block pavements in Omaha have replied to our strictures on this class of paving material with a lengthy card in which they quote from the records of Chicago to show that that city has embarked extensively in wooden pavements in the past ten years, and endeavor to throw cold water on the verdict of Health Officer De Wolf that wooden blocks and disease go hand in hand. They print the opinion of the Chicago street superintendent to the effect that cedar block pavements are "cheaper than stone, though not so durable, easier kept clean, and not so noisy," facts about which there will be little controversy. They assure us that "the above are hard, cold, unrelenting facts, and are not set aside by calling hard names to a high tariff which has thrown impassable barriers in the way of a free interchange of commodities, but has stimulated immigration of competing labor, has been to flood our own market with more than sufficient for home consumption and to close all foreign outlets. Commercial depression and suffering among the industrial classes have followed as a natural consequence."

The departure of Dean Millsbaugh for Minneapolis, where he goes on Monday to assume charge of a parish, will be much regretted in Omaha. Mr. Millsbaugh has been connected for nearly a decade with religious and charitable work in this city and the highest compliment we can pay to the reverend gentleman is to say that he counts his most devoted friends among the poorer classes under his late charge.

He has done much good in our city, quietly and unostentatiously, but with earnest devotion to his calling as it carried him beyond those to whom such ministrations as his were most grateful because most needed. The parting reception which will be given him on Friday evening at the Millard evidences the warm regard in which he is held among his friends and associates in our midst.

JOHN B. GOUGH, the veteran temperance lecturer, is dead. He was a native of England, and came to this country during early manhood to follow his trade of book binder. He became a drunkard, but finally reformed and entered the temperance field as a lecturer. He continued to preach temperance until a few months ago, when he became physically unable, owing to age and other causes, to carry on the work any longer. Mr. Gough was an eloquent orator, not only upon his favorite theme of temperance, but upon many other vital questions of the day. No man ever lived who worked harder to promote temperance, and the cause has lost in his death its most brilliant advocate.

TWENTY new missionaries and 10,000 troops have been sent by England to civilize Burma. This proportion of religion to force holds good in all England's philanthropic schemes to introduce Christianity and British manufactures among the heathen nations of the world.

Mrs. EWING, who is authority on pie, is instructing the Cincinnatians how to make a pie that can be eaten at breakfast. The railway companies ought to employ Mrs. Ewing to teach their lunch-stand keepers how to make pies that can be eaten at dinner or any other time.

AFTER taking the Papal bull by the horns in his Falk lands, and holding on for nine years, Prince Bismarck has finally retired from the struggle. The journey to Canossa, which he boasted he would never make, has been accomplished.

The capture of George Q. Cannon has proved a godsend to the paragraphers. We have already read 597 paragraphs about Cannon going off prematurely, being recaptured and spiked, being fired into the penitentiary, and so on.

In opposing the extensive laying of wooden pavements in Omaha, the Bee is in line with the best judgment of the most competent engineers in the world, and voices the experience of every city where wooden blocks have been given a trial.

The bill for the relief of General Fitz John Porter passed the house yesterday by a vote of 171 yeas and 113 nays. It is to be hoped that the bill will now pass the senate, and that justice will at last be done to General Porter.

The Philadelphia Record aptly remarks that a new terror has been added to death. It is the apprehension of the presentment which the mortuary artists of the illustrated newspapers will print and call their likeness.

The St. Louis police board fined a policeman \$10 the other day for taking three drinks. This is at the rate of \$3.33 per drink. If this rule were adopted in Omaha, some of our policemen would need a salary of about \$1,000 per month.

All the large cities in the country are busily employed in ripping up their wooden pavements at the very time when Omaha is about to embark extensively in an experiment which she will afterwards regret as a costly mistake.

The two Sams have finished their revival work in Cincinnati. We regret to learn that the democratic canvassing board was not apparent to the naked eye when the converts stood up to be counted.

With ten years' time given them in which to pay for their pavements, there is no reason why the property owners of Omaha should not select a material that will wear for at least ten years.

PROHIBITION bills of every character continue to be introduced in the Iowa legislature. Iowa ought to adopt the old Connecticut blue laws at once and make a complete job.

The "new" Chicago court house, which has become old before it is finished, is crumbling to pieces, and the repairs necessary to put it in fair condition will amount to \$250,000.

