

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM ST. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 30, TRINITY BUILDING WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 313 FORTH STREET.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning paper published in the state.

TERMS BY MAIL: One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00.

THE WEEKLY BEE, Published Every Wednesday. TERMS, POSTPAID: One Year, with premium, \$12.00; Six Months, with premium, \$7.50; Three Months, with premium, \$5.00; One Month, on trial, \$1.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS: All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, I. S. N. P. FELL, Cashier of the Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the past fifteen publishing days of April, 1886, was as follows:

Table with columns: Date, Morning Edition, Evening Edition, Total. Rows for dates from 4/17 to 4/22.

Total, 107,750 Daily average 7,183.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of April, A. D. 1886. SIMON J. FISHER, Notary Public.

N. P. Fell, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is cashier of the Bee Publishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,350 copies; for March, 1886, 11,587 copies.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of April, A. D. 1886. SIMON J. FISHER, Notary Public.

The general prosperity which was looked for this year has been knocked into a cocked hat by the striking epidemic.

This march of improvement throughout Nebraska is keeping pace with the rapid settlement and development of the state.

New public buildings, court houses, schools, gas and water works, plants for electric light and street car lines are being constructed in numbers of our interior cities and towns.

Enterprise is holding the fort with a strong hand and paving the way for such an enlargement of municipal boundaries as promises to double our urban as well as our rural population at the next census.

From a statement prepared by the civil service commissioners it appears that the whole number of federal offices is 110,000, and of this number 52,632, or nearly one-half, are postoffices.

The number of appointees subject to confirmation by the senate is 4,013—more than half being in the postoffice department.

Only about 15,000 offices, or one-seventh of the whole number, come within the scope of the civil service law.

This number ought to be sufficient to satisfy the most voracious patronage-hunter.

MUCH of the anxiety felt by thoughtful citizens of the United States concerning the accumulation of enormous fortunes by successive generations of wealthy families would be removed if the great truth were more constantly kept in mind that a child born rich is seldom the equal of its parents in the power of increasing or even retaining property.

If history teaches anything positive or unmistakable it is that a luxurious childhood usually results in an enfeebled manhood, and that a few generations of wealth and ease are almost always sufficient to reduce a vigorous stock to helplessness.

All the devices of primogeniture and life interests which have been framed as the expense of justice and the best interests of the aristocracy of Great Britain have scarcely sufficed to save old English families from the ruinous effects of luxury and idleness, and under more equitable laws, their wealth and social power would long since have passed away.

In this matter, nature is ever ready to do her part to prevent the crushing of the many under the feet of the few, and it is only necessary for man to see that the rich are made to obey the same laws as the poor, and obey them with the same adherence to their spirit as their letter in order to make impossible the exercise of an hereditary moneyed aristocracy.

THERE are signs of a revulsion of feeling manifest throughout the country in regard to the labor troubles, which is growing stronger with every display of force on the part of the strikers.

Public sympathy was not withheld at the beginning of the strike on the southwestern system, but is now being slowly withdrawn.

In the east, where the epidemic of strikes is raging as furiously as in the west, the performances of the striking car drivers in New York have aroused general indignation.

The public, and without the public no general strike can prove successful, have declined to accept as an excuse for paralyzing the traffic of a great city, the explanation that seven men on a single line did not belong to a protective union.

When to this inconvenience was added the terrors of an incipient riot, people generally declined all aid to the men who were responsible for the trouble.

Labor has a right to organize for mutual protection. Such organization is proper and commendable. Their right to refuse their labor to others is also undeniable.

But organized labor has no right to assail the freedom of action of those who do not owe allegiance to labor organizations.

The moment that they do so they place themselves in opposition to the laws and to an orderly organization of society.

Public opinion, which is the ruler, in a free country because it sooner or later makes itself felt in the enactment and enforcement of laws, will not sustain lawlessness.

When labor organizations place themselves in opposition to it they only invite certain downfall.

Why They Oppose It.

The house of representatives has declined to set a day for the consideration of the Hennepin canal bill. This action probably kills the bill for the present session.

Every railroad from Chicago to the Missouri is interested in the defeat of a measure which, if passed, would reduce the cost of transportation to farmers of the west at least one-half.

And this is the true inwardness of the opposition to the improvement of the inland water routes, and government aid to great enterprises for the furtherance of closer and cheaper commercial connection between sections of the country.

Every mile of the Mississippi and Missouri made navigable, every harbor on the lake rendered safe, every canal deepened or constructed which parallels a line of railroad, means a steady and growing competition and a formidable enemy to extortionate charges.

