

THE DAILY BEE.

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

ACCORDING to the Herald, John B. Furay is a bold, bad man, and "must go."

CONGRESSMAN ANDERSON, of Kansas, continues to maintain his record as a consistent, staunch anti-monopolist and a representative of the people.

FIFTY-TWO marriage licenses were issued in Chicago on Tuesday. It was the largest number granted in any single day during the present year.

KANSAS CITY has followed the example of Omaha and organized a business men's club. The first formal reception, held on Tuesday evening, by the Kansas City Club is pronounced to have been a very swell affair.

By the death of Senator Miller, of California, the democrats will gain another vote in the senate.

ROSCOE CONKLING is credited with making a great deal of money for the first time in his life, and it is said that he enjoys the sensation too much to permit anything, not even politics, to interfere with it.

MR. HENLEY, of California, wants more daylight thrown on the past management of the Union Pacific company and calls for a select committee of inquiry into the book-keeping of the road, and the stock jobbing operations of the leeches which have fattened off the company.

SAM JONES'S having a hard campaign among the Chicago sinners. The fact that out of a congregation of 5,000 he managed to persuade only twenty-seven people that they were in danger of the judgment leads the Chicago Herald to remark that "although this speaks well for Chicago's self-consciousness of morality, it may be remarked that more penitents than that frequently rise in the Ada street Methodist church revival out of a possible two hundred."

THE Herald has discovered "a knavish political scheme" in Mr. Bailey's resolution extending the time in which choice of paying material can be made.

BOSTON has become a high-license city notwithstanding the vigorous protests of the liquor dealers. The licenses, which have been rather low, have recently been increased as follows: Inholders' licenses, class A, are increased from \$900 to \$800; inholders, class B, from \$350 to \$300; common victualers, from \$250 to \$200; common victualers, second class, from \$125 to \$115; to sell malt liquors and ciders to be drunk on the premises, \$125; wholesale dealers selling less than \$20,000, from \$50 to \$450. Brewers are all classed under one head, and the fee is \$100. For the last two years brewers selling upwards of 50,000 barrels per annum have been charged \$450. The revenue derived from this source will amount to a large sum, and will materially reduce the burden of general taxation.

SOME of our contemporaries are prescribing in advance of the city election who shall and who shall not be nominated by the party caucuses for the next council. Such attempts to bulldoze electors are a little previous. The city election is still some distance off. Candidates will be as plenty as Missouri river water at the June rise. There will be an abundance of material from which to make selections and the people of Omaha will exercise their choice in accordance with their best judgment. It is a little early to boom anxious candidates by assailing members of the present council who may possibly come up for re-election. On the other hand, assaults for purely political ends on councilmen are more dangerous to the assailants than they are to the men assailed. They create sympathy on the part of the public and stimulate increased work for a vindication at the polls. It is important that the new council should be men of energy, character and ability, much more important than that they should be "packing-house" democrats or railroad republicans.

The Labor Troubles.

The extensive strikes now in progress in the various portions of the country are causing general discussion among the public, and well grounded alarm in the ranks of labor employing capitalists. The evidence is conclusive that labor has at last formed an organization so close and so well disciplined that a single word can throw out of employment the wage-earners of an entire section by their own voluntary action, and paralyze business over thousands of miles of territory. Of the merits of the controversy which has precipitated the strike upon the Gould system the public knows little. The charges and counter-charges are conflicting. That there are grievances outside of the discharge of a single man is undoubted. Such an excuse for the suspension of railroad traffic over a whole section of country would be too trifling for a moment's consideration. Public sentiment is inclined to credit the Knights of Labor in the present strike with a desire to secure a full adjustment of all causes of complaint by a demonstration of the power of their organization and to believe that all other remedies had been exhausted before the last resort of organized warfare was put into execution.

The spirit and body of monopoly is abroad in Alabama. One coal company has purchased and controls 20,000 acres of the best mineral lands in the state. It is building 300 coke ovens, and expects to have 1,000 in operation in a year, with which to meet a growing demand over the south.

The carriage and wagon-makers both east and west report something of a boom for wheeled work. That industry has been seriously depressed, but business is beginning to look decidedly better. One concern near Philadelphia, which has capacity to turn out 1,000 carriages per year, has four months work on hand, but the employees do not seem to have heard of it.

