## THE DAILY BEE.

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

#### THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, | s. s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bec Publishing company, does solomnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Nov. 19th, 1886, was as

 
 Sunday, Nov. 14
 13,000

 Monday, Nov. 15
 13,710

 Tuesday, Nov. 16
 12,900

 Wednesday, Nov. 17
 12,875

 Open State of 

Notary Public.

[SEAL] Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworm, deposes and says that he is secretary 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, 10.295 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,429 copies; for Juny, 1886, 12,288 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,404 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies.

Gro. B. Tzschuck,
Subscribed and sworm to before not his 8th Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th ay of November, A.D., 1886, N. P. FEIL, [SEAL] Notary Public.

That seven-foot vein of coal adds fuel to the flaming boom of Omaha.

THE discovery of that seven-foot vein of coal was a thanksgiving ten strike for Omaha.

"It is not for treason to party principles that I am arraigned in fact, but for treason against the rule of monopoly and corporation power."--[Charles II. Van Wyck.

THE committee to draft a charter ought to be completed at once and begin its work. Five members from the council and an equal number selected by the board of trade are to appoint five additional citizens. The selections should be promptly made and work begun.

AFTER all the cry that Secretary Whitney had destroyed American shipbuilding by his rigorous treatment of .John Roach, and that no bids would be forthcoming for the new crossers, it must be mortifying for Roach's defenders to discover that from three to four competitors have handed in estimates for the construction of the new navy and that every bid but one falls within the amount appropriated. Mr. Roach's martyrdom failed of its intended effect. Where the veteran lobbyist and subsidy secker dared not tread, other firms equally responsible are not afraid to compete.

THE portion of the poor farm which is to be sold should be platted so as to bring in the largest amount of money, both at present and in the future, when the remainder of the farm is thrown on the market. Lots of the size of three to the acre will be more desirable than those platted five to the acre. Large and hand some residence lots sold on terms of onethird each and the balance in two years time would go off at high prices to parties who would buy them to improve at once. It would be well for the commissioners to consider the matter from every standpoint before staking out the property: There is no hurry about the sale Nothing can be done towards construct ing the new hospital before spring. The plans are not even yet decided upon. It will be months before any pay ments on the contracts, yet to be let, need be made. If the property is sold in the spring, it will be time enough. Better prices can be obtained then than can be possibly secured in midwinter. The county cannot make ten or fifteen per cent easier than by postponing the appraisement and sale of lots for a few months.

THERE are two faults with our police system as at present administered. First, we have too few men on the force, and secondly the men which we have are not of the proper kind. We cannot materially increase the number of officers because we are restricted in the amount of our levy for police purposes. The force itself is inefficient because it is appointed on partisan grounds, quite independent of the marshal and it feels its independence. There is naturally no discipline and the whole community suffers.

The remedy and the only remedy is the creation of a non partisan police commission, who shall have charge of all appointments to the force, including a superintendent of police of experience and ability. Such a commission will adopt rules for the admission of applicants to the police force. They will have the requirements usual in other large cities. Every applicant for a place on the force will be examined physically. Old men and striplings will be alike rejected and there will be standard of size as well as of ordinary capacity and moral character. Men will receive places on the force because they are capable of filling them and they will hold them on an ascending scale of pay because they are competent and fit for the work.

So far as the chief of police is concerned, the board would doubtless not just as the school board does in selecting its superintendent of instruction. It would find a competent man wherever it could and pay him a good salary for the performance of his duties. With a reorganized force, conducted on a nonpartisan basis, under rigid civil-service rules, such a chief of police would be infinitely more efficient than any one could be under our present lack of system. Of course, with an amended charter, due provision can be made for an increased levy tor police protection if necessary. But that and several other knotty problems of revenue ought to adjust themselves under improved methods of assessment and tax equalization.