When the proposition to throw open the Erie canal to the traffic of the west free of all charges for tolls was pending in New York, the railroad lobby at Albany moved heaven and earth to prevent its submission to the people.

For years, the canal had held the monopolies in check and a steady reduction in rates on all products which the canal could transport was in consequence.

Meetings of managers could not adjust that sort of competition, and could not regulate it as the purchase of legislatures and railroad commissions was fruitless to remove the remorseless reduction which a free and open waterway forced upon the companies.

The railroads are shrewd enough to know that the moment the Hennepin canal joins the waters of the lakes and the Mississippi the same results will follow.

But sooner or later the people of the United States, consumers of the east as well as producers of the west will unite in demanding that the government shall devote its energies and a portion of its surplus to cheapening food products by improving the interior avenues of transportation.

France is to-day expending millions in enlarging and extending her canal system. England is preparing to follow in the same path. The United States will be obliged to imitate their example.

The Building Ordinance. After a three years' fight led by the Bee, the city is at last in possession of an ordinance to regulate the construction of buildings, provide for the safety of their occupants and register the progress and value of private enterprise in Omaha.

Details of the ordinance as passed by the council have already appeared in our columns. It provides for a joint board of inspection consisting of a superintendent of buildings, the city engineer and the fire chief.

The only new office created is that of superintendent, whose salary will be derived from a system of fees proportioned to the value of the buildings for which permits are granted.

The office work of this official will be heavy, and it seems to us that provision should have been made for proper clerical assistance.

This matter can, however, be regulated by the council at some future date when the workings of the system are more fully developed.

The ordinance is the result of careful study of those in operation in other cities and follows them in the most valuable features. Its rigid enforcement will be of the greatest advantage to Omaha in improving the character of buildings and lessening insurance rates.

There have been scores of buildings erected in this city during the past five years which, while apparently substantial and fire-proof, are mere fire traps, and would never have been built if their plans had been officially inspected before their construction.

The rapid growth of Omaha and the large amount of property stored away in the heart of the city demanded long ago a careful supervision of buildings. This will result from the enforcement of the new ordinance, while we shall have an official record of building operations by which to compare our progress with that of other cities.

Intolerable Negligence. The property owners on Farnam street and other streets have paid out hundreds of thousands of dollars for paving.

With proper care and timely repairs these pavements should last a lifetime. But the gross negligence on the part of the officials in charge of our public improvements is liable to result in a general wrecking of the costly pavements in a very few years.

A ride down Farnam or Sixteenth street speaks for itself. Trenches have been dug by gas and water companies and plumbers in almost every block. No sort of care is taken to relays the pavement. Broken rock, sand and dirt are dumped in without tamping, and the stone is laid loosely on the surface, or left in heaps by the side.

On the streets paved with asphalt these holes have been covered with planks.

It is about time that the board of public works, and especially its chairman, should show some signs of life. Mr. House is a very competent man, but the best man on earth is worthless if he fails to attend to his business.

In this wrecking of our streets goes on much longer we might as well prepare for repaving bonds on the paved streets within the next three years.

The leniency shown by the board to property owners on the principal streets with regard to sidewalks, is simply aggravating. If a man owns property worth from \$300 to \$1,500 a front foot he ought to be able to lay down a substantial sidewalk and keep it in repair.

If he refuses to do so the city should lay it down for him and tax his property. More than nine months ago the city council ordered all sidewalks on Farnam and Douglas and other leading thoroughfares to be put to grade and paved with stone or concrete.

The board of public works went to the expense of advertising the order of the council and there they stopped. A few enterprising property owners obeyed the order, and the others were allowed to defy the council.

To-day we have the most wretched sidewalks in front of the most costly buildings for no other reason than the lack of efficiency on the part of the officials in charge of our streets.

Every stranger who comes here notes the contrast in this respect between Omaha and other cities of her pretensions. Our streets are elegantly paved, while our sidewalks are wretched and unsightly.

They remind one of a man with a fine broadcloth suit and a pair of worn out and torn shoes.

How much longer this condition of affairs will be permitted we do not know.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

The Knights expect to increase their membership to 1,000,000 within the next twelve months.

There are 238 coke-making firms in this country, having 20,116 ovens, and turning out coke with \$7,229,118.

A co-operative tobacco company has been organized at Raleigh, N. C., with \$10,000 capital, in shares of \$30 each. The factory is in full train, and the management is competent.

