THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Morniag Edition including Sunday maha Sanday Bas, mailed to any 2 00

HA OFFICE, NO. 314 AND 315 FARNAM STREET, FORR OFFICE, ROOM 65, THIRDNE BULLDING, MINGTON OFFICE, NO. 315 POCHTERN HESTREET, CORRESPONDENCES

communications relating to news and edi-al matter should be addressed to the En-OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bes Positsman Contaxv. Oxats. 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. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, 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. 24th, 1886, was as follows:

| Follows: | 13,556 | 13,556 | Saturday, Dec. 18 | 13,556 | Sunday, Dec. 19 | 13,150 | Monday, Dec. 20 | 13,975 | Tuesday, Dec. 21 | 15,075 | Wednesday, Dec. 22 | 13,115 | Thursday, Dec. 23 | 15,000 | Friday, Dec. 24 | 13,150 |

ISEALI

Sotary 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, 1856, was 10.378 copies, for February, 1886, 10.595 copies; for March, 1886, 11.587 copies; for April, 1886, 12.191 copies; for May, 1886, 12.449 copies; for June, 1886, 12.288 copies; for July, 1886, 12.314 copies; for August, 1886, 12.404 copies; for August, 1886, 12.405 copies; for Cotober, 1886, 13.090 copies; for October, 1886, 13.090 copies; for November, 1886, 13.348 copies.

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

COLONEL CHASE has been acting as the chorus for Mr. Poppleton in the charter committee meetings. The key taken by the ex-mayor is not one which will elicit approval from the taxpavers.

day of November, A. D. 1886. [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

ONE of the first acts of the legislature should be to do away with the bogus railway commission. It is a farce and a laughing stock which has run its course and should give way to something better.

MANAGER HUGHITT should produce his railroad proposition. Between the intervals of real estate investment, Omaha is ready to plant some solid cash in profitable lines of new connections by rail to territory from which she is now excluded.

EASTERN Nebraska will never have monopoly which has been built up and maintained by the railroads is broken. It is a two-edged sword which cuts down farmers' profits and prevents manufacture of the raw material into finished product.

which is manifesting itself in every other branch of business in this thriving city. Omaha is growing because Nebraska is flourishing and advancing in population

THE fund for Mrs. General Logan is rapidly rolling up to figures which will assure the widow of the old soldier from all fears of want in her declining years. The national heart still beats warmly towards the nation's defenders, among whom John A. Logan held a prominent and honorable position.

CANADA is joining the procession with a ministerial crisis which means the downfall of the McDonald party in Canadian politics. The result is supposed to have been caused by the government's treatment of Louis Riellast year. It takes the average Canadian twelve months to see the point of any political issue.

A FULL and impartial account of the debate in the charter committee on railroad taxation is printed in another column. The attention of the tax-payers is invited to the subject as discussed on that occasion. Some points of vital interest to our city were brought into a prominence which will open the eyes of taxpayers who have not yet fully understood the outrageous tax-shirking which the porporations have for years been practicng in this city.

A written in the New York Times declares that he has discovered proofs at Panama that the Panama Canal company is preparing plans for a canal with locks. This would seem to indicate that the purpose is to abandon the idea of a sea-level canal, which would be immensely more costly than one with locks. Circumstantial evidence to the truth of this assertion is found in the fact that DeLesseps declares that the canal can be completed at a further outlay of \$37,000,000, although over \$150,000,000 have been expended in doing less than one-half the work of making a sea level canal. A canal with locks would probably be completed with \$27,000,000 more money, and that is, perhaps, the kind of a canal Delesseps now means. But it is not the kind of a canal he projected, and it will not answer the purpose in view. At the first definite sign of abandoning the sen level scheme, work on the Niearaugua canal will com-

Russia is apparently quiet, but it must not be supposed that she is idle. On the contrary there are indications that she is making steady progress in central Asia, in extending her base of operations north of Afghanistan, and is now more strongly intrenched there than she was last year. The new railway has enabled her to enter the provinces north of Cabal and Cashmere, where Russian, Afghan, and Chinese claims are unsettled, and where British power may be imperiled by intrigue. If Russia shall undertake to quarrel again with Great Britain in Asia, t seems probable that her offensive movements may take place in that region, although it will be easy for her to exert pressure all along the line westward from the vicinity of Herat. It is reported that she has determined to occupy central Asia as far as the Hindoo Koosh mountains. The extension of her nower on the slopes of these mountains the subject of eager discussion in St. Mersburg.

