PUBLISHED	EVERY	MORNIN	١G.
TENNS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	y Bur, ms	ing Sunday	51

DWARA OFFICE, NO. 314 AND 310 FARNAM STREET NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 55, TRIBLING BILLIANS WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 POUNTERSTH STREET CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter snoglid be addressed to the Epi-zon of the Ben. BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bas Publishing Company. Omana. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Swoon Statement of Circulation.

Biate of Nebraska, | s. s. 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.....

 
 Sanday, Dec. 19.
 13,050

 Monday, Dec. 18.
 13,800

 Tuesday, Dec. 14.
 12,082
 Montay, Dec. 14 12,082
Tuesday, Dec. 14 12,082
Wednesday, Dec. 15 12,250
Thursday, Dec. 16 15,040
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, ISEAL!

Notary Public.

ISEALI
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, 10,505 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,208 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1896, 13,000 copies; for October, 1886, 12,980 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies.

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

day of November, A. D. 1886, [SEAL.] N. P. Fell, Notary Public. Public improvements must wait upon public funds. Omaha cannot afford to make any mistakes at this stage of her municipal growth.

A New poem is in print by an eastern poetess entitled "Only a Wing." The blushing damsel evidently got lett on the carving of the Christmas turkey.

What does the council propose to do about that railroad viaduet across lower Farnam street for which the city holds a contract with the Burlington managers,

A BRAVE soldier and an honest public man has passed away with the departure of John A. Logan. No breath of scandal ever sullied the plumes of the "Black Eagle of Illinois."

Boston papers are discussing the question, "How to aid men to be honest." In view of recent defalcations in that city the suggestion to locate men in some other city than Boston would seem to be germane to the discussion.

In questions of grading the prime point to be considered is whether the improvement is necessary and whether probable damage suits will make it too costly for the value received by the city.

Is any member of the Nebraska legislature has not been supplied with an annual pass the omission will be gladly corrected by sending in the name and address to the Burlington headquarters at Omaha.

THE Burnington road recently announced longer hours for their clerks in headquarters. There is no intimation that the change is to be attended with larger pay. The pay of the average B. & M. clerk is already screwed down to starvation wages. Economy in salaries helps to pay twenty per cent. dividends.

PRIVATE rights are entitled to some consideration by the city when changes of grade are suggested by interested parties, who speak two words for themselves and one for the city. There are already more than 200 damage suits pending against the city, with the issue of offsetting benefits still unpassed upon by the supreme court.

GENERAL LOGAN fell a victim to exposure during the war. The acute rheumatic trouble which brought him to his death was contracted in the field. Congress will without doubt recognize their duty by the grant of a liberal pension to Mrs. Logan. The widow of the soldier who did more than any other public man to secure liberal pension legislation for his old comrades will not be allowed to suffer:

SENATOR LOGAN'S death will add new complications to the presidential canvass among the republicans. General Logan's position was a growing center of interest of tion must be accompanied by a citizen's to ambitious politicians. His strength was positive and increasing. It lay among the veterans of the late war with little respect to party, and was particufarly marked in stalwart circles. There will now have to be a reapportionment of presidential tollowings. Who will secure the bulk of the votes which General Logan, had he lived, would have secured in the convention of 1888? This is a momentous question for Messrs. Blaine, Sherman and Edmunds.

Among the bills which the people will have to pay as the penalty of stupidity, or something worse, in the department of justice, that for the expenses of the Pan-Electric litigation will not be the least. The committee on appropriations of the house had been informed before the to the holiday recess of attorneys' fees amount- few, since not many men of ing to about \$20,000, and there are other charges of this character that have not been reported. It is said that the payment of the expenses of this litigation wiff absorb a large share of the appropriation for the next fiscal year, as it will also of the appropriation for the current year, and all this outlay for nothing. If, as expected, the attorney-general shall ask for a big deficiency appropriation for the current year, congress will be guilty of a grave omission if they do not find out to a dollar how much of it is required to be objected to by any reasonable person. meet liabilities on account of the futile attempt of the department of justice to maintain a suit in Ohio against a corporation whose home is in Massachusetts. The people will want to know just how much this remarkable maneuver of the Pan-Electric statesmen has cost them.

