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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 Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Boe for the week ending Doc. 3th, 1886, was as Sunday, Dec. 19. 13,150 Monday, Dec. 20. 13,975 Tuesday, Dec. 21 13,075

Tuesday, Dec. 21 Wednesday, Dec. 22 Thursday, Dec. 23. Friday, Dec. 24.

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, 12,491 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,445 copies; for September, 1886, 13,000 copies; for October, 1886, 12,099 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies.

Geo. B. Tzschuck.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of November, A. D. 1886,
[SEAL.] N. P. Feil, Notary Public.

With every tax-shirking interest represented on the charter committee it is unreasonable to expect that the result will meet the expectation of the tax-

THE corporations must not attempt to conduct our city government while they shirk the burdens of taxation upon the shoulders of the poor. It will be a losing game for the railroads.

Soldiers of the rebellion and their sons will see to it that the widow of John A. Logan does not want. Another edition of the general's book should meet with a magnificent sale throughout the country.

Arnoros of the Dakato question and his rheumatism, President Cleveland might kill two birds with one stone by a visit to the Buffalo Gap Hot Springs. They are a specific for rheumatism and for prejudice against Dakota's claims for statehood.

FOLLOWERS of King Caucus are very quick to doubt the party loyalty of men who decline to bow down to this political usurper. But it does not follow. King Caucus is sometimes a convenience. He is as frequently an obstruction to the expression of the popular will through the party organization.

GENERAL VAN WYCK will go before the legislature as a candidate for the senate without the mediation of the caucus. There is no need for a middleman in the senatorial election. The legislature as the final arbiter will be given the opportunity to first pass upon the general's claims for the position to which he aspires.

LORD SALISBURY'S cabinet is still in a rickety condition. The man to fill the gap left by Churchill's retirement has not yet been found. But whoever may present himself, the days of the coalition ministry are numbered. The opening of the parliamentary session in February is being awaited with eager interest by the Gladstonians and home rulers, who will promptly throw down the gage of battle to the unionists.

THE announcement that General Van Wyck is not in favor of caucusing, brings out the usual "howl that "his defeat is certain." We should have had the same prediction from the same sources if the senator had seen fit to advocate nominations by caucus instead of an open light in the legislature. In the eyes of the railrogues every road leads towards Van Wyck's defeat. The result will be a painful surprise to the political prophets.

THE house bill making appropriations for Forts Russell and Robinson has been referred by the senate military committee to Senator Manderson. If the senator reports it without amendment it will probably easily pass the senate. If it is weighed down with amendments and sent back to the house it will in all likelihood die with the session. Under the circumstances there should be no question in General Manderson's mind what to do. The one Nebraska post which is most in need of assistance has been taken care of by the Nebraska delegation in the house and can be liberally provided for if the senator uses as much energy in passing the bill in the senate as it came from the lower body. The responsibility for its failure will rest on General Man-

Among the consular reports recently issued by the state department is one showing the earnings of certain classes of workers, and the cost of their living, in the district of Leith, Scotland, which is a manufacturing, mining and farming section, and one of the most prosperous. According to this report the weavers of Leith earn twenty shillings a week, equivalent to \$4.86, working 56) hours. The miners of the district do a little better than this, the average weekly wage of this class being \$5.12. Including perquisites the yearty value of a farm seryant's wages will amount to about \$220.30, or say \$4.25 a week. It need hardly be said that men with families find it impossible to save anything from year to year, their earnings being barely sufficient to provide the necessaries of life on the most economical scale, and generally not of the best quality. Men engaged in corresponding industries in this country have not much to boast of, but generally their labor is better rewarded than that of their brethren of Leith, who are more favorably situated than most others similarly employed in other sec-Mons of Great Britain.