Those Paving Contracts.

City Attorney Connell has given an opinion upon the question whether bids for paving in Omaha during 1887 can be let under the advertisement for 1856. Mr. Connell advises the council against letting contracts for next year's work under bids specifically made for 1886. His opinion, which is backed and endorsed by the ablest attorneys in our city, is made the text for a scurrilous assault by the organ of the paving contractors which comments as follows:

It is understood that City Attorney Connell has given an opinion advising a readvertising for bids for paying in Omaha during the coming year. This was not entirely unexpected since the unsuccessful attempt to coerce Messrs, Creighton, Gallagher and Murphy to support Van Wyck. Mr. Connell was and is the pet candidate of the Van Wyck outsit for congress. The behests of the Van Wyck outfit are therefore honored to the letter, and pinions to fit the occasion are only a matter of the asking. So far as the Creighton-Murphy com-

pany is concerned, not a single member of that outfit has been asked to support Van Wyck. They can give him no support and have been solicited for none. The question of the legality or illegality of proposed contracts can have no possible connection with the senatorial con-test. The issue is purely the right of the city of Omalia to bind themselves to agreements not sanctioned by the law. Mayor Boyd knows this quite as well as any other citizen. He has declared in advance that he would positively refuse to approve the contracts which are being urged so strongly by the contractors and their friends. During his several trips to Chicago on business recently, Mr. Boyd has earnestly hoped that Acting Mayor Bechel would be gulled into affixing his official signature to documents which Mr. Boyd, who is no friend to the acting mayor, felt confident would be his political destruction. The opinion of the Creighton-Murphy company to the contrary notwithstanding, Hon. John A. McShane is business man enough to denounce the job as one entirely unwarranted by law. Mayor Boyd and John A. McShane ought to be as good authorities for the democratic organ as the contractors whom it is attempting to bolster up with senseless bravado and uncalled-for assaults on honest city officials.

Regarding Mr. Connell's opinion, we venture the challenge that not a single lawyer of reputation in Omaha will dare to take issue with the decision of the city attorney on the matter in hand.

Citizens of the United States who are

Claimants and the Government.

wont to feel a great pride in the liberality of the government, and to cite its generous policy with respect to the people as contrasted with that of other governments, would be surprised and chagrined if a European should tell them that in some directions this government is less large flouring interests until the elevator | liberal and less considerate of justice toward the people than most of the governments of Europe are. Take, for example, the matter of claims against the government. In arguing the case of a claimant before the court of claims recently, it was declared that the legal redress given to a citizen of the United States against REMARKABLE activity characterizes the United States is less than he can have the real estate market in Omaha, but it against almost any government in chrisis no less remarkable than the activity | tendom. It was shown that of nearly all governments that of the United States holds itself the least amenable to the laws. The other governments which refuse or obstruct the citizen in obtaining legal redress as against the government are Russia and Spain. The former alone among the governments of Europe does not hold the state amenable in matters of property to the law. Spain resembles the United States in fettering the judicial proceedings of her courts by restricting and leaving the execution of their decrees dependent upon the legislative wili. This statement is sustained by that made by the committee on claims of the house as long ago as the thirtieth congress, which in the course of a report declared that while the governments of Europe, with the exceptions noted, never shrink from a full and fair investigation of the claims of citizen against them, and always submit to an adverse decision by the courts, "it has been left to our own government to deny to a citizen who has a demand against it the power to try the question before its own courts, and yet has furnished no adequate tribunal for the purpose.

