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.
County of Douglas. }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Dec. 17th, 1886, was as follows:

Saturday, Dec. 11	13,343
Sunday, Dec. 12	13,060
Monday, Dec. 13	13,800
Tuesday, Dec. 14	13,082
Wednesday, Dec. 15	13,250
Thursday, Dec. 16	13,040
Friday, Dec. 17	13,045
Average	13,230

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of December, A. D., 1886. N. P. FEIL, [SEAL.] Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, 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, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,050 copies; for October, 1886, 12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of November, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE railroad lobby will be in Lincoln in full force at the opening of the legislature—each one armed with credentials from headquarters and an annual pass.

GENERAL VAN WYCK is home from Washington to superintend his senatorial campaign in person on the ground. The senator knows the field thoroughly and has no reason to be anxious about the result.

ALL the indications point to an open winter. Railroads and builders are taking advantage of the indications by going right ahead with their work of starting in 1887 with a rousing boom.

THE board of education are advertising again for plans for school houses. What is the matter with the plans already adopted and from which our latest and best ward school houses have been built?

CONGRESS has adjourned for the holidays. This will not interfere in the least with the average Washington correspondent. The recess makes no greater draft upon his imagination than the heat of the session.

THE *Republican* seems greatly agitated about the approaching "senatorial circus." If it can't get a ticket of admission it has the royal privilege of youth, of crawling under the tent to witness the exhibition. It will be well worth seeing.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT MCSHANE denies point blank that he ever said or intimated that Senator Van Wyck had been holding back nominations to assist himself in the senatorial canvass. Mr. McShane is naturally indignant over a report which he pronounces entirely without foundation.

EVERY railroad attorney in the state is now sure that Van Wyck is certain to be defeated. They were equally sure before the election that the general would not secure a corporal's guard of a following. They were quite as certain that Church Howe would be elected by a rousing majority. A corporation clerk's predictions are as uncertain as the prophecies of the cold wave flag. Like dreams they generally go by contraries.

GENERAL BRAGG, as chairman of the house committee on military affairs, denounced in unmeasured terms the system of convict labor at the military prison at Leavenworth. His report virtually condemns the work turned out of the shoe factory as inferior, and he believes that the government has no right to build up a manufactory to be run by convict labor in competition with honest workingmen. Road gangs and convict farms ought to give employment to felons who need exercise. There is no equitable reason why the commission of crime should not only prove a tax on the community, but an injury to the interests of law abiding and hard working mechanics.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S story is a disappointment to his friends and a boon to his enemies. It is petulant and querulous in tone, apologetic where it is not aggressive and vindictive where it takes the form of assault on his contemporaries. If General McClellan had shown half the impetuosity in attacking Lee that he manifested in assailing Stanton the war would have closed before Burnside was given the reins of the army of the Potomac only to pass them over into the hands of Hooker and Meade and Grant. General McClellan's memoirs show him to have been a soldier of overweening egotism, too cautious for a great general and too puffed up with self for a valuable subordinate.

THE day before Christmas has arrived and stores and bazaars all over the country are crowded with eager purchasers bent on buying the last gifts by which others can remember the universal festival of the year. Amid the claims of home and friends, the poor should not be forgotten. It is in ministering to the wants of such that the Christmas idea is perfectly fulfilled. The message of "good will to men" should impress itself more deeply on the hearts of the charitable and benevolent on the anniversary of the season when first it sounded on earth centuries ago. There are hundreds of God's needy children in Omaha to whom Christmas will be a meaningless name unless others better supplied with comforts and luxuries unlock their stores and open their purses to assist in shedding a little sunshine over their dreary life.

Those River Improvements.

A lively hornet's nest was stirred up in the senate last Friday when Senator Van Wyck introduced a resolution of inquiry demanding why the Missouri river commission had expended all last year's appropriation at Kansas City and St. Joseph instead of at the points specified in the appropriation bill, including Omaha, Plattsmouth, Brownsville and Nebraska City. General Van Wyck called attention to the fact that the river and harbor bill of the year previous had been defeated in the senate because of its refusal to specifically mention the points at which funds should be expended for river improvement. He showed how he had made a fight in person for the principle that the expenditure of the money should not be left to the discretion of the commission, and had carried his point. The senator was confirmed in his statement by Senator Ingalls, who joined General Van Wyck in his indignant protest against the action of the commission who, against the remonstrance of Mr. Broatch, the Omaha member, had appropriated $225,000 of the entire $300,000 to Kansas City and the remainder to St. Joseph.