The Railroad Stogan. Within a week the legislature will have

convened at Lincoln and the work of preparing for the senatorial election will be under full way. The railroad slogan has already sounded and the clans are gathering for the combat. In every county reached by the Burlington lines omissaries of the corporation which now arrogates to itself the control of our state legislation have for weeks been plying their trade. The long roll of annual pass holders has been called, and the men who can be depended upon to act as tools of monopoly in the coming legislature have been checked off on the ledgers which contain the accounts of the india rupber fund. The work which remains to be done to defeat the will of the people, it done at all, must be accomplished at the state capital. The people of Nebraska who east their ballots at the late election for the return of Charles H. Van Wyck are watching the current of political events as it swiftly flows towards the approaching contest. In a score of counties, watchful eyes are fixed on men who have been honored by high position through the ballots of friends and neighbors under the most sacred of pledges to voice their will. The career of every member elect to the legislature will be followed with keen interest by the constituency which he represents. This will be especially the case with the ballots as recorded on the organization of the two houses and the vote on the senatorial issue. Who will answer to the railroad slogan which calls upon men to violate their plignted faith and play false to their solemn prom ses? This is the question which thousands of Nebraska republicans are now anxiously asking themselves as the session approaches. The answer will not be long in coming, but when given it will be so unmistakable that he who runs may read.

The Vacant Senatorship. The question of a successor to General Logan, to fill his unexpired term of four years in the United States senate, is already earnestly engaging the attention of the politicians of Illinois. This unexpected duty will devolve upon the present assembly, which will organize next week, and will probably be the first important matter to which the assembly will give attention after organizing The membership of the joint body is 204, politically divided as follows: Republicans, 110; democrats, 81; united labor, 9; greenback democrats, prohibitionists and independent, 4. The republican majority of 16 assures the election of a senator of that party, but there is a good deal of probability that there will be a very active scramble for the honor, as there is no lack of candidates.

As Senator Cullom resides in the central part of the state, and General Logan was a resident of the northern part, it is intimated that that section will insist that the successor of the dead senator shall be a resident of northern Illinois. The Hon. Charles B. Farwell, of Chicago, is understood to still cherish a senatorial ambition, and will doubtless make a push for the prize. He is popular and wealthy. Governor Oglesby would undoubtedly like to return to the senate, notwithstanding the fact that he recently expressed a desire to give up polities. The governor has not grown in popularity within the past year, and it is doubtful if his candidacy would have great strength. Other possible candidates named are ex-Governor Hamilton, Congressmen Payson and Cannon, and Congressman-elect Jehu Baker, who defeated Morrison. Others doubtless will develop. With so much material offering, none of it of very great value on the score of merit, there is certain to be a very lively, and probably a prolonged contest. And the worst is that the choice is very likely to be one upon which the country cannot heartily congratulate Illinois.

North Carolina's Iron Wealth.

According to the representations of persons who have investigated the recently discovered Cranberry iron mine region, located chiefly in Mitchell county, North Carolina, and stretching across the Tennessee border, there is an enormous bed of iron ore there, of a superior quality, which promises not only great benefit to that country, but to have an important effect generally upon the iron interests and industry. The bed consists of a large seam of magnetic iron ore of great richness, and adapted for the manufacture of the best Bessemer steel. At the eastern end the bed is from 300 to 600 feet in thickness, and is known to be twenty-eight miles in length. In fact the supply in prospect is thought by experts to be practically inexhaustible. A leading iron man of that region has expressed the opinion that the opening and working of this seam will reduce the price of best quality steel below the pos-

sibilities of foreign competition. At present only one charcoal furnace of an experimental character is being worked in the district, but it is expected that within another year the facilities for development will be far advanced. A double track line of railroad-the Charleston, Cincinnati & Chicago-is in course of construction, which will bring his great deposit within easy reach of ready markets. Besides this it will open up inexhaustible beds of thematite iron ore, similar to that found largely in the north Alaba ma and southeastern Tennessee region. The route of this road also lies through a marvellously rich coal field, five or six horizontal seams of great thickness lying one above the other in the hills that rise on each side of the road. Much of this is coking coal of the best quality for iron working, while there is also a very large supply of good cannel cosl. The road will penetrate magnificent hard wood forests hitherto untouched and give access to fields of marble of various kinds, and of great beauty and value. With the completion of this road the furnaces that have been paying \$3 a ton for inferior grades of ore from Lake Superior and elsewhere will obtain their supply of a better quality of ore from the