A statement is published, said to be on the authority of a member of the family of the late ex-President Arthur, that within a few weeks before the death of the ex-president, Mr. Conkthe personal bostility he had maintained 200 | towards General Arthur for many years. The story is that about the first of the present month Mr. Conkling became so oficitous repecting the condition of his former personal and political friend as to ask to be confidentially informed in the fullest manner regarding it, and when the reply was returned that the sick man was failing every day, Mr. Conkling was so impressed with the sad intelligence that he called upon a nephew of the ex-president and through him he sent a confidential message to the sick chamber. It was received by the dying Mr. Conkling was duly apprised. After not call at the house, nor did he write any words of condolence to the family,

but again by proxy sent a message of

sympathy and regret. It is recorded as

Conkling and Arthur.

the opinion of the friends of both that had the ex-president lived a short time longer he and Conkling would have been reconciled. Assuming these statements to be autheatie, what must be the feeling of Mr. Conkling at his failure to make complete a reconciliation which it was his duty to have sought and consummated, and thus have made tardy reparation for a long maintained wrong and injustice? It cannot be that this man of relentless passions and imperious nafeeling of self-reproach, and if there was ever a circumstance to awaken these conditions of mind it is found in the course of Congling toward Arthur. The expresident bore uncomplainingly many evidences of ingratitude, but none affected him so deeply and keenly as that of Roscoe Conkling. To him and to his political fortunes Arthur had been for nearly a score of years a most loyal and unfailing friend. He had acknowledged unquestioningly has leadership in the polities of New York, and had faithfully followed his direction. Even when vice president he did not hesitate, so strong and earnest was the loyalty of his friendship, to challenge the unfavorable criticism of the country and the hostility of the administration by going to Albany and exerting his influence for the re-election of Conkling to the senate, and no one knows better than the ex-senator

against the administration. It was the chief, if not the sole, cause of the distrust and apprehension that were felt by republicans everywhere when Arthur became president, making the task before him one of the most trying and difficult encountered by any president except Lincoln. The party saw in the apparently irreclaimable bondage of the new president to the political element of which Mr. Conkling was the leader a powerful menace to its perpetuity, and there were few republicans at that time who did not regard the political future as hopeless.

It is to the everlasting honor of Arthur

how great was the sacrifice Arthur then

made. It cost him the loss of the respect

and confidence of four-fifths of the repub-

heans of the country, for Mr. Conkling

had very few friends in the fight he made

continue to control him, and speedily howed his party and the country that be had the wisdom to discern the true line of conduct and the courage to pursue it. It was this exhibition of high manliness and patriotism that made Mr. Conkling and approval of many years with bitter resentment and unwarranted detraction. And through all Arthur did no wrong or injustice to Mr. Conkling or those he represented. There was no place in his broad and generous policy for retaliation. The victory was with Arthur. It could not be otherwise. The American people may be slow to discover in their public men those strong and high qualities which distinguished the character of ex-President Arthur, but the recognition made they are quick to honor them. Mr. Conkling has been long conscious of Arthur's triumph, and were he possessed of a small part of that true manliness so conspicuous in the character of the latter be would long ago have acknowledged it. By so doing he would have removed the charge of ingratitude that now hangs over him, and he might have found opportunity for a just reparation. It would have been honorable to him to have done so. All men would have approved it. But unconquerable pride and imperious vanity held sway even to the last, yielding only a little before the end came to the pathetic appeal that daily reached the car of the relentless man. 'An old and true friend is moving rapidly and surely toward eternity; be at seace with him." In the testimony that has been given of the respect and honor n which the nation held ex-President Arthur, Mr. Conkling must read the condemnation of his ungrateful course

oward him. The National Bank Question. Washington advices Indicate great interest throughout financial and business circles relative to the national bank question, which is felt to be one of the most important and urgent that congress will be called upon to consider. The comptroller of the currency is receiving letters from all quarters of the country making suggestions regarding more permanent basis for national banks. These do not come solely from those engaged in banking under the national system, but from other bankers and from manufacturers and merchants, who thus show their desire to see the national banking system maintained and placed upon a stable basis. This demonstrates the correctness of the view expressed in these columns some days ago, in referring to the expedients that had been suggested in connection with this question, that the substantial interests of the country will be found a unit in opposition to any plan the tendency of which would be to diminish the usefulness or menace the permanence of the national banking system, and especially would they be found in hostility to a proposition, which might have the support of a certain class of politicians, to open the

were a source of inestimable loss and annoyance to the people. Every citizen who has an intelligent