Another Mare's Nest. number of horrible discoveries which the opponents of Senator Van Wyck are making nowadays would till than another is promptly pointed out to fill its place. The columns of the railroad press teem with predictions of what the senator will do to make his calling and election sure, overflow with false statements of his plans and policy and are filled with roorbacks of the most ridiculous and ontrageous nature. All these are concocted to draw if possible from his positive strength and to prevent any accessions from quarters from which he might hope to secure additional following

The latest canard comes from Lincoln The public is now informed that General Van Wyck lacks seventeen votes of a majority of the legislature and has finally decided to go into the open market and purchase a sufficient number to secure his election. Taking it for granted that the senator proposes to spend his assumed corruption fund judiciously, credulous readers are confidently told by the Lincoln Democrat that Van Wyck has figured it out that eight votes in the caucus can be bought cheaper than seventeen members in open session. As a mere matter of dollars and cents, then, according to the Democrat, Van Wyck will enter the republican caucus and abide by its decision.

This is ingenious but wide from the truth. One fact tumbles down the entire card house. General Van Wyck will have no occasion to purchase any votes in the republican caucus, because his friends will refuse to enter the caucus. The raffroad members may caucus to their heart's content, make up what slates they will and select whatever lender the corporations may dictate. Senator Van Wyck will submit his claims for re-election to the legislature in joint session.

The Senatorial Battle in New York. There is increasing interest and excitement among the republicans of New York over the senatorial contest. There are three prominent candidates--Senator Miller, who seeks re-election, Coagressmen Hiscock, and ex-Minister Morton. The indications are that Miller has the lead of either of the others, with Morton second, the Hiscock following not being very large. Each candidate is pushing his canvass with great vigor, and it is not improbable that there will be a change from the present relative positions by the time the legislature convenes. The support of Senator Miller comes chiefly from the machine politicians, and 1s not based upon any very strong claims in behalf of the senator as a successful legislator. His public career has certainly not been brilliant, and except as an uncompromising supporter of the tariff he has no distinctive claim to consideration. He is one of the weakest and narrowest men in the senate, and the Empire State ought to be represented in that body by an abler and broader man. Morton has some ability, but only a limited experience in publie life. He made a fair record abroad, but his claim to political preferment rests most largely upon the fact that he has been a very liberal contributor to campaign funds. He is understood to be the choice of the friends of Mr. Blaine, and the ward a fearful war, out of simple jealousy charge that the influence of Mr. Blaine is and hate. What a spectacle for future being exerted in the contest is being used by the friends of Miller to his advantage. A great many republicans, so it is said, are displeased with this outside interference, which they regard as having relation primarily to the political interests of Mr. Blaine, and are determined to repudiate it. Their state pride is offended, and they assert that they are quite capable of taking care of their own canvass without aid from other quarters. The friends of Mitler especially point to the result in Vermont as an instance of rebuke administered to outside interference, and insist that the republicans of New York must in self-respect pursue a similar course. The argument has some force. Hiscock is one of the leaders of the republican side in the house of representatives and is a man of considerable ability and force. He has moreover the additional merit of being a progressive man, as shown in his recent declaration in favor of a revision of the tariff. The financial strength of Miller and Morton will doubtiess play no inconsiderable

in every other respect Hiscock would be preferable to either. Protecting Citizenship.

The bill introduced in the United

part in determining the result, even

with republicans who will concede that

States senate by Senator Saulsbury, for the modification of the naturalization laws, is a measure of very considerable importance. The bill requires a residence of three years on the part of an' alien before he can file a petition equivalent to the present declaration of intention to become a citizen. This petiaffidavit to the effect that the statements of the petition are true, and the petitioner a person of good moral character. This admits to all the rights of citizenship except that of voting, which follows two years later. But the most important provision is that no person who is unable to speak the English language shall become a citizen. It is this proposed modification which will command the most attention and discussion. While there is undoubtedly something to be said in behalf of such a proposition that would induce a great many people to support it, it is extremely doubtful whether it would be generally regarded as an entirely just and essential condition to citizenship. It may be asserted that at the very worst it could operate detriment of a very any nationality fail to acquire in a residence of three years here such knowledge of the English language as would enable them to be admitted to citizenship under this bill, but it is nevertheless so radical a departure from the policy of the country since the foundation of the government that it will almost certainly not be approved by a majority of the people. The requirement of a residence of five years in order to acquire the right of suffrage will probably not While there is no probability that the bill will receive extended consideration at the present session of congress, its in-

ment and demands. These laws undoubtedly require some modification, in order that the most precious and momentous privilege which the nation can grant several large sized volumes. One of shall be surrounded by stronger safethese mare's nests is no sooner exploded guards than have ever yet existed. The present laws are by no means perfect, and every year the reasons become more urgent for their improvement. The bill in question is at least a move in that direction which may lead to the desired re-