Cranberry seam at one-third less a ton. Thus step by step the new south is moving forward along the path to maerial power and independence, challenging in her progress the interest of the entire country in the question whether she may not one day be the center of the nation's greatest industrial enterprise and energy. She has great resources that are yet untouched and unknown, but in those now developing there is the assurance of an almost boundless prosperity. Her people have learned the worth of work and are applying them- appliances built after the best models

selves to it with all the zeal of new converts. With almost unparalleled vigor they are laying deep and firm foundations of a permanent the prosperity, from which they are deriving ample rewards of comfort and happiness now and assuring to those who shall succeed them richer plessings. The possibilities of the future no man can foresee, but the promise of industrial greatness for the south warrants expectations which a decade ago would have been thought wildly extravagant.

Don't Crowd the Mourners. When the question of viaduets was before the charter committee last Monday, Mr. Poppleton said in his oracular way "Don't crowd the mourners, please." These words, coming from a representative of a great corporation, were evidently an official notice that nothing must go into the new charter which might place the railroads which center in Omaha under proper municipal restraint, or compel them to bear their due share of the burdens imposed on other property owners in carrying on the city government. The immediate effect of Mr. Poppleton's threat was that five members of the committee would not vote on either side upon the question of compelling the railroads to viadact their tracks wherever the board of public works, the mayor and council jointly declared it to be necessary for the public safety and convenience. The conditions under which the section objected to by Mr. Poppleton sought to regulate the building of viaducts were more than liberal to the railroads. The common law makes it the duty of railroads, going through a large city, to erect viaduets as proper safeguards for travel and traffic at their own expense. The section before the committee pro posed to make the city pay all the damages to real estate by the construction of viaducts. The city, under its provisions, would have to raise the money and pay it over to damaged property owners before even a spade could be turned. The railroads, it is true, would have to pay for the cost and maintainence of the viaduct, but in return they were to have the entire proceeds from the use of the viaduct by street railways and cable roads. This was really a liberal concession to railroads, but Mr. Poppleton, in the spirit of imperious selfishness warned

the city "not to crowd the mourners." Now we desire to say to the Union Pacific railroad managers, in all candor and fairness, that their attorney in attempting to carry things with a high hand is likely to cause them more trouble and enmity in the very near future than can possibly be off-set by the tax shirking policy. There is no disposition in Omaha to take advantage of the railroads or to impose upon them an undue share of publie burdens. But they must not attempt to over-ride and defeat every decent effort at municipal reform and a fair division of the public expense according to benefits and interests. Least of all can the Union Pacific afford to revive a discussion that will bring up the issues of the past in which the citizens and tax-payers of Omaha were ranged on one side and the corporation cohorts on the other. It will not do, as Mr. Poppleton has said, to "crowd the mourners." Omaha has very generously given the Union Pacific miliions in bonds and property. We have given up our thoroughfares for rights of way without a penny in return. Now, when the city, with its crowded streets, asks the road to comply with ordinary usage and make safe crossings over the streets which they have monopolized, it comes with all grace on the part of the company to fight the demand.

"A word to the wise is sufficient, "Don't crowd the mourners."

Another foreign representative of the government for whom the present administration is responsible has been blundering, with the effect of compromising the country and complicating a longpending controversy. The individual in question is Minister Scott, who represents the United States in Venezuela When he went on his mission Scott was instructed to force a settlement of the claims of American citizens against Venezuela. These have been pending for years, and have been a source of a good deal of trouble to several of the present minister's predecessors and of some unfriendly feeling between the governments. The disposition shown regarding them by Venezuela has not been quite honest, and it seemed at one time that it might be necessary to proceed to extremities with that government, as may yet have to be done, if we ever have a navy. But there was hope that Scott would accomplish the desired object. He was not long in discovering that it would be very difficult to get any money out of Venezuela. Paying claims doesn't seem to be a strong part of the policy of that government. The English minister, understanding the situation, is said to have made a proposition to Scott, which the latter accepted, of a sort of partnership, to compel the payment under fear of the displeasure of Great Britain taking the form and shape of ironelad ships of war. It is a little incredible that a British minister would propose an arrangement of this kind, but such is the information said to have been recently communicated to the state department greatly to the annoyance of Mr. Bayard. Mr. Scott has been invited to explain, and if the alleged facts are true to dis-