way to the restoration of the generally

irresponsible and dishonest state banking

systems which twenty-five years ago

the able banking system whose excellence ling manifested a disposition to relent in | twenty years has amply attested. The demand is not for the extension of any additional favors or privileges to the banks. Those institutions have not asked, so far as we have observed, and doubtless will not ask, any enlargement of their franchises or any reduction of their obligations. The requirement simply is that some fair and just provision be made by congress that will enable them to maintain their circulation upon adequate security without having to make an unnecessary and unjust sacrifice, and at the same time have the condition of permanence. This is certainly quite as much in the interest of the people as of man with great gratification, of which | the banks. There could be no advantage to the public in compelling the banks the death of Arthur the ex-senator did | that might elect to retain their circulation to secure it by replacing the three per cent, bonds with other existing bonds which are selling at a high premium, but there might be great injustice done the banks by such compulsion if its effect, as almost certainly would be the case, was to still further appreciate the price of these securities. If all the banks were to purchase other bonds as security for their notes the effect upon the general circulation would not be so great as to have any material influence, chiefly for the reason that the money would go largely into the hands of corporations to be reinvested in other forms of security or hoarded. No great part of it would get into the channels of trade. ture is incapable of a sense of regret or a To the banks, however, it would be a quite serious affair in the inroad it would make upon their surplus, and to the extent that this was increased by forced

> conditions they would suffer injustice. We confess that the problem is not easy of solution. There are strong prejudices which are a bar to any proposition that can be construed in the least degree as favorable to the banks. There are several objections to the creation of a new form of bond for the special use of the banks. It is inevitable that if these institutions are compelled to accept the alternative of surrendering their circulation or securing it by higher-priced bonds many of them will withdraw their notes, the effect of which could not fail to be more or less damaging to business. The question is of immediate urgency, and congress will have none other presented to its attention of greater concern to the

> > Van Wyck's Interview,

country.

Senator Van Wyck upon his arrival in Washington was promptly interviewed upon the senatorial situation in this state and the result has been placed before our readers in our news columns. There is a world of common sense in the plain and matter of fact sentences in which the senator discusses existing political conditions in this state, and his own position as the undoubted popular choice of Nebraska republicans for the senatorial succession. General Van Wyck indignantly declines to submit his republicanism to the tests of eastern monopolists and stock jobbers whose only use for the party name is as a cloak for the advancement of their own private interests. He refuses to be classed as a democrat because he has opposed republican mothat he disappointed the undoubted ex- nopolists in the senate and declined to pectation of this element that it could advocate the maintenance of the tariff on lumber to be used by the producers of : state devoid of forests. He asserts manfully his independence of influences which for years have controlled the national senate and sought to commit the mass of the party to nefamous schemes to plunder his enemy, supplanting the friendship | the people. "I am a good enough republican for the mass of the republican party," exclaims the senator, "but as I incur the opposition of the monopolies and monied interests, it is easy enough to question my political integrity when they wish to pull me down." "It is not for treason to party principles that I am arraigned in fact, but for treason against the rule of monopoly and corporation power."

Senator Van Wyck has sealed his re publicanism by nearly twenty-five years service in the ranks of the party, on the field of battle and in the councils of the nation. His voice and his vote have always been at the disposal of honest republicanism. Almost solitary and alone, for six years he has voiced the sentiment of western republicans on vital issues in the national senate. He has boldly challenged jobbers and swindlers, of whatever party, and held aloft the banner of genume western republican sentiment in debate with the ablest party opponents from the east. There is no position which he has assumed and maintained which has not to-day the unqualified endorsement of his constituents. Nebraska republicans do not propose to permit Blair, of New Hampshire, or Ingalls, of Kansas, to set the key-note of their republicanism for them. They know the paramount influences which control such party leaders. They are quite satisfied with the work of a man who can boldly assert that he has "no apologies to make. no reforms to promise, no excuses to plead," but who manfully stands by his record of honest endeavor and conscien tions labor for the constituency which has honored him.

Omaha's Opportunity. Omaha is already one of the great rail road centers of the country. The sys tems of railways which converge at this point from the east and south are already ample for the business wants of a commercial metropolis of two or three hundred thousand population and other lines now projected will improve the facilities and establish all the competition that may be desirable under prevailing methods of railroad operation. But the peculiar combination of the trunk lines west of the Missouri requires very decisive action at the hands of Omaha at an early day. With the Burlington system drawing the traffic of the south and southwest to Chicago for the sake of the long haul and the Northwestern system draining the Elkhorn valley, which is naturally tributary to Omaha, through its channel by way and Blair to the lakes for the profits of the long haul, Omana is crippled in her jobbing trade and her cattle and grain markets. Whether the Union Pacitic builds its projected branch lines or not, Omaha cannot afford at this juncture to remain an idle looker-on at the combinations now being formed all around her with a view of tapping every hamlet and village in the interest of rival railroad centers and cities. Concede that understanding of this question sees | Omaha is to be the greatest cuttle and

that financial stability, which is hog market west of Chicago and we six months of rule he had won the friendship foundation of national pros- still are confronted with the serious, and admiration of his bitterest opponents perity, depends upon there being no menace to our commercial inter- and the respect of his enemies. step backward with respect to the admir- ests by the want of direct connections to trade centers and and merit an experience of more than prolific valleys in the interior of the state which want to trade here, but cannot do so to advantage as long as they remain cut off and Imked to Kansas City,