A Suggestion.

General Logan died a poor man. No greater testimony could be borne to his sterling integrity in these days when high political preferment is so often sought as the stepping stone to financial success. For years a member of the senate, in close association with the repre sentatives of great corporations and the attorneys for mighty monetary interests, John A. Logan's sole income was his senatorial salary, a large part of which was expended in assistance to needy veterans and old army comrades. He leaves a home heavily mortgaged and a family with little provision for the fu-

There is a method by which General Logan's friends can show their admiration for the dead soldier. Shortly before his death Senator Logan issued his book, "The Great Conspiracy." It was written to furnish in connected narrative form the chain of political events which culminated in rebellion and the reconstruction of the seceding states. Partisan as it is, General Logan's volume is a compendium of historical information which is nowhere else so readily accessible. The death of General Grant gave a great sale to the memoirs of his life. The public in all sections of the country hastened to subscribe to a work whose proceeds were to be the great soldier's legacy to his family. The result was a fortune for Mrs. Grant and her children,

No doubt steps will at once be taken to provide for Mrs. Logan and her children. But the reading public could assist in no more substantial manner than by increasing the circulation of General Logan's book, from whose sale a large percentage of the receipts will go to his surviv-

The Shadow on the Continent. Two ministerial crises have lately been precipitated by the apprehension of coming war on the continent of Europe. The fall of DeFreycinet in France was largely due to a combination of political factions who have for months been secretly urging prompt preparation for the in evitable conflict with Germany. Lord Randolph Churchill's retirement from the British cabinet was ostensibly in response to a proposal to increase the mili tary and naval establisements. In Germany the reichstag has under consideration a bill to enlarge the army and increase the term of service which was openly defended on the ground of the danger of impending war. Whether peace or war shall come to Europe in the spring, there is no doubt that for months many of the ablest and most thoughtful men in several great nations will be oppressed by the belief that a gigantic struggle must begin then, most probably between Germany and France. In truth it does look to the coolest observers as it these two great nations were drifting toages to contemplate, if such an awful erime against humanity shall be committed, what a mockery to our modern cixilization! In the days when the passions and selfish interests of kings were enough to decide the most solemn issues for good or evil, such things were to be expected, but it is sad to realize that a republic, the people of a great nation, can calmly plan, as France is planning, and undergo such sacrifices as France is enduring, for a life and death grapple with a powerful foe merely to settle an old grudge, The territorial question does not really amount to anything, for, as a business bargain, the re-conquest of Alsace and Lorraine would never pay one-half its inevitable cost. It war comes it will be purely a war of revenge and jealous hate, and even if it should be averted, the enormous amount of money lavished by both France and Germany in preparing for such a struggle will re-main an awful monument of human wickedness and folly.

American Siik. The progress of experiments at the agricultural department in Washington. with regard to the cultivation of the silk worm and the manufacture of silk in this country, is attracting a good deal of attention from those interested in this subject. The perfect condition of the silk cocoons received from Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and many of the states further south, is convincing evidence that silk worms can be easily and profitably raised in this country. As to the manufacture of silk goods from the raw material, that has long been demonstrated to be practicable and profitable. In a speech in the senate Mr. McPherson of New Jersey stated that at Paterson, in that state, there are a hundred mills making silk so cheap that they could ship the product to Lyons, France, in successful competition with the goods of that center of the silk

industry of Europe. There has been a steady and rapid growth of silk manufacture in the United States. In 1882 the importation of unmanufactured silk was to the value in round figures of \$13,000,000, and of manufactured silk \$49,000,000. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, the importation of the former showed an increase of six million dollars, while that of the latter was decreased by twelve million. At this rate of decrease there will in a few years be comparatively little money sent abroad for manufactured silk. It is probable also that within a few years there will be a decreased demand for the foreign raw material. There is now at the agricultural department as good cocoons as were ever grown in any country, a quantity recently received from Beatrice, Neb., being very fine. and they were grown at a very triffing cost. The agricultural department is prepared to encourage those wishing to enter the business by furnishing them with eggs and full instructions as to how to proceed, and beyond this there is abundant encouragement in an assured demand for the product.