With 400,000 new laborers and mechanics coming to our shores every year to compete with American workmen in our home labor market, the chief benefits of our tariff system are after all reaped by the employers and not by the employed. Protection of the products of labor and free trade in labor itself is an absurdity. It restricts

markets for manufacturers and thus restricts the number of the employed.

On the other hand, while shutting the doors of employment to labor, it opens wide the home labor market to the competition of the world. More than a million workmen are to-day out of employment in the United States. Years of overproduction under the stimulus of an exorbitant tariff have resulted in a consequent reaction. Mills, factories and forges are either running on half time or else have closed their works down entirely. The laws which have built up huge manufacturing monopolies for the benefit of the protected few have thrown the commerce of the world into the hands of other countries. The export trade in American manufactures is trifling compared with that of England, France or Germany in the distribution of their manufactured product. The logical result of a high tariff which has thrown impassable barriers in the way of a free interchange of commodities, but has stimulated immigration of competing labor, has been to flood our own market with more than sufficient for home consumption and to close all foreign outlets. Commercial depression and suffering among the industrial classes have followed as a natural consequence.

The building trades there is every indication of great activity, according to builders and architects who are consulted.

Spring trade is beginning among the shoemakers and clothiers, and builders everywhere full of preparations.

All the great labor organizations are pushing the work of agitation and organization with more zeal than ever.

The Amalgamated association of iron and steel makers is in excellent condition, and has only one little strike on hand.

The building trades of New York will be run on the nine-hour system this year without any effort to reduce to eight.

Labor is being gradually absorbed in mills and factories, and in some sections mining operations are also increasing.

In certain sections of the west and southwest hundreds of mechanics have been idle for three months, but are now finding employment.

A foreign syndicate has purchased all the iron ore beds in the Berkshire valley, in western Massachusetts, in order to make car-wheels iron.

The spring trade is beginning to show signs of vitality in all Atlantic coast cities. The manufacturing towns of New England are showing a good deal of activity.

Employers of labor who have been coming in contact with the more intelligent members of the Knights of Labor are less opposed to the principles and practices of the order than before.

Machinists are finding more employment at higher pay and railroad shop labor is called for particularly in the west, to make repairs caused by the wear and tear of the winter's work.

The Chicago steel-rail mill is making 10,000 tons of rails to be laid side by side with English rails, averaging a ton superiority. The experiment will last a long time, but it will be a conclusive one when results are announced.

During the past week between twenty and thirty manufacturing corporations in New England announced that they would make freight allowances to increase the rate of wages from 5 to 10 per cent.

Two or three locomotive works are getting ready to make textile machinery when located in the vicinity of a water power. The factory in Paterson is now erecting frames for 5,000 spindles for a silk company. The same concern has just received an order for twenty engines.

The increase in wages in the cotton industry is now pretty general throughout New England, averaging a ten per cent. In the higher grades of woolen goods no change whatever has been made in prices, but in the lower qualities an advance is made all around.

Within the past two weeks announcements have been made of the intended construction of car works, machine shops and large foundries in the southern states. In most cases these enterprises are projected by men of eastern mechanical education, and include the building of iron works, tool and engine works of small capacity.

The success attending the efforts of the executive committee of the Knights of Labor in settling serious labor complications is likely to result in a greater demand for its services. The committee is composed of conservative, broad-minded men, who have a clear comprehension of the rights of labor, and whose impartial decisions demonstrate their ability, and remove the impression from the minds of the employers of labor that the Knights of Labor is simply a gigantic machine of injustice.

Despite the complaints of narrow margins in retail trade, manufacturers and exporters are great many orders are being given for new machinery. One Lowell shop has just received an order for machinery to run 47,000 spindles. A good many companies are increasing the capacity of their buildings by wings and additions of one or two stories. A number of new establishments are to be built in Augusta, Ga., will be 55 feet long by 70 feet wide, and will have 10,000 spindles and will employ 200 hands.

That Libel Suit. Pulpit Times. Wonder how Secretary Hoffman enjoys his libel suit by this time?

On the Hip. Grand Island Independent. The slaughter-house democrats appear to have the narrow-chested democrats on the hip. Our sympathy is with the under dog.