> The remedy intended to be supplied by the creation of the court of claims has not effected the object by reason of the limitations placed on the jurisdiction of the court. A bill passed three years ago to remove to the court a vast number of claims that had grown old waiting for congressional action, was defeated of its purpose by an amendment providing that it should not affect claims barred by the statute of limitations. The result is that claimants must go to congress, wheir there is a bare possibility that their claims will be considered passed upon during their time, but with the chances better for their finding permanent burial. In every congress there is a host of these claims presented, and many of them are necessarily passed along from session to session. the mass stendily accumulating. It is said that 80 per cent. of the private bills in the forty-eighth congress had been in previous congresses, some dating back more than a generation. The committee simply does not have the time to consider properly all these claims, most of which are just and equitable.

At the last session the senate passed a bill enlarging the jurisdiction of the court of claims, and a similar measure was introduced by the judiciary committee of the house, but neither would greatly relieve the crowded docket of the house, Another measure is pending, which provides that hereafter all claims shall be flied in congress merely as petitions, and shall at once be sent to the court of claims for regular judicial investigation, the findings of the court to be certified to congress. This would do much to secure the desired relief to congress and

prompter justice to claimants.

The Narrow-Guage Policy. The fact that stands out in bold relief in the charter debate on the taxation of railroad property for city revenue is the position in which the Union Pacific is placed by Mr. Poppleton. The only reform which the committee has sought to incorporate into the new charter is that railroad companies shall be assessed on their real estate in the same manner and pay city taxes in the same proportion as other corporations or Individuals. This is resisted by Mr. Poppleton as an imposition on his com- further loss of time.

pany, when in fact it is both moderate and fair. There is no suggestion to assess the personal property of the railroads for city purposes, although other corporations are compelled to pay a personal tax on every species of property. Not a freight car, nor a locomotive, or passenger car, or even the tracks are to be assessed for city purposes. All that is proposed is a city levy on the lots and lands which have been wrongfully exempted for many years from taxation. When Omaha was a mere village the railroad lands were comparatively a small faction of the whole. To day the exempted property covers 125 squares or fully one-tenth of the entire area within the city limits. Now is it fair or reasonable to impose on the owners of the remaining property the burden of city government which is growing heavier every year. Is it prudent for the Union Pacific to oppose a purely local effort to place their real estate on an equal footing for taxation purposes with all other property when they must know that such opposition will mevitably force a fight on the whole railroad taxation system, which can only end in one way even if it lasts for several years.

A Slight Mistake

Under the heading of "A Pension for Mrs. Logan," the Herald succeeds in crowding a large amount of misinformation in a small amount of space. It assures its readers that there is no precedent to warrant congress in allowing Mrs. Logan anything beyond "the pension allowed the widows of general officers who served during the war," and completes its blunder by stating that the widow of General Hancock, although congress would have been giad to break the precedent, only receives a pension of \$50 a month. Mrs. Hancock draws \$2,000 a year pension from the government by reason of house bill 5841, which grants her that sum annually for life. It is astonishing that the Herald, with the records of congress before it and the debate of last spring fresh in the public mind, should make such a blunder. Congress promptly and gladly granted Mrs. Hancock the pension named. The only point raised was the advisability of allowing her the usual pension granted to president's widows, and this alone was debated.

General Hancock was one of the ablest, perhaps the ablest of major-generals in the regular army during the war. General Logan stood in the front rank of major-generals of volunteers. There is the strongest of all precedents for congress to follow in giving Mrs. Logan the same pension as Mrs. Hancock now draws, which is not \$50 ca month, as stated by the Herald, but \$2,000 a year. Its false foundations having given way the argument of the Herald fails to the ground.