St. Joe, Sioux City and Chicago. It is self evident that whatever is to be done to retain prestige for Omaha and to maintain forever the position to which she aspires as the metropolis of the Missouri valley, must be done promptly. It must be done on the broad-gauge principle, and not by piece-meal and picayune methods. If Omaha capitalists cannot be roused into action, and will not come forward with their own money to build two or three independent lines into northern, northwestern and southwestern Nebraska, Omaha must take the proper steps to induce existing roads to build, spurs, branches and extensions reaching out into sections which we must annex, as a matter of self-preservation. It does not matter whether this is done by the Northwestern road, Vanderbilt, Gould, or any other road or men. What we want is Omaha as the hub with railroad spokes radiating in every direction which is trade territory. Our preference has been and is still that Omaha capital should undertake this task, but we would not play dog in the manger at the risk of losing forever the opportunity that will present itself during the next six months. Omaha and Douglas county can well afford to bond themselves for half a million doltars, if by so doing they forever insure her commercial supremacy and have next to absolute certainty of doubling the value of all property within two miles of the court house and doubling the population before the next census is taken.

A YEAR ago, the first announcement was made of a union passenger depot but the promise is still as much of a promise with as little of performance accompaning it as it was a year ago. Perhaps the completion of the new bridge in the spring will hasten matters. We hope so. The bad impression which our "cow shed" depot makes upon visitors has damaged this city to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The introduction which strangers receive to Omaha is a most unfor much with regard to cities as well as

favorable one. First impressions count with respect to persons. A new and handsome union depot would urge on the boom which in the spring promises to break upon us with more force than ever OMAHA must have more railroads And

Omaha and Douglas county will take steps to secure them.

#### THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY. The Steelion (Pa.) works have 3,543 names

on their pay-roll. The strike of the molders in the locomotive and machine shops of New Jersey has been settled. It is expected that the New York Tribune office will be back in the union before the

end of December. One St. Louis firm has just taken an order for nuts and bolts for 220 miles of road. Last year one order was for 430 miles.

George Westinghouse, the inventor, put \$200,000 in an eight story office building for his various companies in Pittsburg.

The St. Louis Wire company contemplates the removal of its entire works to Pittsburg. and will erect a 150-tons-per-day blast fur-Delegates representing 25,000 workmen met

recently in Newcastle, England, to form a federation to promote the eight-hour move-The trade unionists propose to organize apon a footing that will give them more con-

trol within themselves and more influence without. The managers of the elevated railroads of New York give it out that a syst-m of power

by electricity is to be perfected and will soon be put in operation. Eighty-eight firms or mills are engaged in the hosiery lockout in New York, where between 8,000 and 9,000 wage workers are usually employed. Loss of wages so far,

An effort is to be made in New York to affix a union label to union made shirts in order to drive out so many of the goods made at Sing Sing and elsewhere.

The workingmen of New York expect to gain important concessions from the new mayor on account of the big labor vote they polled. They will ask a rigid enforcement of several laws now a dead letter.

A marked revival has set in in the iron. steel, woolen and coal industries in Great One firm refused an order of 15,000 tons of plates and angles for snlp-building and another house was offered enough work for a year, but both were declined because foreign manufacturers believe there is an upward tendency in prices at work. Idle iron and steel works will shortly be put in opera-

Colonel A. K. Owen's co-operative colony to be established in Sinaloa, Mexico, is attracting a great deal of attention among reformers of all hues throughout the country. It is backed by such men as ex-Secretary Windom, who has been instrumental in se-curing the promise of 2,000 heads of families to remove there. Manufacturing concerns are to be established. Money enough are to be established. Money enough has been raised to build factories, houses and mills and start a town at once. The matter has been brewing for three or four years.

### The Only Strikes That Pay.

Mr. Sullivan made \$8,000 out of his recent

set-to with Mr. Ryan. The only strikes that pay are from the shoulder. Will Do Nothing.