THE Minneapolis jewelry store robbery was committed on a crowded street with at the present session of congress, its introduction will attract public attention and discussion to the subject of our natular ralization laws, from which congress may two nolicemen only a half a block distant. However, against the Omaha police force are respectfully commended to this item of information from a neighbortwo nolicemen only a half a block distant. However, against the Omaha police force are respectfully commended to this item of information from a neighborthis item of information from a neighborbe enlightened as to the popular sentiling city.

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Henry M. Stanley has arrived in London from New York, Henry George keeps a lively monkey in his house as a pet.

Queen Victoria has received several boars' heads from Germany for Christmas, Mrs. General McClellan has received from the publishers \$10,000 as an advance payment upon the general's book.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom all ate their Christmas turkey at the president's country home. Russelt Sage has been offered \$500 to write an article of 1,500 words for a New York magazine on the financial situa-

Colonel John A. Cockerill, managing editor of the New York World, having gone to Europe for a two months' vacation, Mr. Ballard Smith, formerly of Louisville, is filling the managerial chair. The story is current that Mr. Cockerill has been "squeezed out"

and will not return. Bob Incerselt has so much law business on his hands nowadays that his old client, the devil, will have to be looking around for a new counsel or else plead guilty.

Sporting Papers Surprised. Pittsburg Commercial-Gozette, President McCorn lays down the doctrine that colleges are educational institutions. This will surprise the sporting papers.

> Earning an Honest Living St. Paul Globe.

Uncle Rufus Hatch is writing articles for a New York paper, which would seem to confirm the impression that the old man has deelded to set about earning an honest living, May Have Been Wabashed.

Chicago Tribune.
Jay Gould's pastor last Sunday preached almost directly at his rich parishioner, but the latter took it all compacently and was

not abashed, however much he may have been Wabashed. Preparing for Swelled Hats. St. Paul Globs. There will be a tremenduous "swell" reception at the White House New Year's and

sizes larger than usual. Prohibition in South Carolina. The present law is a dead letter in many parts of the state, and especially in the lower country. There is difficulty in detecting the illicit venders of liquor, and when they are

detected there is difficulty in convicting

are already putting in a stock of hats several

The Toughest Town.

Sam Jones declared that St. Louis was the toughest." The Salvation army tackled the place a few days ago and the entire subscriptions gathered would not patch a hole in a base drum. They have filed away and left the town to its wickedness and terrible

Crowded Out. Goodall's Sun Scorning the beggars in the street,

The poor oft trample the rich under feet, How they scout They took with disdain on the poorer man, And say, as his rags they haughtily scan, 'Crowded out,

They think they will enter the pearly gate, At Heaven's portals will not have to wait, Without doubt

But when for an entrance they vainly pray Maybe the good old St. Peter will say, "Crowded out!"

Save the Public Lands. Philadelphia Record. Within the last few years there has been a reaction against the flagrant spoliation of the public domain. The people had such a stretch of unused land -plain and prairie, mountain side and valley-that there was earelessness as to the way it was gotten rid of. The awakening on the part of the people to the fact that these lands were becoming smaller and smaller in extent, just as a patch of snow lessens in size under the sunbeams, has had a wholesome effect on congress. Nevertheless, there are no measures of land legislation, however vigorous, that can wholly redeem the the follies of the past. It may be readily admitted that the country owes much of extraordinary development to the spirit of enterprise which was stimulated by the grants of lands and subsidies by the grants of lands and subsidies in money to railroad corporations. Enterprise and capital, which were banished from foreign commerce by tariff and navigation laws, eagerly sought opportunities for vast railroad operations, especially when tempted by government subsidy. But when the balance of account shall have been struck it will be found that this debeen struck it will be found that this de velopment of the country's material resources has been attained at a heavy cost to the people. The unscrupulous con-duct of the speculators who usurped control of the subsidized railroads; the sudden accumulation of colossal wealth in a few hands; the creation of overshadow ing monopolies holding at their n.ere; the transportation of the continent; the subjugation of the dominant politica party to corporate power, and the discontents engendered among the working masses, are some of the fruits of a land grant policy that has squandered the largest and best portion of the public domain