THE presence of the artist, John Mulvany, in Omaha, has stimulated the hope that an exhibition of two of his most famous paintings, now in Chicago, can be secured while the painter is still among us. John Mulvany is one of the greatest of living American artists. His methods in art are peculiarly his own, though modelled from one of the best masters. As a figure painter he has but few living superiors. As a colorist he holds high rank. His style and execution stamp him as a creative genius in art. Educated abroad as a youth in the Munich school of art he has been a hard student ever since, steadily advancing in his profession and finding fame and profit through the sale of the work of his brush. Mulvany has had little of the commercial instinct which makes money and cheaply acquired newspaper reputation the goal of so many painters' ambition. He has been content to strive for excellence rather than for favor with "hanging committees" in the ante-rooms of art exhibitions. and has been satisfied to find his reward in the sober praise of his associates, masters in their art, and in the prompt sale of his works as they were reluctantly relinquished from the walls of his studio. Omaha should be given an opportunity to judge of Mulvany's work. It will be a revelation to those who have never been brought into contact with the results of the patient study and artistic inspiration of a remarkable painter and a genial gentle-

LORD HARTINGTON has declined to accept a position in the Salisbury cabinet. Some days ago Mr. G. W. Smalley, in a cablegram to the New York Tribune, said: "If Lord Hartington refuses to form or join a coalition ministry, the hour has struck for an Irish parliament." In this there was doubtless voiced the fear of the tories and the hope of the opposition, and there is great reason for gratification among all friends of Ireland that the latter has been realized. There will be a period of uncertainty and political confusion, perhaps, before serious home rule legislation begins, but the course of the tide is in the right direction. The fear of home rule has been used as an iron band to hold together by a most repulsive tension the most stuffy tories and the strongest radicals in the liberal party. The band has snapped; that is the thing in a nut-shell and any repairs must be but temporary, as the permanent adjustment can only come by a complete recasting of political parties, and the leader that can present the most intelligent platform based upon reforms that will relieve the people from the unnecessary burdens of the day will stand at the head. The friends of Irish home rule and many liberals who are waiting to see parliament turn to domestic legislation in England believe that William Gladstone is that leader.

Is the plans of Stanley were not interfered with, he started for Zanzibar yeserday. The general desire that he should ead the expedition to the relief of Emin Bey, even though so capable and experienced a man as Thomson is available, shows the profound faith felt in him. It has been generally understood that no expedition would be organized until the arrival of Dr. Junker in London with the latest information as to the existing obstacles on the various routes proposed But it would be perfectly practicable for Stanley to meet Junker on the way, since the famous Russian explorer is to be in Cairo on Saturday week, January 8. Indeed, he has already urged that Stanley should be sent in command of a relief expedition, as some fighting must be done, and he has declared that the roads are now practicable. There seems to be a full purpose to hurry forward the relief expedition, and hence we may presume that Stanley goes in advance to make the preliminary arrangements without

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Walt Whitman's Glasgow friends contribited \$800 for his Christmas present.

made big strikes during the recent flurry in Wall street. Governor Alger of Michigan gave the boys

I the state reform school 480 pairs of skates on Christmas.

Massachusetts will have two authors of ooks in the Fiftleth congress-Henry Cabot odge and Governor Long. The Italian people are about to erect a

nonument to Garibaldi on the Janiculum, in Rome, to cost 1,000,000 francs. Bonanza Mackay gave every employe of the Commercial Cable company both in this

country and Europe half a month's salary as a Christmas gift. Congressman Gay, of Louislana, sweete ns his labors for the dear people with the cheerful reflection that he has \$1,500,000 invested

in sugar plantations. W. H. Wells of Chicago has one of the inest collections of English dictionaries and grammars in the country. Of grammars he has 1,900, no two being allke.

Congresman Ben Le Fevre, of Ohlo, has abandoned all hope of the Turkish mission, and, as he was not re-elected to congress, fears that hereafter he may be obliged to earn

Congressman Glover, of Missouri, is soon to marry Miss Patten, daughter of Mrs. Anastasia Patten, a wealthy widow of California, who owns a large house near the Washington home of Senator Edmunds.