Senator Van Wyck's resolution was straight to the point. It was passed after an interesting debate and now goes to the secretary of war for whatever explanation he may see fit to give. It is understood that Mr. Endicott held that the Missouri river commission like the Mississippi river commission had full discretion in the expenditure of the funds committed to their care. Congress seems to hold a different view. The point was clearly brought out in the debate that in a previous congress Senators Van Wyck and Plumb, of Kansas, defeated the river and harbor bill because the committee on commerce declined to specify the locations in Kansas and Nebraska where money should be expended, and that in the last congress this point was yielded by the committee to save the bill. In the face of this the gentlemen on the commission flatly disregarded the action of congress and bunched the appropriations at two points of the river to the exclusion of all the rest.

The question involved is a very important one. A large number of appropriations through special and general bills are annually made by congress, which cover a number of cases which they specifically name, while leaving the bulk sum to be apportioned among military posts, harbors and inlets at the discretion of the executive department which controls them. If the secretary has the right to disregard a number of the points named to benefit a few of the others there can be no object in making the bill any more specific than a lump appropriation to be expended at the discretion of the executive. An exception has been made in favor of the Mississippi river commission which has not been extended to any other. General Van Wyck's resolution is now being considered by the war department and the answer will be awaited with interest.

Keep Within the Law.

The only safe course for the city council to pursue in furthering public improvements, especially such as involve special taxes and a bonded indebtedness, is to keep rigidly within the law. The interests of the city must be paramount to those of any contractor or firm of contractors, however influential or powerful. The charter definitely provides for the expenditure of the levies and as definitely prohibits the incurring of any indebtedness beyond what there are funds to meet. The council has no right to exceed the legal bounds and the mayor no right to approve contracts which are passed in violation of the charter restrictions.

With reference to the paving contracts about which so much anxiety is expressed, the most cautious course will be the wisest. No contract should be entered into by the council for which the money for the city's share is not now in the treasury. To do otherwise would be to cast a doubt on the validity of bonds afterwards issued to cover the cost of paving intersections and on the legality of special taxes to meet the expense of improving the lot frontage. Omaha's credit is now as good as that of any city in the west. It stands high because no question has been raised about the legality of the methods by which her indebtedness has been incurred. We have moved ahead in public improvements sometimes slowly but always surely. We cannot now afford to change our course.

A Profitless Inquiry.

The United States senate, immediately before adjourning on Wednesday for the holiday recess, adopted the resolution of Mr. Dawes instructing the committee on finance "to inquire into and report what specific reductions can be made in customs duties and internal taxes that will reduce taxes to the necessary and economical expenses of the government without impairing the prosperity of home industries or the compensation of home labor." The finance committee is composed of six republicans and five democrats. The former are Morrill, Sherman, Jones of Nevada, Allison, Aldrich, and Miller of New York. The democrats are Voorhees, Beck, McPherson, Harris and Vance. Mr. Morrill, the chairman of the committee, is already on record at this session with the opinion, proclaimed in a resolution presented by him and advocated in a set speech, that legislation at present regarding the tariff is not expedient. Senator Sherman is also on record in favor of abandoning the duty on sugar, in whole or in part, and the tax on tobacco, and against any interference with the tariff except as to sugar. He furthermore indicated a strong desire to leave the whole responsibility of proposing legislation for tax reduction with the democrats. Jones has not indicated his present views, but he is probably not favorable to any extensive revision of the tariff. The other republican members of the committee are understood to be in line with Sherman, though Aldrich has indicated that he is not entirely unfavorable to a revision that would reduce or entirely cut off duties in many directions. He seems to be the most moderate among the republicans who have expressed themselves at the present session. Three of the democratic members of the committee, Voorhees, Beck and Vance, will favor a thorough revision of the tariff in order to reduce revenue, while McPherson and Harris will probably take a conservative stand.