The latest war entered by the Knights of Labor is that of striking and boycotting the steamship and that all energies be concentrated against what is termed the Gould tyranny.

In Connecticut the employment of children under 13 years of age in factories has been prohibited; also in mercantile establishments. This bill for weekly payments and for a ten-hour law failed to pass.

The demand for foot-gear is increasing, and there are several great enterprises, but work is delayed until business is more settled. Many employers believe that the terms of settlement of disputes between them and their workmen will not be permanent.

Germany is growing rapidly as a textile manufacturing country; her cotton products have increased since 1880 in the proportion of 30 to 32; her wool products from 35 to 31; flax from 7 to 13, while her imports of textiles have greatly declined.

There is a project on foot on the part of a number of German textile manufacturers to fit out two large ocean steamers, each to be furnished with an assortment of samples of every kind of textile goods manufactured in all the great textile countries.

A French syndicate is undertaking practically the same thing.

There are comparatively few strikes now throughout New England. With all the distress a great deal of machinery is going in. The remodeling of mills and the putting in of new machinery point to the existing business among textile manufacturers generally.

The Scotch iron-makers are beyond doubt face to face with the serious problem of over-production. The overcapacity now reaches 1,400,000 tons of iron annually, and is suggested in a severe cut in the rate of wages to all blast-furnace and mining labor.

The textile manufacturers of New England, especially those of cotton goods, have pooled their issues and have effected a combination by which mutual protection can be extended in case of strikes. A number of mills now lying idle in New England without any explanation to the work-people are drawing \$100,000 a week in dividends to compensate the owners for the silence of their machinery.

Some manufacturers, especially on some of the trunk lines, are considering the advisability of relaying a portion of their track with eighty and ninety pound rails, rather than fifty-six to sixty pound rails, because of the increasing loads of freight cars and the increasing weight of locomotives.

Railroad corporations are also considering the making of heavier rails, but the increased cost of such rails will likely prevent any sudden demand for them.

About 8,500 operatives are on a strike or shut out in New England, against 7,750 three weeks ago and 8,500 a month ago. A hundred and thirty mills are shut out, and 1,000 among the cotton goods mills and 500 among the woolen mills.

Among those who recently returned to work were 4,000 boot and shoe operatives at Beverly, Mass., and 800 hosiery will hands at New Britain, Conn.

A Big Job. Boycotting the Western Union telegraph company will be a good deal like boycotting air or the United States mails.

Every Employer Not a Jay Gould. The trouble with some of the strikers in some parts of the country is that they see a Jay Gould in every bush. Every employer is not a Jay Gould either in instinct or practice.

Speaking from Personal Experience. Philadelphia Record. Mr. W. A. Croft, a New York journalist, has been lecturing to the effect that capital and corporations are the wage-earners' best friends.

Mr. Croft has just published a history of the Vanderbilt family, and is probably speaking from personal experience.

Street Signs Wanted. Columbus Democrat. If Omaha has any business, and desires to make it convenient for her visitors to find their way about, whether they are on business or are sight seeing, she will go to work at once and paint the names of her streets on the street lamps.

Even old residents are obliged to inquire the way in some parts they do not frequent, and visitors, well, they just swear.

An Unsuccessful Venture. New York Sun. "No," said a bankrupt merchant, sadly, "advertising doesn't pay. I tried it before I failed, so I know what I am talking about."

"What newspaper did you advertise in?" "Not any newspaper. I posted 500 dodgers on a barn just out of town, and I'm a sinner if a wind storm that same night didn't scatter that barn over a ten-acre cow pasture. Don't talk to me about advertising."

Smiles. Carrie L. Bonney. I met her Easter morning, In the old cathedral aisle, And, early at the service, She gave me bow and smile.

The sexton old had vanished, The organist asleep; And if I aught of solemnity It were not well to keep.

"Oh, yes," she gravely answered, "To which do you refer?" "To the Greeks now practice;" "This pleasing, I aver."

"Oh, something quaint and olden! And could we do it here?" She glanced about her, And saw no one was near.

"I think we might," I answered, "For how could I resist? * * * I wonder if the preacher Knew some one had been kissed?"

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings. Hi there, Boston! The misguided maidens of Fairbury are cultivating their muscle by sacrilegiously slinging bean bags.

Democratic papers are budding rapidly at various points in the state. The Pulverizer will begin throwing dust in the eyes of Ulysses voters this week.

Amid the epidemic of strikes throughout the country, a small party of laborers have a blaze of lordly cheer equal to that of the Rushville husband, who struck against kindling the kitchen fire last week.