Lord Tennyson's new volume sells more freely than anything he ever published. The condemnation of the critics is outweighed by the voice of fashion, and Lord Tennyson is as much the fashion now as ever

There is a revolt in the Omaha cooking school. Perhaps the students were compelled to eat what they cooked.

An Omaha Revolt.

England's Poor Poet. One would think that the charity of the

generous Englishmen who are raising a fund for Walt Whitman would begin at home, as they have a poor poet themselves.

He Got There All the Same. San Francisco Post. The latest New York defaulter is seventy

years old and blind, but is believed to have reached Canada without mishap. The afflicted always find safety in the beaten path. Gould and the Bee.

Dallas News.

From the way Jay Gould hopped when Gresham rendered his decision on the Wabash receivership, it looks as if the judge had a "bee," but he had started it up Jay's pantaloon legs on the inside.

> Art and Anatomy. Poorta Transcript.

The Chicago clergymen who witnessed the ballet disagree as to the moral effect of such performance. It would seem that one set of preachers were looking at the artistic movenents of the dancers; the others at the limbs. One was studying art; the other

An Old Man's Soliloquy.

Yes, we're getting old; 'tis almost fifty years Since Jane and I set out together, to travel through smiles and tears The journey of life; and now it's well nigh

We've reached the downward slope, And, at last, in our lives content is blended With charity, faith and hope.

I'nat form, in bending over her knitting, in the arm chair by my side. Grows dearer to me as life's golden sands in the hour glass downward glide. mourn not for youth departed, 'twas only a

day dream fair, I love best the wrinkled faces, shaded by silvery hair; We've enjoyed the skies of morning, now And, of the two, I think I love life's calmer

Youth has its pleasures, I've tasted them. and know however sweet they may be, they're fleeting as the snow

That falls in the springtime tearful, and
melts as it touches earth; Or, as the gay bubbles which children blow in their innocent mirth; But, when peaceful age creeps on, never blighting hearts that are true.

Then the purest joy and peace are felt, with heaven just in view.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Stuart marketed \$50,000 worth of baled

hay during the season. Rushville gamblers are paying court a lively rate, and the run threatens bank ruptev.

A street railroad company with a cap ital of \$50,000 propose to navigate the streets of Hastings early in the spring. Tecumseh is taking a lively interest in the proposed Omaha road to Indian Ter-ritory, and wants to get on the main

A Springfield porker, with a nose for business, has been fattening himself on hot milk, pumped directly from the family cow

A colony of Nebraska Germans have selected land for future homes near Cald-well, Idaho. It is said ninety families will move out there in the next sixty days Mrs, Enock Mason, wite of a Plattsmouth shopman, applied blue ointment as a salve to her injured feelings. An emetic weaned her from the shining

shore. There are 578 officers and men enrolled in the State National Guard. The guard consists of one regiment of infantry and one company of artillery with guns to

And Brewster has lost the county seat of Blaine county. The "seat" was carted a quarter of a mile outside the town, where Ladora was planted by rival

Even Cheyenne newspapers are wor ried about the Omans coal bore. When the genuine black auggets are brought up, before the end of January, a score of envious towns will become dyspeptics of the chronic sort.

Monday afternoon, eight miles north ast of Dunbar, George Ames and Fred Kramm were thrown out of a sleigh. A loaded gun followed and went off in the usual way. The shot plowed the right side of Ames' abdomen causing death in three hours. He was twenty-two years of age.

The Creighton Transcript says: "The grand jury after heating the testimony in regard to ex-Treasurer Kadish's defalcation of nearly \$10,000, concluded that a man who steads \$19,000 of the people's money is not guilty of embezzle-ment, while the man who holds \$250 for sixty days is a thief, and ought to be prosecuted to the full extent of the

The two little boys of R. W. Baird. Todd Creek, Johnson county, were left at home last Sunday while the balance of the family went to church. Soon after they were gone the elder boy, aged 12, took a shotgun that was supposed to have been unloaded, and pointing it at his nine-year-old brother pulled the trig-ger, when the charge entered the child's head, killing him instantly. The boy re-mained at the side of his dead brother for two hours awaiting the return of the family, and on their arrival he was found speechless with horror.