From this knowledge and fair inference regarding the attitude of members of the senate finance committee, what reasonable expectation can there be of any profitable result from the inquiry they are instructed to make? It is a foregone conclusion that the most and the best they will do is to return a majority report, with which the majority in the senate will concur, recommending reductions of duty and taxes in the direction already pointed out by Mr. Sherman, who unquestionably knows the sentiment of his colleagues on the committee. The inquiry will result in no advance and will bring the question at issue no nearer to a solution than it is at present. It has the appearance, indeed, of being nothing more than a political maneuver, intended to emphasize to the country the responsibility of the democratic house for the required legislation. It holds out no real promise that the relief desired and needed by the country will be afforded at the present session of congress.

If this congress can do nothing but trifle with this question, making it a football for factions to fight over, it would certainly be better to let it alone altogether, and endeavor to agree upon some method of disposing of the surplus of the next twelve months that will in part at least repay the people the unnecessary taxes wrung from them under the prevailing policy. It is said that a large number of republicans in congress believe in taking hold of the matter in spite of the fact that they are in the minority, and thus showing to the country that if given the power they will meet the emergency and give the people such legislation as may be needed. Such a movement, honestly made, would be welcomed by the country, and we have no doubt would be greatly to the advantage of the party. But we have no faith that it will be made. There is not only no one on the republican side of the house who has both the courage and ability to lead such a movement, but it would be counter to the evident policy of the republicans to leave the matter of proposing legislation on this subject wholly with the democrats. It is possible, but not likely, that that policy will be abandoned at the present session.

Calling the Banks to Account.

A few days ago Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, introduced in the house a resolution requesting the secretary of the treasury to ascertain whether any national banking association located in the city of New York has during the present month loaned its surplus money or deposits to brokers, or other persons operating in stocks and bonds, without security, and merely upon the receipt of interest on the same, for the purpose of enabling the speculator to lock up and prevent the use of the money in business transactions, and thereby produce a scarcity of money and greatly increase the rates of interest on loans. And also whether during the same period any of said banks, for the purpose aforesaid, knowingly permitted the total liability of any person, corporation or firm to exceed the amount limited by statute in said cases. This very proper inquiry was prompted by the developments regarding the condition of the New York banks in connection with the movements of the stock market last week. It was very evident that the banks had gone beyond a prudent and safe limit in assisting the speculators and brokers, and there is good reason to believe that some of them overreached the law. The fact that the banks were in the aggregate within four million dollars of their legal reserve was in itself a suspicious circumstance, as showing an unusual and hazardous extension of credits, but the fact of the money market becoming extremely close within a few days, with apparently no recourse in the hands of the banks for relief except in the severe contraction of loans and the advance of interest rates to abnormal figures, furnished the substantial ground of doubt whether the banks had complied strictly with the law, and had not permitted the speculators to lock up money, paying only the interest for the privilege. Such a course on the part of the New York banks has not been common, but it has occurred more frequently than was in the interest of the legitimate business of the country. This last monetary pinch was felt more or less in every trade center, and while its injurious effects cannot be computed they must have been considerable.