The Walrus base ballists are pounding sand on a Boston team. The latter is trying to toughen their hide for the summer campaign. The catcher is an ex-drummer who has discarded the muzzie and lung protector, and uses his No. 14's as a backstop.

An incipient hydrophobia scare has tackled Nebraska City. Andrew Ross, the brewer, was bitten by a foaming cur Tuesday, and the usual fears of a fatal result are entertained by his friends. The menial bark was silenced.

Here's a Pool chip from the Johnson County Journal: "The tendency to do wrong increases toward night," says a well known minister, and this is very true. For when I am at the forbidden fruit it was near Eve.

A sad accident robbed Mr. and Mrs. Alec Dobson of their household treasure, a 4-year-old girl, in Ulysses last week. The little one had climbed on the edge of a water tank, and unknown to any one had fallen in and was drowned.

Neopolis is the name of a new town located in the northeastern part of Buffalo county, at the crossing of the Union Pacific and the Grand Island and Wyoming Central, about equally distant from Kearney, Grand Island, St. Paul and Broken Bow.

A BOSTON BOOK AGENT.

Two Buffalo Times men were recently bestowed by a Boston book agent, who took possession of the only remaining chair in the sanctum and began to pour in her broadside.

"My name," said she, "is Miss Alice McAllister, and I come from Boston, the seat of culture and the home of all good women."

"What made you leave it Allie?" said the reporter, seeing that the combined indifference of the two newspaper men had brought the woman of culture to a sudden halt.

"I'm a traveling advocate of women's rights and a wretched book-worm," the reporter was about to ask her if the walking was good, but by this time she had shaken off what little embarrassment she might have felt at first, and would not give the reporter a chance to utter a word.

"I have been to all the eastern cities, and am only stopping in Buffalo for three months to take a few orders on this work of 'Eminent Woman.' I am no every day book agent, as you will perceive, I carry my sample book in my muff, in which I had a pocket made for the purpose. I do no advertising through the papers, I despise very young men and very old men. Neither can I appreciate my work. I find out the names of every man in the office and what position they hold before I enter it, so that I can cut every person by name. I pay no attention to the signs over doors which forbid agents to enter. They never know I'm an agent until I'm fairly settled, and then I come in with my sample book, and up one or two subscriptions for my book so as to get rid of me. I am never in a hurry. If people do not subscribe, or remain immovable after I have used up all my exertions, then I never look on the new paper until I can get a railroad office once, and they give me a pass to Chicago if I would leave the town. I once recited the first verse of a poem of my own production in a newspaper office, and the editor offered to subscribe for my book if I would omit the remaining stanzas. When I called around to collect my money they told me that he was dead, and that there was no money left after paying his funeral expenses."

All this, and even the threats of the lady that she would recite this entire poem and scan every meter, failed to induce a subscription on the new paper, which could witness anything up to a death scene, or listen to a funeral oration without flinching, and she departed in anger, saying that the work would be done again; that newspaper men had no money, anyhow, and that, if they did subscribe, they could never be found when she wanted to collect. So the lady made a walk to nerve herself for a new attack.

John C. Fremont. General Fremont and his wife have set both in Washington City, where they are both at work on his memoirs. Mrs. Fremont is a daughter of Missouri's great senator, Thomas H. Benton. She has much of her father's good sense and strength of character, and she is of great assistance to her husband in the work upon which he is now engaged.

In these days when so many of the public men of the country are writing books, it is not likely they give their recollections of the events of the last thirty years in the political history of the country, it is a pleasure to see that a man so well qualified as Fremont is to contribute to the history of the country by writing his memoirs.

The majority of such works soon drift away into the oblivion of the world, but long, but it will probably not be so with the work that Fremont is engaged upon if he live long enough to complete it.

He occupies now a strange position before the public. So long as he has been during the past ten or fifteen years that probably there are many persons of the younger generation who, although familiar with him as an historical character, hardly know that he is now alive. He seems as one risen from the dead. He belongs to the past, and although his active work was a great and important one, it is now all done. There is nothing left to be written or written for, and he fits of future generations the record of his life.

He is well named the "Pathfinder," for he opened the way across the plains from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to him belongs the credit of the early capture of California during the Mexican war. He seems to have recognized from the beginning the truth of the famous declaration of Benton who, speaking of the importance of a transcontinental railway, pointed westward toward the Pacific ocean and said: "There's the east. There's India. That's Benton and Fremont were early advocates of the construction of a railway to the Pacific ocean, and although the former died before the first transcontinental road was built, the latter has lived long enough to see five different transcontinental railway routes open and in operation.