If the law making power had been more conscientious in its care of the nation's vast land inheritance a great cause of discontent among workingmen would never have existed; and it follows that the labor movement in politics would not have assumed so formidable a charnot have assumed so formulate a char-neter. When workingmen, driven by tariff-stimulated overproduction from crowded industrial centers, sought new homes for their families on the public domain they found the most fertile acres held by land grant corporations and speculative earth hungerers. In the in-evitable reaction against this policy it was felt that the overthrow of the republican party was essential in order to break the domination of radroad corpor ations. It was this sentiment that greatly contributed to the political result in 1884, as well as to the presence of a democratic majority in the house of repre-sentatives, during ten of the last twelve years. A spirit of party bordering on fanaticism which has enabled a republican majority in congress to stay in power while they flung away hundreds of mil-lions of acres of public land, could no longer darken the public judgment con-cerning the wrongfulness of such a pol-icy. Nor could party spirit deaden the public sense of the danger of permitting he subsidized corporations to control

the government.
The democratic majority in the house have not been slow or reductant to respond to the awakened popular sentiment in regard to the public lands. But when these democrats had set themselves to the task of practical legislation they found that little was to be done except to save the remnant of the public domain. They also found stubborn resistance in a senate which responds slowly to public opinion and which contains many members who owe their seats to the influence of railroad monopoly upon state legisla-tures. The house has passed bills restoring to the people lands which have been forfested by railroad corporations for were opened

tlement under the bomestead laws they would make comfortable freeholds for multitudes of American families, and thus greatly relieve the pressure upon the means of employment. But most of the house land bills lie unacted upon in the senate, where, from present appearances, they are destined to lie during the remainder of this congress. The senate still remains the impregnable citadel of the land-grant corporations. The house nd the executive depertment of the gov ernment are in entire sympathy with pub lie sentiment on the land question. When the corporations shall have been driven from power in the senate of the United States the people will recover their rights over the public lands, and not till then. This great work of reformation mus-begin by improving the character of the state legislatures, and putting them be-yond corporation influences. When this shall have been done the senate of the United States will represent the people,

When the last census was taken, the twelve southern states, not including Maryland and Missouri, were assessed for \$2,184,208,205. Their assessment to-day is \$3,117,312,602, an increase of \$003,104,097, or 42.7 per cent. In 1879-80 the crops raised in these twelve states were valued at \$612,287,518,

for 1885-86 they were \$807,950,600, an inerense of \$195,679,282, or over 30 per

In 1880 the mineral output of the south constituted barely 3 per cent of the total production of the United States. In six years it has sprung from \$5,645,878 to \$18,325,000, an increase of about 225 per

Agriculture ..... \$4,965,000 549,887,000 18,225,000 15,872,000 Minerals..... l'isheries.....

This is an increase of \$457,206,789 or 47 per cent., in the amount of wealth produced annually. The production per capita, which was \$70.06 in 1880, is \$87.40 in 1886—a marked improvement, which is the more striking because it occurred in the midst of a depression which has affected the whole world.

quent fancy to point their irresistible

How to Manage a Street Railway.

"Shall I be put off if I smoke here!" asked a passenger on the front platform of a Metropolitan car last night. "No sir; but I shall lose \$2," was the answer. must be very trying for a horse during several hours of exercise, to be compelled "It is the rule of the company that the driver or conductor who permits smok eg on his ear is suspended from one to three days." Further conversation developed the fact that in the experience of the company's employes most men are restrained from violating the company's rules in regard to smoking by a mere mention of the fact that the penalty will be visited upon the head of the driver or

Nor do the employes in question con-sider this a hardship; and it appears that

pany in encouraging such meetings shows how hard-headed men of business are beginning to appreciate the value of confidential relations between labor and its employer. The meetings and discussions promote among the drivers and conductors a pride in their employment and an esprite de corps which is alike beneficial to themselves, the com-

A New Drink in Atlanta.