Any action on the part of the national banks in aid of speculators and stock gamblers is to be condemned at all times. It is a perversion of their proper functions and a violation of their agreement with the people. Their office is to serve and aid the legitimate business of the country. When they go outside of this they disregard a trust and give countenance and support to a system which is inimical to legitimate trade and hostile to the interests and welfare of the people. But it is particularly unfortunate at this time, when the national banking system is again a prominent subject of public attention and discussion, that the enemies of the system should be given any fresh ground for questioning its value and the integrity with which it is conducted. The motive of the proposed inquiry may be entirely commendable, and the propriety of making such an inquiry is unquestionable, but if the results should show that the banks had violated the law the effect will certainly be to strengthen the enemies of those institutions and increase the difficulty of securing legislation for maintaining and improving the system. It will not be sufficient to quiet opposition to show that generally the banks conform strictly to legal requirements, and that the lapses are wholly or chiefly in New York. The whole system will suffer for the faults of the part, on the not wholly unjust ground that that part is the centre and heart of the whole. It may not be practicable to provide an absolute and never-failing preventive of such faults. The cupidity of bank officials will doubtless at times lead them, under great temptation, to evade any conceivable regulation. But it is not unlikely that the existing law might be made somewhat stronger than it is in its restrictive requirements without any serious disadvantage to the system generally, and with the effect of strengthening public confidence in it.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, defeated in the cabinet disagreement ostensibly on the question of war and naval estimates, has tendered his resignation as chancellor of the exchequer. It is an example for Mr. Morrison, who, as chairman of the most important committee of the house, has been several times sat down upon. After his last defeat Congressman Reed tendered the blunt but sensible advice that the majority of the ways and means committee had better resign, so that Speaker Carlisle can appoint a new committee that may obtain the confidence of the house, or which might propose something different from the pet plans of the chairman. It is suggested that it would be an act of grace for Mr. Morrison at least to surrender a position in which he has been a signal and consistent failure in favor of some other man who possessed the requisite gifts to properly initiate and conduct the revenue legislation of congress. Good intentions are not of very great value without the ability to give them effect. But Mr. Morrison will not emulate the meritorious example of Lord Churchill. He will cling to his position, regardless of rebuff, ridicule and defeat, to the last moment of his tenure, fully confident that he is the right man in the right place.

An Injustice to Workingmen.

There is one fatal objection to making the hours of the city election conform to those of the state and county elections in which the polls open at seven in the morning and close at six p. m. This is that such a limit would practically disfranchise a very large proportion of voters who are mechanics and laborers. It would leave only the noon hour in which workingmen could vote. The polls would be opened at the hour when workingmen began work and close when the whistles blow for supper.

The aim of any change in the election law should be to call out the fullest possible vote not to decrease the total. In the first place our workingmen are as vitally interested in assisting to develop Omaha as are our capitalists and business men. A prospering and growing city means steady employment for labor and good wages for workmen. Hundreds of workingmen in Omaha are property owners and taxpayers and are thus doubly interested in helping to secure good government. Any legislation which throws obstacles in the path of the free voting of legalized voters is wrong.

There is only one condition under which the hours can be safely shortened. That is a law making election days holidays. If this was done, of course an hour's shortening of the time during which the polls were kept open would make no difference. Workingmen would have all the day in which to cast their ballots. But unless the legislature can be induced to make this change in the general election law, there should be no decrease in the hours in which voters are permitted to deposit their ballots.

In this connection, attention is called to the necessity of more polling precincts, and a double set of judges and clerks of election, with more ballot boxes in which the various tickets can be voted and counted separately.

THIRTY square miles will make a good-sized city and it will not be many years before Omaha reaches double these limits at her present rate of growth. The proposition of the charter committee contemplates an increase of a mile for every 20,000 increase in population. As our city limits stand to-day where they were fifteen years ago the necessity of their extension needs no argument.

THE city council has no business to make an overlap to accommodate any firm of contracters whoever they may be. There can be no question about that.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

Knitting machines are springing up all over the west.

The car-builders are booking an unusually large number of orders at this time.

A great many additions are being made to textile, paper and machinery mills.

A Terre Haute car company has just booked an order for 1,500 box, flat, and coal cars.

Two or three Welsh steel-rail makers are preparing to roll rails 150 feet long instead of ninety.

A car manufacturing company is to be started at Curtis Bay, Md., with a capital of $200,000.

The American Iron works are having an addition put up that will turn out 200 tons of steel per day.

A new steel furnace is being put up at Pittsburg which will melt twenty tons of steel at one heat.

Carpenters are advised to stay away from the Pacific coast. It is said that cheap railroad fare has flooded that section with mechanical labor.

The textile manufacturing companies in several parts of New England are increasing their capital. The general report is that business is excellent.

An eight-hour movement has taken shape in the north of England to supplant the nine-hour system now prevailing. There is talk of forming "A National Federation of Labor."

Speaking generally, labor is better employed at this time of the year than for several years, and the winter prospects for employment, both for indoor and outdoor work, were never better.

We are to have several new glass works in spite of the heavy production of glass of all kinds. Six extensive works have recently been projected in various parts of the country.