Defying the Lightning. Chicago News. Lightning performs some strange feats and searches out some odd things to strike, but we think Ajax or anybody else would be perfectly safe in defying it to strike an honest New York alderman.

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The Sod House of Dakota. Harper's Monthly. I passed it far out on the prairie. The house of necessity born; No lines of its dinginess vary; No moorings, so dark, so gloomy, so stern.

It is bound by measureless acres; Not a fence or a tree is in sight; But, though plain as the dress of the Quakers It stands in the sun's broadest light.

The badger near by makes its furrow, The gopher his hillock of soil, And plows with their miller's furrows of furrow Go found it with infinite toil.

A well-curb, a wash tub, a woman, With poultry and pigs, are outside; The clothes-line is wondrously human In look, and the vista—how wide.

You can go to the sunrise or "sundown" To straight lines, the left or the right, And the stars in the west are run down Before you escape from its sight.

The roof is well thatched with rough grasses, A stove pipe peers out to the sky, 'Tis a picture whose pictures surpasses All objects that challenge the eye.

Twisted hay serves its owner for fuel, He twirls it by case, the fire is blown; Of a lay fire, which parties the ear, Harsh bite of the wind at the door.

Sometimes in an ocean of color (In summer 'tis yellow or green) It stands in November a dull brown Broad carpet about it is seen.

In winter, wild blasts from the prairie Bring "billzards" that cease not to blow, 'Tis as warm as an Isle of Canary, Deep under the tentest and snow.

High License. Louisville Courier-Journal. As a means of revenue the arguments in favor of a high license, say \$500 for saloons, are unanswerable. The evils of the liquor traffic are seen and read of all men. The low dives and small dram shops are the centers of criminal infection. From them, and from the dens of violence, go the wife-beaters, drunken fathers,

assaults and midnight murderers. If they cannot be suppressed, they can be limited, heeded and regulated.

A high license means fewer saloons; fewer opportunities to drink; fewer temptations to crime. It means, too, graver responsibilities attaching to saloon-keepers, and stricter surveillance by the police. It works in two directions for the benefit of the people; it diminishes crimes and increases the revenue.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

The new Bethlehem (Pa.) silk company starts in with a capital of \$100,000.

The Central Labor Union, of New York, is composed of 161 subordinate branches.

The Union Pacific Railway company has contracts out for 30,000 tons of steel rails.

The early closing movement is being worked up in several large cities east and west.

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What a Patent is Worth.

If the salary of the patent commissioner is increased he should be put under bond to issue patents that are worth something more than the paper on which they are written—and that is just about what a United States patent is worth until it has been through the courts.

At the Same Old Stand.

If Dr. Miller and J. Sterling Morton have really made up, as the dispatches seem to indicate, the partnership heretofore existing between Damon and Pythias will be resumed and business will be conducted at the same old stand. All genuine candidates for federal positions may be identified by the letters, "D & P" blown in the bottle.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Teumseh is talking up a \$15,000 hotel. Columbus will light up with electricity Saturday night.

The Bohemian Turners of Wilber proposed to build a hall of 100,000 feet. Norfolk is nursing a notion that the B. & M. will build to that point.

It is calculated by a victim that there are 5,000 insurance agents in the state. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Towle, of Auburn, celebrated their golden wedding on the 13th.

John H. Tupper of Aurora has been sentenced to jail for fifty days for brutally beating his step-children. When he is released from custody he will be put under bonds to keep the peace.

An Auburn youth filled with fighting words, and with the intention of making a long acquaintance to play the piano for his amusement, and on her refusal to do the agreeable, started in to smash the parlor furniture and demolish the door. A butler, in the shoulder blade and laid him out, as well as sobered him.

Weeping Water is sweating under her collar and lead. Plattsmouth should be attacked with sufficient enterprise to build a county court house out of its own pockets. Citizens of Cass county, shrieks the bald-headed eagle of the former place, "this offer of Plattsmouth, of a court house rent free is a bribe to the county commissioners. They have to accept or reject it. They have to brazen effort on the part of a few, to rob them of a hope of being able at some day to see the halls of justice placed somewhere within a reasonable distance of the center of the county."

Iowa Items. The Louisa jail has been emptied by the district court. H. G. Jewett, of Worth county, is 26 years of age, is 5 feet and 11 inches in height and weighs 288 pounds.