solve the partnership at once or return THE county commissioners are still dilly-dallying over the plans for the new county hospital. The delay is to say the least suspicious. There is no good reason that can be advanced why the selection could not have been made weeks ago. A board of physicians have passed upon the plans and presented their report, naming three plans as first, second and third best. The choice really lies between two. The third has only one qualification in its favor and a half a lozen which make it inadvisable. It is three stories in height, a very bad feature, lacking in the most modern sanitary conveniences, and incapable of propeextension. These objections should throw it out of consideration. The city would lose tittle if either of the first two plans recommended by the board of phy sicians should be adopted. Each is de signed on the pavillion plan, each has the proper isolation of wards, each can be readily extended and enlarged without destroying the appearance or usefulness of the original portion. Both are modern hospitals, with modern sanitary

and in every way worthy of a large and a growing metropolis. What are the commissioners waiting for? The situation is, to say the least, suggestive.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

An electric rallway three miles long will oon be in operation in Detroit. It is not easily explainable why, with the increased demand for labor there should be

an increase in the number of tramps. The Watson Car Manufacturing company, of Springfield, Mass., has voluntarily increased the wages of its employes ten per

The ironmakers have no leisure time, and English mill labor is being attracted in squads by the high rates of wages paid on this side.

There are 136 firms in Michigan engaged in salt manufacturing, operating 140 works, with an annual capacity of over 5,000,000 bar-

A new electric motor will soon be tried in New York. The electricity will be stored in eight large east-iron boxes, and will be good

A good many manufacturers in the eastern and middle states contemplate the erection of small houses for the accommodation of their workmen, which they will rent at a low

price or soll on easy terms, Numerous syndicates for entering upon manufacturing schemes are now maturing. Money is seeking employment under the protection of big names and in the furtherance of great schemes.

Pittsburg has 857 puddling furnaces, all of which are running night and day, excepting thirteen, producing daily 1800 tons of muckiron. Seventeen new furnaces have recently been built and forty-three more are building. Another new town is to be started four miles from Birmingham, Ala., with a contributed capital of \$10,000,000. It will have water and gas works and electric lights, and large manufacturing establishments will be large manufact

The labor prospects were never more en-couraging. Flour, provisions, etc., are low, and likely to remain so. Rents will probably decline for small houses in country towns. Clothing remains high because of scarce wool and trade combinations of more or less

terprises has recently been heard of, chiefly in the western states. The east is not so favorable a field, for some reason, possibly because land and water are higher, manufacturing interests more consolidated, and com-petition more destructive.

Western gold and silver miners are organizing in a quiet way to better their wages.

As a rule a very severe discipline is maintained in the west. The results of mining operations are beginning to be more encour-aging. Vast amounts have been lost during the past ten years, but of late operations have been conducted with greater care.

Printers might like to know that the entire scriptures contain 2,775,260 ems in diamond and 2,807,840 ems in nonparell. It would take a printer a year and a haif to put the Scrip-tures in type at the rate of 5,000 ems per day. The quantity of metal required in nonparell would be about 6,500 pounds, in bourgeois 13,000 pounds and in pica 25,000 pounds.