Makers of American machinery are introducing their specialties into Europe. Scales are a matter of considerable export. A Boston firm is doing a big business in them abroad.

The accumulations of the savings banks throughout the country show a marked improvement within the past year, but much of this is due to the increased earnings of labor, due to more work and better wages.

Co-operation seems to be well planted in Minneapolis. The workingmen there have a successful coopering establishment, an agricultural colony, a mercantile company, with a profitable laundry and several successful building and loan associations.

There is another complaint from Sheffield cutlery people about American and German competition in Australia. These competitors put up cutlery in boxes for a dozen, which every one knows; but it seems that the English do not do so; and the buyers like their purchases boxed up.

Thirteen of the twenty-six knitting-mills at Cohoes have resumed work under a promise that no blacklisting is to be done. The other thirteen mills will not start up until a full surrender by the employers of certain disputed points concerning the retention of some of the old non-union hands.

Companies to manufacture machinery of all kinds, implements, tools, boilers and engines are springing up apparently by the dozen, with capital ranging from $10,000 to $250,000. There seems to be a genuine boom in work of this kind. All the old establishments are crowded with orders.

A combination of five of the principal screw manufacturers of the country is about being made at Chicopee Falls, and when it has wiped out all the small fry it will advance prices. It is reported that it has offered one company at that place 10 per cent. of the capital stock of the new combination if it will shut down for five years.

Southern competition is driving a good many New England mills into the production of a finer grade of goods. One of the mills which has found it necessary to make this departure is the Atlantic Corporation, of Lawrence, Mass. Many of the New England mills are purchasing large supplies of cotton, some of them receiving from 100 to 300 tons per day.

They Don't Say Boo.

Philadelphia Times.

As yet Judge Gresham has received no congratulations from the fellows whose eyes are turned toward the white house door.

Entitled to Generous Assistance.

Kansas City Times.

Walt Whitman may be hard up, but he is too proud and considerate to follow Tennyson's example and inflict the verses of his declining years on the public. For this reason alone he is entitled to generous assistance.

Labor and Capital.

Washington Critic.

"Ah, Mr. Lawler," said a gentleman just introduced to the Chicago statesman, "I'm glad to meet you. I understand you are the great exponent of honest labor."

"You are right—that's what I am," responded Frank, proudly. My motto is Labor with a big L and Capital with a little k, all the time."

Deserves Thanks.

Cleveland Leader.

Judge Gresham deserves the thanks of every honest man for his work in exposing and, so far as his authority would permit, nullifying the infamous frauds of the Gould crowd in the Wabash matter, and it is fervently to be hoped that the whole shameful plot to steal a railroad may be exposed in every detail and thwarted, if it cannot be punished as it deserves.

Nothing is Lost.

Nellie M. Ward.

Nothing is lost; the drop of dew
Which trembles in the leaf or flower
Is but exhaled to fall anew
In summer's thunder shower.
Perchance to shine within the bow
That fronts the sun at fall of day;
Perchance to sparkle in the flow
Of fountains far away.

Nothing is lost—the tiniest seed
By wild birds borne or breezes blown,
Finds something suited to its need,
Wherein 'tis sown and grown—
The language of some household song,
The perfume of some cherished flower,
Though gone from outward sense, belong
To memory's after-hour.

So with our words: or harsh or kind,
Uttered, they are not all forgot;
They have their influence on the mind,
Pass on—but perish not.
So with our deeds; for good or ill
They have their power scarce understood;
Then let us use our better will
To make them rife with good.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

Superior is threatened with a reorganized brass band.

Sioux county people will vote on the herd law January 25.

A sixty pound beaver was plucked by a sport at Liberty last week.

Nebraska City is anxious to pluck a railroad branch from the Elkhorn Valley Christmas tree.

Henry Nurfin of Cass county, harvested 300 bushels of beans on twenty acres this year. There is "Nurlin" small about that.

Fullerton tipplers are tapering off preparatory to turning over the customary new leaf, January 1. Last spring's freshet marked miraculous changes in stimulants out there.