Since the sale of alcoholic liquors has been prohibited in Atlanta, a new drink has been offered in that city which has become dangerously attractive to the citizens. It is called agaric, and is said by the experienced editor of the Constitution to be a French liqueur invented for the purpose of giving a new flavor to the historic "cocktail." Atlanta dealers are selting it as an elixir or stimulating nerve tonic, but those "who attempt to make a beverage of it are likely to gain an experience with scallops to it."

This is a picturesque southern method of hoisting a danger signal, and prohibitionists will, no doubt, take warning and bar out agaric in future legislation. Unfortunately, the devices of the unscrupulous are legion. In one form or another the deadly alcohol steals into circulation. The last importation is an Irish mixture of ether with methylated alcohol, now used chiefly at "wakes." because it puts ever drinker to sleep with out injury to the furniture.

Burial of Mrs. Ellen Wilson. The funeral of the late Mrs. Ellen Wilson took place Sunday afternoon from her late residence, 1910 Dodge street. It was attended by quite a number of the friends of the deceased, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The remains were interred in Prospect Hill cemetery. Mrs. Wilson was the widew of the late Crocket Wilson, one of the earliest citizens of this place. She was greatly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. A family of three children survive her, Frank Wilson, Mrs. Edward Colley and Bessie

On Christmas Eve, just before the close of business hours, Chas. J. Barber, secre tary of the Home Fire Insurance Company entered his office with a large bundle under his arm. He was surrounded by the em ployes of the office who pre sented him with an elegant gold headed cane, which, although entirely unexpected was highly appreciated. Mr. Barber then unrolled the big bundle which

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., Dec. 24,-To the Editor of the Bas: It is with the most profound interest and sympathy I have observed that a number of hundred ladies and gentlemen of Omaha have been organizing a campaign against such individuals of that city and vicinity, who appear to delight in the tortures of poor dumb brutes, either through a wanton and malicious nature, or because they view the members of the brute family as fit and natural subjects for such wicked practice. It has given me much pleasure on this subject. In this age of polite education and manners it is astonishing to observe how small is the apparent in terest taken in the subject of "The Pre-

Cruelty to Animals.

valuable and useful animal, by people who certainly ought to know better and

feel ashamed to be the cause and instigator of such disgraceful exhibitions. That they do know better is often very

evident, but they lack sensibility, or rather that kindness of nature which

characterizes the true man and woman,

a will, taxed every muscle to its utmost.

but is unable to draw the load required, then comes his cruel master with the lash, and, while cursing (falsely) the laziness or stubbornness of this animal,

administers a most unmerciful beating.
Did I say lash? Ah, well would it be—
comparatively—for the poor beast if the

instrument of torture never exceeded the

whiplash in parbacity! I have witnessed with the most fervent and firm protest, a

horse being pulled to the earth under

similar circumstances with a - four foot stick of cordwood. Thus far can human

) rage and cruelty sometimes extend.

Horses, from their nature and the uses to

which they are put, are subject to the

reception of more cruelty than any other

of our domestic animals. Some are

treated with cruelty in one form, others

in another; and again others in a variety

of ways a once. Some are beaten wan-

tonly without cause; some are injurious-ly stinted in respect to food; and some are not only half starved but beaten be-

sides. A horse is subject to manifold and different abuses. In last week's issue of

Dannebrog, a weekly periodical of vary-ing contents and considerable excellence,

published at Omaha in the Danish lan-

guage, and having a circulation extend-ing all over the United States, Canada.

etc., I noticed a few remarks on

this subject in the editorial columns.

Perhaps I may be pardoned for citing

them here. They were as follows: "The

appearance is very bad when ladies and

he papers as advocates of the prevention

of cruelty to animals,' parade the streets in vehicles drawn by horses whose heads are strapped back with check-reins! Is

t ignorance of the condition of things or

a lack of compassion for the beasts that occasions this? Sure it is, however, that they are guilty of cruelty to animals in so doing." I think this is a point that has been universally overlooked by friends of the brute creation. It certainly merits attention. I hold it to be very cruel indeed to strap back a horse's head so unduly that it

back a horse's head so unduly, that it leaves no room for natural behavior. It

to carry the head in an artificial position allowing of not the slightest natural mo-

An easy check-rein may be of service

intending to prevent stumbling, especially

in a hilly country like our New England

but even then the tight check-reins used

time further encroach upon the valuable

THEY WERE DRUNK

One of the Connolly Family Tells How

He Spent Christmas.