The European rail makers have been so encouraged by the demand for rails and rail-way material that they have called a meeting for the 12th of January to reorganize their old wnion, which was formed originally to keep up prices. Large contracts are coming in from the colonies and Asia, and a re-or-ranization of the syndicate is desired by ganization of the syndicate is desired by nearly all,

The mechanics in the western states are finding more employment than usual at this season. Shops have been extended and new season. Shops have been extended and new ones built, and much new machinery has been set up, for railroad and foundry and mill work. The rates of wages paid are quite uniform, and less strolling about is done, as the labor organizations now keep the membership pretty well informed as to work and wages.

The machinery manufacturers who supply machinery for gold, silver, copper and other mines in the south and southwest have taken mines in the south and southwest have taken more orders for machinery during the fourth quarter of this year than they did the preceding nine months. Agents are now in the north and northeast making extensive contracts for machinery and mining appliances, in order that mining operations may become generally extended during the coming year.

One reason why German manufacturers are crowding English manufacturers is that the average length of a German working day is from eleven to twelve hours. The hours are long in spinning and fron founding. Those in charge of machinery and bollers work from twelve to thirteen hours. The average in Leipsic is from ten to twelve hours; in the Silesian district twelve hours at blast furnaces, mines and flour mills. In the mining industry the rule is continuous day and ight work in twelve-hour relays, two hours f rest included. In the Bavarian district the

daily time exceeds eleven hours. The manufacturing interests throughout the west are watching the natural gas devel-opments with no small degree of interest. One company, which owns 16,000 agrees of One company, which owns 16,000 acres of gas territory in Kentucky, has leased 20,000 acres more, and is already producing 15,000,000 cubic feet a day from two wells. Fifteen more wells will be sunk as soon as machinery can be had. The syndicate will lay a sixteen-inch pipe across the Obloriver, thence to Irontown and Cincinnati. A powerful vein of gas has just been struck in Indiana. Gas lines are to be laid from the porthwestern part of Pennsylvania to Cleve. northwestern part of Pennsylvania to Cleve-

The German manufacturing and commer-cial interests are giving their British com-petitors a hard run for the South American trade. Part of the scheme now entertained s to reclaim vast tracts of land that are highly productive by the expenditure of \$40,000,000, which is to be raised in Europe. The Germans have six steamship lines which touch at Central American ports, five at South American ports and three lines which run to the United States. British manufacturing interests are beseeching the assistance of the government to gather more information and to assist in the devising of remedies by which the manufacturing interests of Great Britain can be protected against this threatening competition.

Same Men? New York World.

Why is that some men who declaim against the ballet are equally firm in their denunciation of high hats at the opera-

Corporations vs. Individuals.

One corporation in Philadelphia has over \$100,000,000 at interest. That corporation escapes taxation on that investment, while every individual is compelled to pay \$3 per annum on every \$1,000 that he lends on in-

Not in a Hopeless Condition. New York Times.

The writers who are describing the strange anties of that voluntary exile from Washington, Senator Jones, of Florida, and who charitably suggest that he is suffering from mental derangement, all agree that in one respect his course is that of a man whose sanity is beyond question. He continues to draw his salary with great regularity whenever the installment becomes due. This indicates that the senator is by no means in a hopeless condition.

Retrospection. The wind moans drearily to-night. And though the rootn be warm and bright, Our thoughts will take a sombre cast.

For the dear year is nearly past He came to us as young and fair. With frost-like diamonds in his hair; He seemed so pure and strong and just, We gave him all our love and trust.

We think of all that he has brought-Of plans we made, of good we sought-If much has failed we may not blame, For other years have been the same.

It we have wept o'er buried hopes; If we have toiled up rugged slopes; If care nor pain has known surcease, Forget it now and part in peace.

Poor year! His life has been so brief, As frail as any flower or leaf; We've heart for naught but loving thought, If good he took or ill he brought.

We've gained of wisdom some small store, Perchance some joy unknown before; So, when the Old Year's moments cease, We'll bid him softly, "Go in peace?"

STATE JOTTINGS.

The McCook rink has been turned into a livery stable.