The Rock Island railroad bridge over the Blue river at Beatrice is completed and the construction train gang will sample the town turkey to-morrow. The line west is completed to Fairbury.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. of Hastings have declared war on the alleged "Home of the Friendless" in Lincoln, better known as the Slaughter pen, in which the state invested $10,000. Some weeks ago the Hastings ladies sent an unfortunate girl to the "home" to be cared for. After three days' stay she was transferred to a female infirmary in Lincoln, where board and treatment were furnished for the moderate sum of $20 a week. Mrs. Slaughter, superintendent of the "home," informed the Hastings ladies that they must pay the bill, but they refused and the unfortunate girl was shipped back to them. Notwithstanding the efforts of the superintendent to maintain a halo of godliness, the Slaughter house odors are sufficiently strong to command a legislative investigation.

Iowa Items.

Ottumwa is to have a new union depot at a cost of $100,000.

Sioux City's improvement record for 1886 will reach $1,500,000.

Nine hundred incandescent, besides a large number of arc lights, are in operation at Ottumwa.

The gambling houses of Des Moines are helping to swell the treasury surplus in the way of heavy fines.

The abstract of valuations and of taxes levied and entered on the tax lists of Scott county for the year 1886 amount to $9,990,904.

Linn county pays for the year 1886, $250,032.65 tax, of which $118,804.44 is for schools, over one-half the entire amount. It is a self-imposed tax.

Mrs. Mary Mahoney, aged ninety-nine years, died in Iowa township, Dubuque county, on the 17th inst. She had fifty-nine grandchildren and twenty-seven great-grandchildren.

The officers of the law who are engaged in extracting the "serpent's tooth" in Sioux City are having a four-ring circus all to themselves. They tackled A. Crow's nest Tuesday, and found the chief of the roost in front of the building with the door locked. The sheriff demanded the key and Crow began a search for it. Just as the last crate of diluted serpents disappeared through the back door the key was found, and the officers entered—to find the bar dismantled and not a drop in the jug.

Dakota.

The longest toboggan slide in the world is the 2,000-foot one at Bismarck.

County officers elected in November will assume their duties January 3.

The first Roman Catholic cathedral in the territory will probably be built at Pierre.

The Northern Pacific will reduce its passenger rate to 4 cents a mile after January 1.

Nearly one million pounds of ore has been shipped to Omaha from the Black Hills since the 10th of August.

The city authorities of Yankton have notified the public that cattle running at large will be "held to answer."

Parkston is represented by four religious denominations: Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic, and each society contemplates building a house of worship.

The Dickinson Coal company has begun operations on a vein of coal twenty feet thick. The quality is said to be far superior to any coal in the markets of north Dakota.

Wyoming.

Laramie's new club house has been opened.

The B. & M. is reported to be in negotiation with the Laramie Plains Land company for the right of way through their land.

The Laramie Plains Land and Cattle company have purchased 1,000 head of stock cattle in Nebraska which they will feed this winter on their ranches.

At a meeting of the stock holders of the Wyoming Central railway company held in Lusk, Wyo., December 11, the capital stock of the company was increased from $2,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Acting under instructions received from Washington, United States Attorney Campbell began suit against Coe & Carter on behalf of the government for the recovery of $175,000 damages for infringing upon the public domain.

Among the novel sights along the railroad in Wyoming is that of great herds of antelope. One band, which has been about Rock Springs the past ten days, is supposed to number over 10,000. A party went out from that town one day and returned in two hours with seventeen, which were all they wanted, but they could have killed many more. Another party went from Bryan and bagged thirty-six before they got tired of the sport, and were glutted with meat.

The Rawlins Gazette says, "We have often been asked the question why the Union Pacific railway is building a branch line up the Platte valley into the North Park. While the matter perhaps has been a state secret in railway circles for several years, we believe there is no betrayal of confidence on our part in stating that the Union Pacific has absolute control of an extensive field of anthracite coal just over the line in Colorado. They are now building the branch line of road from Fort Steele for the purpose of reaching this coal. The completion of the Fort Steele branch into the park means the erection of steel works at Rawlins, where the steel rails not only for the North Park branch, but the whole Union Pacific system will be made."

Colorado.

Denver's improvements for the year will aggregate $2,000,000.