The total enrollment of scholars in the Clear Lake public schools is 273.

The building improvements of Burling-Several grandsons of John C. Calhoun ton for the year amount to \$300,000. A \$20,000 school building will be erected at Audubon as soon as the weather will permit.

The number of logs packed this season at Davenport up to the 27th inst. were 25,000.

A Union county farmer has figured cut that it costs on an average \$4.45 an ere to raise corn. The Atlas mine near Des Moines has

been partially abandoned on account of an overflow of water. The deposits of the three national banks of Ottumwa are \$862,000, and their loans and discounts are \$750,000. Bentonsport, in Van Buren county, has

been selected by a syndicate representing a capital of \$75,000 as thesite for a cotton goods manufactory. Senator Allison is good authority the statement that there are about 335,000 families in the state and out of that number 310,000 families are enjoying comfortable homes,

The citizens of Burlington generously donated \$5,200 to the Sisters of St. Francis as a Christmas offering, to be used in alding the construction of a \$20,000 hospital at that city. The Brotherhood of Railway Section

Foremen of North America, organized at Council Bluis one month ago, has received about 390 applications for membership since adjourning. About half a bushel of ivory chips and

a number of fine gaming tables were de-stroyed at Des Moines by order of the court. That is the way they enjoin the gambling houses at the capital. A few months ago J. M. McCabe, of Davenport, bought the old Elliott farm near Des Moines, for \$30,000. Last week he sold it to the Dewey Bros., of Chicago,

for \$50,000, thus making \$20,000 in four Rev. W. F. Dove, pastor of the M. E. church at Beaman, Grundy county, died of heart disease at that place on Christ mas day. He was forty-eight years of age and had been in the active service of

the ministry for twenty five years, The soldier boys at the state capitol building erected a slight tribute to their fallen chief, General Logan, on the 27th inst. They decorated in white and black two large granite colums in the second story rotunda. Between these they placed a table, on which is an excellent portrait of the dead general surrounded by dra-

Joseph Kabot, aged nineteen, of Du-puque, took somnambulistic leave of his bed, jumped through a glass door on the second floor of his residence, and, descending from the porch to the ground below, walked about the streets of the city for some time with no covering to his body but his underwear. tured blood was streaming from his feet hands and head. There is danger of losing his feet from the effects of being

Dakota.

The game law will be in full force on and after January 1. Sioux Falls' building improvements or 1886 cost over 500,000.

It took six men and a policeman to arrest two men at Yankton the other even-

By order of Uncle Sam, 360 head of cattle were killed and frozen for the use of Indians at Lower Brule agency yester-

Anthracite coal consumers at Yankton are now at the mercy of the railroads, the supply being exhausted at the end of last A man near Woonsocket raised his own

will make about 100 dozen brooms from the corn. The railroad taxes paid into the territorial treasury amounts to \$322,533.64. Receipts from all sources show a total of

broom corn last summer and this winter

The Yankton ladies have been publicly notified not to wear such big hats at the lecture course. The dainty committee in charge of the lecture season claim the large hats to be a nuisance.

Ranchmen in the hills are making preparations for farming next summer on a much more extensive scale than they have heretofore, and should the season be propitious the crops will distonce present expectations.