Fine specimens of speckled trout snap the fly in Bazile creek. Anbarn caught a sixteen inch vein of coal in her Christmas stocking. The Oakland Independent now sports

complete dress of "bomespun. Among Custer county's immediate needs are an oil and a paper mill.

t The season is ripe to wind up the cord of 1886 and turn the key of time. Hastings bonsts that there is no city twice it size that has any finer stores than

The school children of Waboo donated eleven barrels of good things as a Christmas offering to the poor.

The Norfolk bank has been formally changed to a state bank, and will in fa-ture be known as the Norfolk state bank. The Fullerton editors are abusing each other in doggerel poetry in an effort to pluck the title of "The Mud-Stingers of

A town is being platted at the junction of the Missouri and Union Pacific, two miles west of Papillion. It is dubbed Hoxie.

The belief is growing in the snow banks of Beatrice that Paddock is a candidate for United States senator. Look out for the January thaw.

The Elkhorn Valley road has raised the rate on hogs from Wahoo to Omaha from \$18 to \$22 per car, whereat the Wahoosiers justly how!. Loup City's building record for the

year foots up \$117,146. In the words of the town philosopher, 'Comment is supefluous when figures like these are presented.' Henry Wessar, of Blair, proposes to cut and cure 500 bogs in what he claims

world-a room formerly occupied as a harness shop. Editor Marvin, of the Beatrice Democrat, is enjoying the luxurious case of a patent rocker, the gift of his employes.

to be the smallest packing house in the

A tin horn from the Greek editor would complete his happiness. Judge Gaslin tackled nineteen dealers in bootles budge without a beense and clapped a \$200 mustard plaster on the purse of each victim, with the promise that if they sinned again he would give

them the full benefit of the law. Who says that the democratic administration is not progressive? At Blue Springs, Christmas day, Mrs. Charles Gow presented her husband with a boy. Mrs. B. Fritz her husband with a fine girl; and Mts. Brittan her husband with bouncing twins.

Dr. Stewart, of Nebraska City, while attending a family down on the Weeping Water bottom Sunday afternoon, was struck on the head with a two-inch plank and had his skull crushed by one Charles Jones, who was drunk at the time, trouble grew out of an old family quarrel. Stewart, it is said, cannot live.

About a week ago in a dispute at Buffalo Flat, B. Cacy kicked a neighboring farmer named William Cromies in the lower part of the abdomen, from the effect of which he died. Cacy was formerly a resident of Council Bluffs, and is one of the commissioners of Wheeler county. State Auditor Babcock writes to the Papillion Times regarding taxation of telephones, in which he says there is no law directly authorizing the assessment

why local assessors should not assess them. The state board of equalization has no authority in the premises. John Frawley tackled the fighting editor of the Stromsburg Headlight last week and laid him out. Chamberlain, the f. e., is a six-footer, weighs two hundred and over, and strikes like a triphammer, and his defeat in the arena goes down with the dying year a mystery dark

of telephones, nor is there any reason

and deep. Two Norfolk women wound up a holiday spree in a free fight on the main street of the town. The pugilese, flushed with wine and scorn, fought one round, but that was sufficient to straighten their bangs and leave their faces like full moons in a fit. The scrap drew like a dog fight and the town enjoyed a merry pienic.

W. J. Walker, a fruit tree vender, aged twenty-one, was shot to death at Leigh Platte county, on the 18th. Walker was viewing a prancing stallon at Pete Moran's ranch when the animal fired both hind feet, planting them on the side of his head, sending his soul to the spirit land at the first clip. The coroner considered the case too clear and coneise to merit inquiry.

Mr. C. H. Frey, of Pender, and C. W. Dennis, the attending physician, in a note to the Bee, state that the report of the death of John A. Robb's son, published December 8 conveyed a wrong im-pression and did an injustice to the The boy's death was not caused by overwork as alleged. He was seventeen years of age.

At the G. A. R. encampment at Norfolk last summer a number of tents were stolen. On the 24th inst. three farmers named Rogers, Banam and Church, living near Norfolk were arrested and ac-knowledged their guilt, but claimed to have paid \$25 to ex-City Marshal Carrabine, of Norfolk, to hush the matter up. The matter will be investigated.