Real estate transfers in Denver last week amounted to $660,756.

A special force of policemen have been employed in Denver to attack the army of foot pads and sneak thieves in the city.

The report of the state auditor shows that on November 30, 1884, there remained in the treasury in cash and securities $513,135.61; there was received from all sources during the two years ending November 30, 1886, $1,837,395.24, making a total of $2,350,530.85. The total disbursements during this period were $1,515,951.89, leaving a balance in cash and securities of $834,579.05. The total debt of the state is $644,637. The grounds and buildings owned by the state are valued at $550,000.

Idaho.

The legislature of Idaho is in session at Boise City.

The production of gold and silver in the territory last year amounted to $5,300,000.

Jabez Chase is reported to have sold the Cresus mine, Scorpion Gulch, Wood River, to an eastern syndicate, for $78,000.

"The prospects of Idaho," says the Shoshone Gazette, "never were so bright as at present. Immigration and capital is all that is needed to start a great many industries and settle up the finest lands that lie out doors."

Montana.

The treasury of Butte county contains $79,991 cash.

Helena has contracted for a town clock to cost $2,400.

Butte is the paradise of pugilists. They rank next to the mayor in the social scale.

The Northern Pacific announces a reduction of passenger rates in the territory, beginning January 1, from seven to five cents a mile.

According to the school census of Butte just finished, there are 1,388 males and 1,230 females between the ages of four and twenty-one years; 549 males and 423 females under four years of age; total, 1,933 males and 1,653 females; total of both, 3,586. Of this number, there are, of colored children, six males and sixteen females over four years of age and one male and five females under four years; Chinese, fouty-four males and females under twenty-one years. The total in 1885 was 3,865, or 279 more than the present census.

The Pacific Coast.

San Diego has expended over $1,000,000 in building the past year.

A Mormon missionary is endeavoring to make converts in Linn county, Oregon.

During November there were shipped from Calistoga 469 flasks of quicksilver, the product of three mines.

One hundred and sixty-eight thousand boxes of raisins have been shipped from Fresno by rail so far this season.

The Daily Tombstone has been swallowed by the Daily Epitaph of Tombstone, Ariz. This is the first case on record where the epitaph was larger than the tombstone.

Never at any time was Los Angeles more over-run with the criminal element than at the present. Footpads waylay belated pedestrians nightly, and small burglaries are innumerable.

Mrs. Standiford, of Snelling, Merced county, buried $25,000 in gold in the cellar of her house for safe keeping. Her seven-year-old boy found the hoard, however, and had distributed $700 of it among his playmates before he was found out.

During November there were shipped from Puget Sound ports 28,000,000 feet of lumber, 36,440 tons of coal and produce valued at $369,000. The total value of all shipments was $852,000, and the vessels employed were of 67,600 tons measurement.

C. E. Mayne's prices are always the lowest and his terms are always the easiest. Go to his office and buy a lot in Cotner & Archer's add. to South Omaha for $250 to $500 that will double inside of a year.

Christmas Presents of Mind.

"Going to give your wife a sealskin cloak for a Christmas present, I suppose?" chirped Bolded to Wigglesworth, as they toddled down street together.

"Yes, in my mind," Wigglesworth testily retorted.

"I suppose you would call that presents of mind, wouldn't you?" Bolded conjectured.

But Wigglesworth was too busy falling over a boy's sled to make reply.

C. E. Mayne's prices are always the lowest and his terms are always the easiest. Go to his office and buy a lot in Cotner & Archer's add. to South Omaha for $250 to $500 that will double inside of a year.