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THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

About 100 assemblies per week are being organized in the Knights of Labor. The makers of coal-cutting machinery have more orders than they can fill in three months. Last year the Baltimore builders erected 2,000 houses, an increase of 544 over the previous year.

An abandoned skating-rink at Plainfield, New Jersey, 50x30 feet, to be turned into a \$50,000 silk mill. Silk weaver wages have advanced 10 to 25 per cent.

The Chemnitz, Saxony, knit-goods manufacturers have tried over and over again to put up prices, but are prevented by the competition of the tenement-house system.

The silk manufacturing interests of Paterson and Philadelphia are quite hopeful over the improving trade prospects. Sixteen carloads of silk reached New York last week via San Francisco, containing 335,621 pounds valued at \$1,300,000.

Disinfecting freight rates on hemlock lumber decreased the supply of 1885 over 1884 to the extent of 15,000,000 feet in favor of Michigan lumber. This winter's hemlock output is estimated at 100,000,000 feet, against 225,000,000 feet for last winter.

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STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Hartington and Coleridge are connected by telephone. A Methodist church and a Knights of Labor lodge are the latest additions to Rushville's growth.

The special water works election in Hastings is billed for the 15th of April. Bonds to the amount of \$85,000 are to be voted.

Within six weeks after fair weather sets in the B. & M. folks expect to have the roadbed on their extension from Aurora to Hastings.

Members of the G. A. R. in Grand Island have organized a stock company to build a commodious hall for the use of the society. The capital is \$10,000.

The school district of Lincoln county will meet in convention at Rushville, March 20, for the purpose of discussing matters of vital interest to the schools of that county.

The Fremont Paper company has been added to the list of the "big pretties." C. D. Marr and Hammond Brothers are the owners, managers and drummers.

A mass meeting of citizens was held at Coleridge last Monday night to consider the question of a new court house for Hitchcock county. It was resolved to build a court house costing about \$5,000.

The jolly and preserve factory in Plattsmouth is to be enlarged immediately. The new building will be holding out awaiting the result of the water works election, and since the people emphatically endorsed that public improvement, they have already decided on an increased production of their specialties.

Altogether the O. & R. V. railroad carried 32,310 tons of freight out of Butler county last year after the crop was raised, and the company received \$111,706.75 for transporting the same. The B. & M. carried 18,310 tons out of the county during the same period and was paid \$97,100.70 for their labors.

A new gas company is talked of in Grand Island. A New York capitalist has proposed to establish a \$50,000 plant here on trial for sixty or ninety days, and at the end of a reasonable time to give the people a choice between the present electric light company and the proposed gas works.

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FLORIDA OF THE WEST.

where the best of fruits are grown and as the country becomes fully developed equal to the same variety cultivated further east and south.

What I commenced or intended to say in this connection was how to reach here with the least expense to those who come.

First. Come by wagon if you can bring your horses and cattle, a coop of chickens and a dog to keep the dog.

Second. If you are destined for Cheyenne, western Rawlins, Sherman and western Thomas counties, take the Burlington and Cheyenne, or the line of the B. & M. railroad. This is the nearest point for either of these localities and is a general distributing point for the whole western country.

Third. If you wish to visit or locate, or have located east of the territory before mentioned, ship over the B. & M. to Oberlin, the county seat of Decatur, from which place you can go in any direction by stage.

A new stage line from Benkleman, Nebraska, through Bird City, Wano, Volant and Leonard to Walsburg on the Kansas Pacific is about fully equipped and ready for passengers, and those visiting this part of the west had better travel this way, for the reason that it is cheaper and much time is saved.

J. W. FEARMAN. P. S.—Glad to learn, through the BEE, of course, that my old soldier friend Thomas Morton, of the News, has been appointed postmaster at Nebraska City. I presume, is considered a Miller and Morton victory, for I read Miller's letter commending Tom Morton for the place some eight months ago, and I feel sure that the appointment is well deserved and just to his old friend's appointment.