Fremont has also lived long enough to see the character of the country lying between the Missouri river and the Pacific Ocean changed. When he first marched out from the Missouri river toward the Pacific Ocean the country before him was an unexplored wilderness. It was the home of roaming tribes of Indians and of droves of thousands of buffaloes. Now the buffaloes are gone, and the Indians are driven away into reservations. The country that then was a wilderness is now looked upon as, in many respects, the choicest part of the national domain.

Postoffice Changes. Postoffice changes in Nebraska and Iowa, during the week ending April 17, 1886, furnished by Wm. Van Vleck of the postoffice department.

NEBRASKA. Established—Bolar, Sioux Co., John W. Hunter, P. M.; Divide, Sherman Co., Moses H. Smith, P. M.; Genet, Custer Co., Robert Farley, P. M.; Joy, Holt Co., Christopher W. Henshaw, P. M.

Postmasters Appointed—Aleria, Lomp Co., Mrs. Gabella Bower; Bassett, Brown Co., Mrs. Susie C. Dalton; Hooper, Dodge Co., Wm. F. Basler; Pleasant Home, York Co., Mrs. Rebecca Hrazdousky; Ray, Holt Co., Wm. M. Wetherell; Tufford, Custer Co., Mary C. Banning; Westerville, Cass Co., James N. Peale; Wilsonville, Furnas Co., William S. Darr, P. M.

Established—University Place, Polk Co., Thomas O. Mershon, P. M.; Woodbridge, Cedar Co., Charles Dickinson, P. M.

Postmasters Appointed—Coldwater, Franklin Co., William Kerman; Gilmore, Pocatontas Co., J. E. Beers; Jewell, Hamilton Co., John P. Clark; Mount Pleasant, Harrison Co., Lacey I. Peyton; Sand Springs, Delaware Co., H. D. Dime; Spring, Delaware Co., L. Lohetholz; Truro, Madison Co., John D. Hillman, P. M.

Ten per cent of the present freshmen class at Cornell are girls, and Professor Jones of that institution is quoted as saying that the average scholarship of the young women is superior to that of the young men.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

STRICTLY PURE. IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM.

ALLEN'S 25 CENTS FOR COUGH 25 CENTS FOR CROUP LUNG BALSAM. CURE FOR COUGH AND CROUP. CURE FOR LUNG DISEASE.

Allen's Lung Balsam. In three size bottles. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

Allen's Lung Balsam. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

DOCTOR WHITTIER.

717 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo. A regular graduate of two Medical Colleges, has been engaged in the general treatment of Chronic, Acute, Nervous, Rheumatic, and all other diseases.

Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin or Bones; Blood Poisoning, all Stases and Ulcers, are treated with successful results, on an latest improved principle. Private, Nervous, Debility, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, which produce some of the most distressing symptoms of the disease, are cured by the use of the Doctor's Compound, which is a most valuable and effective remedy. It is a most valuable and effective remedy. It is a most valuable and effective remedy.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A complete and reliable guide to the selection of a suitable partner. It is a most valuable and effective remedy. It is a most valuable and effective remedy.

The Old Doctor. A complete and reliable guide to the selection of a suitable partner. It is a most valuable and effective remedy. It is a most valuable and effective remedy.

Dr. Ward & Co., Louisiana, Mo. A complete and reliable guide to the selection of a suitable partner. It is a most valuable and effective remedy. It is a most valuable and effective remedy.

THE BEST. A complete and reliable guide to the selection of a suitable partner. It is a most valuable and effective remedy. It is a most valuable and effective remedy.

LOOK FOR STAMP. A complete and reliable guide to the selection of a suitable partner. It is a most valuable and effective remedy. It is a most valuable and effective remedy.

ON EVERY CASE. A complete and reliable guide to the selection of a suitable partner. It is a most valuable and effective remedy. It is a most valuable and effective remedy.

PAUL E. WIRT FOUNTAIN PEN. BEST IN THE WORLD. Warranted to give satisfaction in any work and in any hand.

Price \$2.50. J.B. Trickey & Co. Wholesale Jewellers, Lincoln, Mo. Sole Wholesale agents for Nebraska.

DEALERS SUPPLIED AT FACTORY RATES. N. B. This is not a Style-grip Pen, but a first class flexible gold pen of any desired fineness of point.

Ladies. Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's Magnolia Balm will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.