A somnambulist in Albany, Ga., noted for his sleeping-walking feats, shot one of his fingers off the other night while fighting two imaginary burglars.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor delicately.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

LOOK FOR

COTNER & ARCHER'S

Addition to

South Omaha

All of you who have not visited this busy place at some time, and those who have, take note of the wonderful changes that have taken place there in the past twelve months. From a dozen little shanties then, you can now see she smoke curling heavenward from hundreds of cottages. Brick blocks can be seen on almost any corner. From two stores then the number has swelled to twenty or more now, with others opening out every day. They now have banks, a daily newspaper, and a dozen other minor enterprises. But these are mere nothing compared with the great packing industries, which are in operation there, with their thousands of employes and such men at their head as Hammond, Linton, Fowler and Morris, the problem is solved. South Omaha will be the future packing town of the world. There has been more money made in real estate in South Omaha, for the amount invested, than any other part of town. Lots that one year ago sold for $275 are now worth from $2,000 to $3,000 and cheap at that, and there are just as good chances now as then, and better, for the reason that we now know South Omaha will have a population of 10,000 in less than five years. Now is the time to buy. We have a large list of property here, and would be pleased to show it to one and all. Call and examine our list and take a ride out and see the town. We have a list of bargains in all parts of town; come and see same.

9-room house, Idlewild, new, $5,600 if taken this week.

30x132, on Harney st. with 4 story brick Rents for $360 per year. $30,000. $16,000 cash.

½ lot in block 251, $1,800. ½ cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

EXAMINE THIS LIST

And see if you do not find something you want.

A great bargain, 3 large lots, 66 foot frontage, each, on 22d st., with small house, in E. V. Smith's add, cable line built within 2 blocks. This will make four lots of 40x140 each. $6,800. Only $2,000 cash. Must be taken at once. This will sell for $10,000 in the spring.

A bargain. House 7 rooms, lot 100x120, in Omaha View. Price $3,800, $1,000 cash, balance to suit.

A bargain. 160x166, on Sherman ave., in Kirkwood. $4,000, $1,600 cash.

Corner lot, 60x120, in Fairmount Place, $2,000, $650 cash.

A bargain. 50x140, on 20th st., in E. V. Smith's add, $2,700, $1,800 cash.

25x150, near William st, on S 13th, store building, 2 stories, rents for 62.50 per month. $4,500, terms easy. This is a bargain, will net you 17 per cent per year on investment.

25x150, adjoining the above, with two story frame store building, rents for $50 per month. $4,000, terms easy. This is a great bargain. Call at once as this is on the market but a short time.

One whole lot in South Omaha in business part, $1,200. A bargain.

Two houses, one of 12 rooms and one of 3 rooms, rents for $50 a month, in Horbach's add. $4,000, $1,000 cash, a bargain.

A bargain. House of 10 rooms, rents for $27.50 per month, in Horbach's add. $3,000, $1,000 cash.

Eight-room house and barn, Horbach's add, rents for $30 per month. $3,000, $1,000 cash.

A bargain. 66x132, on Dodge st, $1,500.

Beautiful lot in block 6, Hanscom Place $2,500, $800 cash.

Cor lot in Marsh's add, $3,100, $1,000 cash.

30x120, in Jacob's add, with store and 4 rooms above, rents at $40 per month. This on the Park ave, car line and a bargain. $4,500. $1,500 cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

We have farms in Iowa and Nebraska to exchange for Omaha city property.

We have purchasers for first mortgages on improved property.

Also have "money to loan" at very low rates on improved city and farm property.

Block 18, Credit Foncier addition, 8 lots, trackage each side, within two blocks of coal mine. Bargain.

9-room house, Idlewild, $5,100.

6-room house, Improvement Association, lot 99x154, east front $3,500.

9-room house, Georgia avenue, heated by steam, water and gas, full lot, barn, etc., near Leavenworth, $7,700.

House, 8 rooms, 2 lots, Windsor Place, 2 blocks west Park, $5,200.

House and lot in Lowe's addition, $1,800.

Fine new house in Hanscom Place, Catherine street, 10 rooms, heated by furnace, best built in the city. Bargain. $5,700.

5-room cottage, new, corner 19th and Ohio streets, Lake's addition, $2,800; $400 cash, balance $25 per month.

Fine lot in Washington Square $2,300.

Beautiful lot in Denise's add. 50x122 $1,300, $400 cash. This a bargain.

3 lots in Mayne Place. Call and get terms.

We have several lots in Donecken's add to Walnut Hill on easy terms.

We have property for sale in all parts of town. Call and see us.

D. R. Archer,

C. H. Sobotker,

1509 FARNAM STREET

Room 9, Redick's Block

2nd Floor.