#### during the coming short session may as well be abandoned. It will do nothing. Prohibition in Kansas

Speculation as to what congress will do

Prohibition in Kansas has simply turned the drug stores into liquor stores. Every person has a right to get liquor as medicine for his own compfaints, which may be "weakness" or "indigestion," or anything else. The list of causes or reasons entered for getting liquor is slightly humorous read-

#### Can Only Be Successful in Chicago, Chicago Times.

The Greek play has been a failure in New York, a city to which it was all Greek. The Greek drama can hardly be a success outside of Chicago, where classical learning is gen eral and thorough.

### Ups and Downs.

Chicago Mail. The ups and downs of America were exemplified in the case of vividly the late President Arthur. Removed by President Hayes from an important office, he was, to all outside appearances, branded for life so far as political aspirations go. In less than a year he was filling the highest office within the gift of the people. In

## The Path to the Village,

Charles Umru. Up the path with daisles fringed. Cheeks with primrose glances tinged, Eyes of blue and step so light. Come the milkmaid dressed in white; Fair the sunlit village gleams, Fair her form as morning beams, Love and wearth he in the town. Sings the maid in milking gown.

Down the hill with shadows crossed. Snow-write hair by light wind tossed, Staff in hand, with pilerim pack. Comes the traveler wandering back; Village lights shing through the gloom. Sm les of joy his tears illume, "Home and friends are in the town," Singeth he in dusty gown.

Up the path and down the hill. All the world goes traveling still, Milkmaid, priest and warror bold, Beggar, queen and pilgrim old; Love and wealth and friends and home Bid the feet no longer roam, At the stile leave tear and frown, Perfect rest lies in the town.

### WESTERN JOTTINGS. Colorado.

The Denver exposition netted \$2,705 The number of visitors was 35,000. The Denver street railway company will invest \$30,000 in an office building. The Catholic societies of Denver have formed an association to build a union

The cry of "The monopolies must go" is heard throughout the state. Sounds

Work has ceased on the Denver postoffice pending a raid on congress for an additional appropriation of \$275,000. The entire municipal expenses of Dener, amounting to \$475,000, has been appropriated in a lump sum and divided

among the various funds. A vein of coal nine feet thick has been discovered seven miles east of Fort Colfins by parties boring for water. It is said to be of fine quality and is 150 feet below the surface.

Thomas Hayes, a juryman in the Umited States court in Denver, was arrested last Tuesday for willful obstruction of the business and criminal contempt of the court.

"The present railway law," says the Denver News, "providing for the apwith power to advise the railway corporations and to report to the governor of the state, is a sham and a fraud which must be repealed by the incoming legislature. It has been in operation now for about twenty months at a cost to the public of \$1,000 per month, and no good has been accomplished under it. commissioner issued a report covering the first three months of his term of office and the state will be taxed \$5,000 for the publication of that report."

#### Utah and Idaho. Fully \$75,000 more are needed for th building of a decent penitentiary in this

territory. The banks of Salt Lake City report the receipt for the week ending November 17, inclusive, at \$74,873.31 in bullion and \$88,491.44 in ore; a total of \$163,364.75. Last week's mineral shipments from

Salt Lake City were 18 cars bullion, 465,945 lbs; 11 cars ore, 832,350; 57 cars copper ore, 210,510; total, 36 cars, 1,008,805 lbs.

Hemme iway, the editor of the Ogden paper, sentenced to the "pen" for one year for publishing an outrageous libel on Judge Zane, has been pardoned Judge Zano magnanimously recommended his release.

The old camp at Cariboo, Bingham county, Idaho, is picking up rapidly There are twenty or thirty gold quartz veins on Cariboo Mountain that show good ore veins from four to fifty feet wide, with from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of rock on the dumps, yielding from \$8 to \$25 a ton at the mill, and assaying from \$10 to

Jackrabbit hunting is a favorite pas time in Idaho. By a territorial law the county treasurer of each county pays bounty of five cents for the ears of each The cost of killing a rabbit i about 11 cents, leaving a clear profit of 31 cents. In some parts of the territory here are people engaged in the exclusive

occupation of killing the pests. Several Salt Lake people, widely vary ing in social standing, have been affected by the strike in the Comstock lode. hotel cook is able to retire now on \$40. 000; a man who has walked the streets with well-ventilated clothing, can now call \$20,000 his own. On the other hand. vidow who had got rid of her stock just before the boom, has now lost an op portunity to make \$15,000 to \$20,000, and there are many others of which these are examples.

### Montana.

There are 131 prisoners in the Nevada state prison.