The Plattsmouth city council delivered

itself of a vigorous set of resolutions at the last meeting. In the early days of last March the city contracted with George B. Inman of New York, for a system of waterworks to be completed and in running order by January 1, 1887. The council now declares its readiness to "accept said system of water works January 1, 1887, if completed in accordance with said ordinance and stand the test required thereby, and if he (Inman) fail to comply therewith, as required of him and his assigns or successors, that said bond will be considered forfeited by this council, and the city's attorney will be instructed to immediately proceed to collect said bond." This declaration was adopted without a dissenting voice, and looks like business with a big B. There is no earthly possibility of the works being completed by next Saturday and litigation is imminent. The nerve of the fathers deserve the applause of the mul-titude, and general emutation.

Our Industrial Problems

The problems are here and must be faced. They can't be pigeon-holed to await a more convenient season. Why are they here and whence do they spring? It is not because the country lacks riches, for it is rolling in wealth. It is not because of the waste of millions on drink, though this aggravates the evil immensely and renders it much more perilous. But the solution of the drink problem does not solve the industrial What does solve it? Look to Mr

Powderly's utterances, and you find glittering generalities. Look to labor papers and you find little but abusive denunciation. Look to capitalistic journals and you find the same. The Knights of Labor and the Trade Unions are not agreed on specific remedies. Henry George or Mr. Powderly are not agreed on even such a vital problem as free trade or protection. Out of all the chaos in which we are involved, we find two definite remedies offered. One is Mr. George's land scheme. Right or wrong, the country is not yet ready for it. Even the Knights of Labor are not ready for it. It is a revolution, as its own advocates admit, and the country is ill-informed on the nature of the revolu-tion. There must be a vast deal of education before that remedy, even if it is an efficacions one, can be applied.

What can be done now? There is one

McGlynn was asked by a representative of the Voice a few weeks ago what the George party would do if it were placed in power to morrow, he said it would do two things: (1) Incorporate Henry George's land scheme into legislation; and (2) place the lines of transportation in the hands of the government. The former remedy is, as we have said, not ready for application. The latter remedy is commending itself more and more to the best brains of the nation.

Let us see what it involves. It involves

the placing of the telegraph system, the railroad system, the canal system, the street-car railway, and, possibly, the ocean steamship lines, with their warves and docks and warehouses, under the administration of the government, as the postoffice system is now under that adninistration. This means an end to the ministration. This means an end to the manmoth fortunes made by railroad kings. It means an end to unjust discriminations and unrighteous compacts by virtue of which such monopolies as the Standard Oil company and the Western Union are enabled to crush out all competition. It involves a tremendous de crease in the stock speculations that de-moralize business to an enormous extent. And it involves an end to railroad strikes such as brought mob rule on Pittsburg in 1877, to strikes of telegraph operators such as discommoded a nation three years ago, to street car strikes such as sent citizens of Brooklyn and New York a few months ago, tramping miles from their residences to their places of business. It involves the running of all these lines, not for the prime purpose of ness. paying dividends to stockholders, but of accommodating the public at the lowest

rate that would pay expenses. This is not the remedy of more theo-rists. Pierre Lorillard, the proprietor of the largest tobacco interest of the nation, says, in a late number of The North American Review:

"For legislation, I believe in limited polit-

ral socialism: that oceans, rivers, canals, railways, postal and telegraph systems should be owned by the national government, for the use of all, at as low a toll as will provide for their proper maintenance; that is, for the use of labor in both its forms, industry and capital." Dr. Lyman Abbot, editor of the Chris-

tian Union, who has for years made special investigations in regard to industrial problems, in a speech a few weeks ago in Cooper hall, took the same posttion. Chauncey M. Depew, president of the

New York Central railroad, says, in an interview published in the New York Times, Dec. 17:

"There never yet has been a railroad war that has not been followed by a disastrous panic, suspension of furnaces and fectories, and an industrial disturbance along the lines which threw hundreds of thousands of workers out of employment. All the leading railroad men, I think, admit the principle of governmental supervion, and are anxious for it. They would be glad to see the whole machinery of the pool commissioners and offi-cers made a bureau of the government with full power to enforce agreements and to punish their violations. As a matter of principle there is no half-way ground between unlimited and unrestrained competition and government supervision. Every political economist admits that reckless and unrestrained competition works such disaster to the general public that ti ought not to be permitted. It has been found, on the other hand, that where commissioners acting for the covernment or the states are clothed with discretionary power to prevent abuses, unjust discrimination, and unreasonable rates, and act as a bureau of information always in session for the law-paking berneheling for the covernment, that the making branch of the government, that the railway problem settles itself and agitation on the subject ceases because there is no grievance left to agitate."

There are arguments against this remedy, but they are, for the most part, arguments already disproved. They were advanced when it was proposed that the oostolice system be administered by the government. But no private enterprise of the country gives such good service at the low rates as our postal system gives to-day. There is no reason why the same results would not follow in the case of the telegraphic and railway systems. Preuch regults have in England, where the telegraph system in the hands of the government

But this would be a paternal form of government," is the cry that will be Jaised. It would be a valid and strong objection in a monarchy. It is not a ualik objection in a republic

It is a practical remedy. It may not be all that is needed, but it will be a long step toward a cure for many and very teurgenvils. Why not take it?

Judge Thurman's Fortune. New York Herald: The Onio politicians say that ex-Senator Thurman, of that state, is out of policies forever. He is living quietly at his home in Columbus, spending a few hours each day in his law office, but not actively engaged in practice. He is making \$20,000 a year, it is said, as a legal adviser to his professional brethren, who visit Columbus from every part of the state for the purpose of consulting him. His fee in such cases is never less than \$100. Judge and Mrs. Thurman are said to jointly control a fortune amounting in round numbers to \$500,000. The most of the sum is in vested in real estate and good paying se curities that yield them a handsome rev-ance annually. Judge Thurman frankly admits that he would like to be presi-dent. This is the only public office he is ambitious of filling, and this he does not expect to secure, owing to the dissensions among the local democracy. Judge Thurman is seventy-two years of age He suffers at times from attacks o chronic rheumatism, but with this ex ception his general health is excellent. His mental activity is said to be fully as great as when, ten years ago, he was the acknowledged leader of the democratic

orces in the United States senate. "In 1873 Thomas Ewing, George E. Pugh and other prominent Ohio demo-erats conceived the idea of establishing a people's party. The democratic party, they said, was dead, and the time had come to form a new party, to be built up from its ruins. When the convention met at Columbus, several of the delegates called upon Senator Thurman to secure his co-operation in the movement. They found the senator in his library and briefly stated their errand. Mr. Thur-man leaned back in his chair and for a moment seemed to be studying some object on the ceiling. Turning suddenly to the spokesman, Mr. Thurman said:

"What would you estimate the dimen sions of this room to be?" "I should say, Judge, about twenty feet square; but why do you ask?"
"Because, sir," the old gentleman replied, rising to his feet, "because, sir," the description of the state of the same of the sa this room is too d-d small, sir, to de stroy the democratic party in." Then resuming his book he again turned his back upon his visitor, who took the hint and quietly left the room. That the democratic party was not dead in Ohio was evidenced a few months later by the election of William Allen as governor and a legislature democratic in both houses, which returned Judge Thurman to the senate as his own successor

The Smith Case.

The bill of exceptions in the celebrated Smith-Lowy case was filed yesterday in the United States court by the appealing side. It was allowed by Judge Dundy and duly signed. This carries the case to the supreme court, where it is hoped a decision will be reached inside of a year.

Police Court. Judge Stenberg disposed of an unimportant business yesterday. Two drunks were fined \$5 and costs each. Three vagrants were sent up to the county jail for thirty days and two were sent up for twenty days. Several vagrants were disdefinite remedy that is left. When Dr. | charged,

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