Stripping the Land of Timber. San Francisco Call. The public press for a long time sounded a note of alarm, and in the most emphatic manner called attention to the rapid rate at which the country is being stripped of its forests. The process of denudation continues, however, and the amount of timber cut each year seems to be steadily increasing. Only a few weeks ago, for instance, a sale of 30,000 acres of pine land along the Dead River, on the upper peninsula of Michigan, was made to a New York firm, and there now is a dense forest will soon be a barren expanse of country. The New Yorkers paid \$300,000 for the land, a very low figure, apparently, as it is estimated that there are 200,000,000 feet of standing pine upon the tract, but it is explained that its value is not in the timber, but in the water. Between \$200,000 and \$300,000 will be required to put the river in condition for running logs, and in that will be included the construction of a railroad either five or eight miles long, and the construction of the transfer are all the water privileges.

This is given as an example of the scale upon which the work of tree-cutting is being carried on. It is assumed that the presence of trees in the soil, and the presence of streams and rivers, whereas it has been noted in sections of the country where immense forests have been cut away that brooks have dried up and smaller rivers suffered a marked diminution in the volume of their waters, while there has been a radical change in temperature and crops, caused by lessened evaporation and protection of the soil.

In Nebraska, though the act of a wiser legislature than common, "Arbor Day" was established and made a general holiday. On this day nearly every person who is in a position to do so, plants a tree or the seeds which produce them, and the one who does the most of this kind of work in every locality receives a money prize. The day has proved to be a great success, hence the state is growing trees faster than it is cutting them down. It is also stated that in this creating forests, or in thickly marking the face of the country with trees, Nebraska has recovered much of the money expended in the amount of damage caused by cyclones and tornadoes, which do not appear to attack a wooded country, with the severity which they do in the open prairie.

Nebraska's plan should be adopted in every state, and then if the forests cannot be preserved they can at least be renewed.

The Buffalo as an Engineer. Philadelphia Times. When the idea of a continental railway was regarded as only the dream of cranks less than a generation ago, the late Thomas H. Benton was sneered at by the engineering experts of the country for declaring that the buffalo was the only engineer whose judgment was unerring as to the climate of the Rocky mountains. He noted the fact that the herds of buffalo came down from the north to summer in the valley of the Platte, but retreated back to the north whenever the blasts of winter came from the mountains. Accepting the instinct of the buffalo as unerring, Benton declared that any practicable route for a Pacific railway must be in the north, as the buffalo proved that the better winter climate was there to be found.

But Benton believed in a Pacific railway and the engineering science and capital of that day regarded him as a dotard, or a dreamer, and when war came, and the golden states of the Pacific had to be bound to the union by bands of iron and charmed by the rude music of the iron horse, the great engineers of that nation chose the only one of three transcontinental routes that will never have a green field to cheer the traveler for a full thousand miles of journey, and that can be run with any certainty at all in winter because of snow blockades.

We now have three transcontinental railways, and the one on which the government has lavished untold millions of dollars, reaped great running stores of scandal as its chief reward, is often blocked in winter, and has a sterile country for half its distance west of the Father of Waters, while the Northern Pacific railway has vindicated the buffalo as an engineer, by running every day during this exceptionally severe winter without blockades from snow.

The Union and Northern Pacific railways did much to develop the country when their offices were greatly needed, but the great highway of the world's commerce, our continent will be by the Northern Pacific, and the Southern Pacific, with its semi-tropical climate, will always be an inviting route for travel and trade. What Benton's buffaloes taught us about wintering the Pacific is now the demonstrated solution of the engineering problem of transcontinental railways.

GERMAN'S EXPERIENCE. Nine Days Without Food or Drink in a Box-Car. A policeman carried into a local drug store of San Antonio, Texas, on last Friday, March 6th, a bundle of clothes that contained the remnant of a man. He set it on the chair and exclaimed: "Give it something to eat." The clerks crowded around and a physician promptly administered the proper remedies. When the attenuated entity had been nursed back to consciousness, it was found to be a German who had been 9 days without food or drink. The German was a stout fellow. The bones showed clearly through his drawn skin, and the eyes were sunken to an inconceivable depth. His pulse was very feeble and he breathed with difficulty. He had no money and no friends. An interpreter was furnished and he told his story. He came to America with some money but little experience. He drifted west until some days ago he went broke in St. Louis. He tried for work there, could get none, and he had no money and no home, and without a cent of money, got into a box-car and boarded an empty box-car standing in a railway yard, and curling up in the corner went to sleep. The yardman unwittingly locked him in, and when he awoke the car was in motion, and he did not know where he was going and did not care. As the days went on he made frantic efforts to attract attention, but without success, always the train was either pounding along or he was backed on a siding or the patent fact that the car was void of contents kept the railway hands away from him. He used to sometimes hear the tramping of brakemen over his head, he says, but they passed too quickly to catch his muffled cries, and he was so weak and exhausted himself in efforts to escape. When the train finally drove into the International & Great Northern yard here, his car was sidetracked. It was his last evening that he was in the car, and he has since that time been in the yard, and his wants known. When the policeman opened the door and dragged him into the light he was blinded, and threw his hands to his eyes, begging for water. He was a mass of dust and dirt, and he lay on his back, and he was so weak and exhausted that he could not get up. When the efforts of the physician had partially restored him, he was asked to compute elapsed time since entering the car in the St. Louis yard. He hesitatingly stated that he had just been nine days on the trip.