A sweet potato raised at San Dieguito without prigation, weighs twenty-two Only thirty-two miles of road remain t

oe completed on the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific railroad.

All the Chinese cooks employed in th eating houses on the Southern Pacific railroad have been discharged. The assessment roll of Deer Lodge

gainst \$3,899,894 for the year 1855. The Sacramento markets are at pres ent supplied with eastern apples which

have come through in very fine snape. Montana cattle men are now shipping the cattle to Chicago as fast as a car load is ready instead of waiting until a train

It was some time ago discovered that there was a law in the statute-book which provides for an allowance of \$100 from the state funds for every indigent over sixty years of age in any of the counties

of California. Sacramento markets are now being supplied with salmon from the upper be quite plentiful. There are very few in the lower waters. Sacramento fishermen have done very poorly in salmon catching this year.

The Granite Mountain Mining pany reports shipments of silver bullion from January 1 to October 81 amount ing to \$1,190,800, and besides the above ore shipments from July 1 to October 31 amounting to \$78,900, making a total of \$1,269,700, to which may be added \$51,500 shipped since October 31.

A terrible fight took place in Big Hole Basin recently between W. C. Stery, alias Curly Bill, a late resident of Denver, and three horse thieves. Stery was trying to recover some stolen when the fight took place. Shots were exchanged, Stery killing one and wounding the other two of the threves, but he died three hours later from five wounds received about the arms and body

It is believed that by the 1st of Decem ber the California & Oregon railroad will be completed to Shasta Valley, lifteen miles above McCloud, the present ter-minus of railroad travel, and twelve above Sissons. Through Shasta Valley there is a long stretch of level country, which will enable the railroad builders to move along more rapidly than they are now doing among the nills.

The poor farm leper colony near Portland is growing rapidly. There are now fourteen unfortunate creatures an the farm, all Chinamen, ranging in age from sixteen to thirty-eight years. lem of ridding the county of these fellows has been considered several times by the authorities. Those who investigated the matter found that the captains of Chinabound ships would not earry them, as no other passengers, white or Chinese,

would travel on the same vessel, and the expense of chartering a ship solely for that purpose would be too great. So nothing remains for the county authorities to do but to keep the colony together

where they are. The Pacific Coast. Dayton, Nev., it is said, has more secret societies and larger membership in the same than any other town of its size

on the coast. The nickel mines at Cottonwood, Neyada, were shut down because the English company that bonded them did not make the last payment in the time

specified. Reno is the only town in Nevada that is steadily growing. Many of the rich cattlemen of the state are to locate there on account of the school facilities for their children.

The product of candy in California in 1886 is valued at \$25,637,033; considerably over \$25 for every man, woman and child the state, and probably twice the amount spent on cigars.

Large shipments of live stock from Arizona pass through daily at the Los Angeles depot for points in the San Joaquin valley, where they are fattened pre-vious to being placed on the San Francisco market.

The statistics of the overland freight traffic for October furnish a mess of teresting figures. Out of 41,690, pounds shipped through, San Francisco's portion was 27,822,900, or about twothirds, nearly the same porportion ob taining in the shipments for the ten months ending October 31. The shipments of fruit were: Ripe, 4,351,900 pounds; dried, 1,514,400; canned goods, 4,105,400 raisens, 2,431,600.

In the United States district court in San Francisco a Chinaman proved that he had spent some time in the United States by giving the following descrip-tion of the Fourth of July: What do you know about July?" asked the court "Me sabe July belly well," was the reply. "Me sabe Fourth July." "Well, reply. what do you know about Fourth of July?"
sked the judge: "what Melican man do
then?" "Melican man he heap hoist
flag, heap fire big gans and heap drink
liquor—heap whisky."

### Corporations and Communism.

St. Lowis Republican. It will appear strange to say that the tendency toward Georgeism and other as a heutenant anyhow. phases of socialism in this country is most accelerated by the very persons and personal agencies that have most reason to dread it, and that would be the chief sufferers by it-very rich men and corporate monopolies-but it is a fact, These persons and personal agencies are, without knowing it, and certainly without intending it, doing more to inaugurate communism in one year than all the partisans of Henry George, the labor organizations, the avowed socialists and anarchists do in ten. When we look over the country we see the wonderful specia ele of the swarming millions called the labor class drifting reluctantly and helplessly-for it is not their of free will and choice-into a vast movement, the goal of which is a flat despotie of which is a flat despotic communism, in which the liberty of the individual has irrevocably disappeared; but if we look closely we see a more wonderful spectacle-syndicates, combinations and corporate mon polies at the head of the column, lead ing it on its course. These are instructors as well as leaders. They are actually