Connolly, better known as "Whisky

Jack," was caimly occupying a seat in

the city jail yesterday morning, awaiting a trial at the hands of Judge Sten-

had bought a gallon of whisky and invited

and bought agailon of whisky and invited some friends to join his family in having a good time. It was not long, Thomas explained, before the whole family got "leary." "I was purty drunk," quoth the young man, "an' de of woman, she got mad at me an' drove me out of de house wid a poker. She chased me down

de street, an' den de cops dey picked me up an' took me to jait. Dey ought to have snatched de ol' people, too." Something ought to be done for this boy in the way of sending him to the re-

form school. He has an elder brother,

Owen, lifteen years of age, who is also almost a confirmed toper. Both of them

Miss Lizzie Gordon this morning re-

ported at police headquarters that she had lost a valuable hunting case gold

watch yesterday. It may possibly have been stolen from her she thinks, though

under what circumstances she does not

POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

need looking after.

know.

Thomas Connolly, a worthy son of Owen

gentlemen, who figure prominently in

What a sickening speciacle is it not to witness the cruel beating of a poor, over-loaded horse! He has worked away with

r perhaps, both.

and not the railroad monopolies. How the South Has Grown. The figures that record the progress of the south within the last six years present a remarkable and instructive exhibit, and constitute an interesting and engrossing study for the student of physical and social evolutions. The most gratifying feature of the exhibit is the evidence it affords that the industrial development of the south is general, mutual, uniform and relatively equal in all the principal productive occupations. Agricultural and stock-raising show the same wonderful growth that is visible in our manufactures.

There were in 1870-80 34,563 factories There were in 18,0-80 34,003 factories in the south, with a capital of \$176,366,230, employing 215,245 hands, and turning out products to the value of \$315,924,794. On November 1, 1886, there were 53,897 establishments, with \$392,677,850 of capital, 378,820 hands employed, and products of a value of \$518,887, and products of a value of \$518,887. Washington hatters who know their business and products of a value of \$542,887,

The chief feature of southern develop ment during the past six years present the following figures of wealth and re sources:

\$807,955,600 5612,978,018 18,300,000 10,148,831

These remarkable facts require no clo-

Boston Advertis

on driving horses are unnecessary, and must be quite so in a level region. I could desire to say more in reference to this matter, but will not at the present space of your paper.

CARL THEODORE HANSON.

this railroad company is in the habit of gathering its employes together in the Lenox street stable once a month, and holding regular discussions on matters of general interest. One of the division superintendents takes the chair, and all present talk as freely as in a schoolboy debating club. At the last meeting the subject of smoking on horse cars was brought up, and the drivers and conductors narrated their various experiing a trial at the hands of Judge Sten-berg. Thomas is but thirteen years old, and is small for his age at that, but is already an old toper. He can drink whisky and beer with all the gusto of an old timer, and is fast following in the footsteps of his progenitor. To a re-porter who questioned him, Thomas ex-plained that on Saturday the "o d man" had beought a gallon of whisky and invited ences with mutual pleasure and profit. The policy of the Metropolitan com-

pany and the public.

A General Good Time.

This powder never varies A marvel of urity, strength and wholesomeness More conomical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate nowders. Sold only in cans. contained a Christmas present for each of the employees of the office. A general good time and exchange of Christmas Royal Baking Powder Co., 465 Wall street New York. greetings followed.

Read This

to peruse the kind remarks of the BEE vention of Cruelty to Animals," The PRESENT humanitarian aspect of this question does not appear to be as popular as its merits certainly deserve. I am surprised at the lack of feeling evinced by people generally-even by those who belong to the 'cultured' class-as regards the FOR ALL! treatment of the dumb brutes, partieularly the horse. We have almost daily an opportunity of witnessing unkind and often very cruel acts exercised, upon this

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