COL. FORNEY AS AN ACTOR. An Untoward Stage Incident That Saved Him for Journalism. Lancaster Intelligencer. Following on the heels of the news that I have mentioned comes the fact that Col. John W. Forney, who afterwards played such a prominent part in national journalism and politics, made his bow to the public as an actor.

And by the way, this reminds me of an interesting story of Forney, the truth of which I can myself substantiate, for I was present at the occurrence. The actor's dramatic association, of which Forney was a member, had long been preparing to present the play of "William Tell." Cards of invitation had been extended to the friends of the members, and on the night of the proposed presentation a large and expectant crowd was in attendance. Forney assumed the title role of the piece and as William Tell was to shoot the apple from his son's head and defy the tyrant, it was understood in advance that there was only to be a mock shooting, the boy to be placed behind one of the wings of the stage, hidden from the audience, and the discharge of the bow an attendant was to rush upon the stage with an apple pierced by an arrow. Young Forney, in his excitement, shot the arrow into the audience. The audience, knowing nothing of this, brought out the apple and arrow, as was his instruction, which brought down the house. The young actor's face was suffused with blushes, which became a tawdry deeper when a small boy picked up the stray arrow, brought it to the stage, and presented it to Forney, with the piping exclamation: "Mister Forney's your arrow!" Had it been "So!" this untoward incident, Mr. Forney might have won high histrionic laurels, for it seems to have effectually damped his Thespian ambition.

A GREAT INVENTION. A Telegraph Typewriter for Sending and Printing Messages by Wire. An Ohio man by the name of Samuel T. Essick has invented an electrical typewriter which transmits messages by wire long distances, and it was exhibited to a number of capitalists, electricians, and newspaper men at No. 145 Broadway, Cleveland, on Saturday last. It is a simple arrangement with a key-board which, when the key is touched, brings down a letter on a sheet of paper which moves along automatically at one side so that words are printed by an ordinary typewriter, and the machine at the other end of the wire, by means of a printing message in the same way. It does all the work of the operator at the ordinary telegraph instrument. It is intended by the National Printing Telegraph Company, which owns the patent, to put it in use in the manner of the Bell telegraph instruments, connections to be made at a central office. Mrs. Jones, of New York, will be able to set up Mrs. Brown, of Cleveland, and while Mrs. Jones is talking, Mrs. Brown can be dressing the baby and reading the message from the machine. Every reader of a message has it duplicated for himself.

Whisky Was What Ailed Him. Tramp—Will you please give me 10 cents, sir? I'm on my way home to do Goddam (handing him the money). I don't mind giving you 10 cents for so worthy a purpose as that, but your breath smells terribly of whisky. Tramp—Now it does, sir. Whisky's what's killed me.

A writer in a Maine paper says: "I have heard of finding all kinds of curious things in rags, but of this oddity I never heard." It was told a few days ago by Mr. Grant, foreman of the rag room at the Dennison company's works at Mechanic Falls. You never would guess what it was, was a bundle of clothes that they found it in a bale of rags, jammed and squeezed till it was flat, yet recognizable as a human being.

PURE BAKING POWDER.

PURE BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. Prepared with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lard or Alum. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

WEST DAVENPORT Furniture Co. Manufacturers of Mirrors, Bar Screens and Hotel Furniture. 218 S. 14th Street, Omaha, Nebraska. Write for details and particulars.