teaching the masses the lessons in combination which lead inexorably and at least to one huge and overshadowing combination that shuts out all others—a commune government. What is this de mand for a government appropriation and management of all telegraph lines, repeated more loudly every day by Farmers' alliances, Patrons of Husbandry, labor organizations and other special bodies, but an amplification of a telegraph monopoly already existing? And what is the similar demand, grewing stronger every year, for a govern ment appropriation of the railroads, bu a pushing of the lesson of the railroad pool to its logical and exhaustive conclusion? When organized capitalists secure from congress land grants of twenty, thirty, forty and fifty millions of acres and dole them out at a high price to actual settlers, or when such organizations purchase vast tracts of timber lands in the northwest, or grazing lands in the west, and establish thereon indus trial colonies which are communes in all respects but one, viz., that the owner the rulers and beneficiaries, wha wonder is it that Henry George takes the hint and deduces from it his proposition of a government purchase, or confisca-tion of all lands and distribution of them in allotments to actual cultivators?

The masses reason rapidly and fiercely in these feverish days. If monopolis, s are of such great benefit to those who have the good fortune to belong to them, at a severe cost to those who do not, why not, they ask, elaborate the government into one vast exclusive monopoly having control of all good things, If a control over transportation yields fortunes of twenty, thirty, fifty, and even a hundred millions to a few men, why not give the whole business of transporting to one supreme and despotic monopoly, called

the commune, or the government?
The people of Calfornia are preparing to take Henry George's theory and apply t. not to land, but to water, by appropri ating all lakes and streams in the state. because the greedy water monopolists have first taught them the advantage of t and then forced them, in self defense, t

The people of the United States revolu at the idea of communism. They are so adverse to the surrender of individual liberties, which an exaggeration of the central national authority involves, that, a generation ago, the mere suggestion of a government appropriation and man-agement of railroads and the agement telegraph would have been received with savage impatience. It is not communists, nor socialists, nor Knights of Labor, nor any special body of theorists and fanatics, but another class of persons who are the last to be suspected of such a purpose - organized monopolists - that have educated the country up to the point of not only patiently listening to, but tavorably entertaining, these once impopular and repulsive propositions; and if the time shall come when the government, at the demand of the peo-ple, shall seize these great instrumentali-ties, it will be because the colossal corporations would have it so. Every new combination for limiting the supply and increasing the price of coal, iron, windowglass and other necessaries of life, every new scheme of organized capital limiting the supply and increasing the value of money, or pooling transporta-tion, or monopolizing transportawater, is a fresh hint in the direction of that which all classes of the people con-template with abhorrence—a despotic social republic; and when it comes, if it ever shall come, we will have the corporations to thank for it.

A young Connecticut couple who had just embarked upon the sea of matrimony decided to take a trip to New York, and took passage on a Hartford heat. The husband secured a state come and then desiring to execute some business, locked his wife in the room and went ashore While he was gone the boat started. The young wife, thoroughly seared, screamed until the captain came and unlocked the door, and then nursed her wrath putil her carciess husband joined her down the river, having overtaken the boat by means of a train.

You can buy turniture casaper of A. L. Fitch & Co., 12th st., bet Farnam and

# THE SENATORIAL STRUGGLE

Plots and Plans of the Monopoly Crowd to Defeat Van Wyck.

POLITICAL BORES AND GIMLETS.

Paddock, Colby, Agee and Others-The B. & M. Method of "Working" Legislators-Cracking the Democratic Caucus Chestnut.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 23 .- [Correspondence of the BEE. !- The latest sensation in political circles is the candidacy of Agee, of Humboldt county, for speaker. Agec is a hoosier product, and is laughingly referred to by old neighbors as "Peter" Agee, from a rather reckless anatomical display made to some children whom he met in the woods the evening previous to his sudden departure toward the setting sun. Peter is nothing if not cheeky, Having been rejected by the republicans after one term as presiding officer of the senate, he comes boldly to the front as a candidate for presiding officer of the house. Go to, Pete !

EX-SENATOR PADDOCK is among the more recent arrivals at the

capital, and is looking over his spees at the battle ground to-day. He has taken rooms at the Capital hotel, and will meet us all at Phillipi-so he says. The senator, who is really more of an Omaha man than he is a South Piatter, is to be congratulated if he does not have trouble with his Gage county delegation this winter.