Mrs. A. B. Arnold, of Gladbrook, has sued three saloonkeepers of that place \$10,000 each for selling liquor to her husband.

There are thirteen citizens over 51 years of age in Sherman township, Montgomery county, who have resided there for twenty-four years. Of this number seven died in 1854.

A. J. Woolson, of Twin Lake township, Callison county, lately marketed twelve pigs which were eight months old, and received \$102.30 for the same, which, at the rate of 85 cents per hundred weight, he considers a very liberal return for his corn and labor.

D. G. Duer, editor of the Democrat at Corydon, and ex-county auditor of Wayne county, was arrested Saturday night by the sheriff of that county. He had forged the names of good farmers on notes which he negotiated at the banks, for the sum aggregating about \$1,500.

The First Baptist church at Denison was destroyed by fire Sunday night. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as there has been some bad blood growing out of the settlement of the McKim estate, which gave the church several thousand dollars, which was claimed by the heirs. The church was valued at \$7,400, and there was \$3,000 insurance. The pastor, W. W. Avery, lost some valuable personal property.

Dakota.

Wakonda, the new town on the Yankton-Centerville line, is a resting little place of about 200 inhabitants.

It is estimated that it will require 4,000 bricks to complete the buildings which are already projected at Rapid City.

Christ Miller, living four miles south of Yankton, owned six acres of wheat Monday of last week, while a number of farmers were running pulverizers and drags.

A petition has been drafted by the secretary of the board of trade at Yankton, for the establishment of a mail service over the Yankton extension of the Northwestern road.

The Buffalo Gap News says the late fire at the Gap was undoubtedly of incendiary origin, and significantly adds: "Several parties have been named, but up to date the fire hound has not been located, and if he is the chances are that the trees will be so tall that he cannot climb them and get back the same day."

Independence for Wage-Workers.

Philadelphia Record. It is easy to fall into the way and habit of spending whatever is received as the wages of daily toil. From the laborer, with his few hundred a year, to the high-salaried stipendiary of a corporation, with an income reckoned by thousands, the line of wage-earners includes few who consider it worth while or necessary to lay by any portion of the money they receive. Culture and education, as a result of their general diffusion among the people, have brought to the minds and hearts of all classes, tastes for which, if not denied, though the last dollar be taken to meet the cost. The luxuries of modern life are no longer inaccessible to the wage-worker; but their procurement requires invariably the sacrifice of whatever portion of his income remains after necessary expenses of living have been met. This holds good whatever the form of indulgence may be—be it in the way of literature, or in the purchase of a new suit of clothes, or in the purchase of a new automobile. The motive for distributing the surplusage of personal revenue, unquestionably the tendency among men of fixed incomes to do the furthest with their resources, without considering the future is an evil, since it fosters and renders habitual a feeling of careless irresponsibility, under whose influence individual energy is benumbed and personal enterprise paralyzed. The social philosopher sees no relief for the laborer so long as the duty of economy is ignored and the art of saving remains unlearned. And the lot of the men whose earnings are large differs only in degree from that of the humble worker. General Hancock, with \$7,500 a year, was a government dependent during life, and dying he left nothing to protect his widow from the pangs of poverty. His noble and soldierly soul responded to every appeal for charity, but it was none the less true that he died a pauper, from which those dearest to him may possibly suffer in the end.

Laws regulating wages, or organized movements of the tradesmen to secure greater compensation for the wear

and tear of daily toil, are unproductive of good results unless those affected by them also follow earnestly and steadily the sound economic rule of spending less than is received.

The hand-to-mouth existence which is represented by no permanent abiding-place, and whose tastes, affections and inclinations can never have more than a fitful expression! And what is it with the men or women sent out to buffer the world along with that army of life-long wayfarers who through the streets of our great cities, homeless in the midst of homes? What is it that stands any of them in the time of need? Principles do for us all in our youth, strength, but days came when one is too tired to fight, when the heart has grown hungry, the brain weary, when rest seems sweeter than endeavor and false crises in our lives worse than that which we brought away.

These memories and influences are potent factors in one's moral life, yet how many think of giving to the poor or to the needy, or to the pitiful, scenery as shut away from us as the winter tempest beating outside our walls; of a time in our lives so happy that nothing is worth the cost of carrying back into it anything in ourselves worse than that which we brought away.

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