COLONEL COLBY, like the historic Captain Jenks, is some thing of a high-roller, and is no man's man-except Colby's, and whilst Mr. Paddock but up some of his good money to elect the colonel, he will have trouble to control him. Like the two Arkansas colonels, who, when assigned to important duty, one who was commanding the advance deserted to the enemy whilst the other, commanding the rear guard, left the army and went home. Colby will not do

GAFFORD IS an out-and-out Van Wyck man and plainly tells Mr. Paddock so. Captain Phillips says Gafford is surgeon of our road and 'I can control him;' but he can't just the same. By the way, the whole list of legislators elect is being carefully gone over by

THE RAILROAD GANG. with the purpose of exposing their vul nerable points; and opposite the name of each is his vulnerable point and then comes the name of the railrogue who is to "work him." Like this, for example: "Aiken, town lot agent B. & M .- Philiips."
"Linn, elevator, Humboldt-Hold

rege."
Bently, lumber, Wahoo-Holdrege.

And so on all through the list. The Journal is greatly disturbed over Van Wyck's visit to Washington, lest he should get a few soft places for his friends. General Van Wyck is extremely liable to do such things with republican administrations, but probably lacks influence with the Cleveland gang. THE SCHEME

to house the democratic members of the egislature and concentrate them on Norton is now an open secret and is not quite so popular as before the scheme was known. No soldier cares to go into action firing blank catridges there is game in sight and the efforts of these self-appointed corporals to take command of them probably will not be regarded as a very binding order.

who is the little Mr. Biggs in Ed Howe's Story of a Country Town. outh with the wild geese to study up a source of revenue from which to retrieve is late political and financial disaster, Having no vote to dispose of there must be a grand raid made upon the state reasury in some manner or all is lost. It is feared that Majors and Howe are not going to work together as brethren in the coming session, and bills to fleece gamblers and confiscate the property of quor dealers will not be introduced by any one from Nemaha, nor will they be sat upon" to piease him.

The Journal takes great pleasure in reproducing every little squib from the disgruntled country papers, reflecting upon Weaver's loyalty to Howe. The ournal should take a turn among its stockholders and select one or two of the most prominent and dish up a rebuke to them for not supporting the great satupon.

die very hard in Saline county. Backed by the B. & M. and the State Journal company they made a hard tight to dethe regular ticket, and failing in that they commence a contest against every republican elected!

The organization of the senate is still the bone sought after by the B & M. we can control Robbins and Fuller," said a prominent B. & M. striker, "we can down the Van Wyck crowd," and the small army of paid strikers, alias "atterneys," are now on their sev to "get" Robbins and Fuller. ' are now on their several rounds

OBSERVER. The New Requisition at Harvard. Professor J. P. Cooke, in Popular Science Monthly for December: At the close of the last academical year the faculty of Harvard college published a new scheme of requisition for admission, which will be followed at the admission examination of 1887, and thereafter This scheme has been slowly matured It was originally prepared by a large committee of the college faculty, and was discussed in all its details for more than three years, first by the faculty, afterward by the corporation and the board of overseers, and finally was adopted by all the the govern-ing boards of the college. The scheme is complex, and any one desiring to understand all its possibilities must study the details in the pamphlet in which it has been announced. It is sufficient for the present purpose to say that, while it permits and even encourages the old line of linguistic studies on which students have hitherto been prepared for all the New England colleges nominally with nearly the same requisitions. new plan opens other avenues of admission; and, among these, one to which we desire especially to call attention, as it demands and invites a thorough preparation in mathematics and physical science, with only that minimum of hoguistic training which is universally recorded as

gin the new scheme students will be admitted to Harvard college as candidates for the B. A. degree who can write cor-rectly a short English composition, and thus show that they are acquainted with a few prescribed classical ling ish works who can read at sight sleeple Latin. Gor man, and French prose, who have a general knowledge of the history of the United States and of England, who have mastered the elementary mathematics, including analytic geometry and the rudiments of mechanics, and, lastly, who have had a certain amount of laboratory practice in physical science, including both physics and chemistry.

an essential prerequeste of Loural cul-

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Bahn, in It they find no trace of column or morphia while its officacy in curing all throat on L. Fitch & Co., 12th st. bet Farsam and ling discuses is wonderful. 25 cents a Douglas, than any other place in the city. bottle.