Mr. Midgely on Pool Business. "Yes," said a railroad man yesterday, who attended the meeting of state commissioners at Des Moines, Ia., last week, "I think that great good will result from that gathering. It enabled the commissioners from one state

to interchange views with those from several other states, through which about the same system of roads run and learn directly more system of roads run and learn directly more about the laws of such state and how they are enforced. Mr. J. W. Midgely was there and made a short address before the convention on the subject of "Pools and Their Value to Railroad Business." Among other things, he said, "that from their first inception, not only in this country, but in England, pools on 'joint purse arrangements,' as they are called there, have been, by those not familiar with them, regarded with more or less aversion; and yet, aside with more or less aversion; and yet, aside from what may seem to be the selfish object of securing to each road its fixed percentage of securing to each road its exer percentage of tonnage or its equivrient in money, the interests of the public are conserved by the maintenance of reasonable rates which are intended to be alike to all parties under

The intent, he continued, has been the pro hibit unjust discrimination. That is pre-cisely what any well regulated pool aims to do, and do it more effectively than can be ac-complished by law, however strongly formed. But equality of treatment is now what many But equality of treatment is now what many shippers want. Professedly they desire that competition should be free and unrestricted. In other words they want the railroads to be at liberty to bid one against another. If such latitude is not allowed because of pooling restrictions they claim that competition is suppressed and monopoly substituted. They do not point the length to which unregulated competition surely leads. When two or more roads are free to compete for a given traffic the worst kind of discrimination follows. Instead of the rates then being alike to all parties they are unequal as the caprice of the railroad agent or the selfishness of the shipper may dictate. That inequality continues until merely nominal figures are reached, and until merely nominal ligures are reacted, and when that result is attained the grossest dis-criminations against dealers and shippers in

criminations against dealers and shippers in other sections are practiced.

Experience has amply demonstrated that no agreement will suffice to maintain established rates, unless it is supported by a well conceived and firmly established pool. There is a certain amount of traffic in sight. Each road is resolved to have what it is pleased to term its share. How is it to be had? Simply by bidding for it. The result is a scramble. One shipper may be given one rate, while another secures a lower rate for a like service.

one simpler may be given one rate, while another secures a lower rate for a like service.

The experience of southwestern lines is not exceptional. When the Transcontinental association dissolved last March rates to and from the Pacific coast, whether all-rail or by water and rail, immediately feil to absurdly low figures. They have not yet been restored or very considerably advanced, and presumably will not be, until another pool is formed. In like manner on the disruption of the contracts formerly existing between Chicago and Omaha and Chicago and St. Paul the rates fell to a fighting level within a week. A similar disastrous record has repeatedly been made by the trunk lines. Whenever they failed to agree as to any vital provision of their pool rates fell to prices the continuance of which meant bankruptcy to the participants. It was, doubtless, a knowledge of those facts which impelled Judge Brady of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Oregon, when the receiver of the Oregon & California railway applied to him for instructions as to whether he should comply with the new law of the state, which, among other things, prohibited posling, in delivering his opinion to say: "Pooling freights or dividing earnings is resorted to by connecting lines of railway as a means of avoiding the catting of rates which, if persisted in, must result in corporate suicide. It is not apparent how a division of the earnings of two such roads can concern or affect the pub-

lie so long as the rate of transportation on them is reasonable,"-Omaha Republican,

To the Editor of the BEE: It would seem from this article that if the railroads were allowed to pool all shippers would be treated alike. Mr. Midgley holds this inducement out to the commissioners. How does it work. For years past, we have had good solid pools. Was all shippers treated alike? Was there any rebales, special rates, or advance charges? What assurance have we when the rail-What assurance have we when the railroads pool again that it will not be the
same old story. It is stated on good
authority that during the short life of the
Standard Oil company and its branches
the railroads have rebated to them over
sixty million dollars. Then there are
forty or lifty more lines to bear from.
What good, reasonable excuse can the
railroads offer for rebating this money
away from the stockholders, especially
when united in a pool, for they themselves claim that this pool is the remedy
that all may be treated alike.
Suppose a bank was run on this plan. Suppose a bank was run on this plan, charging 8 per cent to all customers and then select a favored few and give them

back 4 per cent. Now. Mr. President, why did you do this? Well, we had com-

petition; I had to do it, would probably be his reply. How long would the bank stockholders accept such a statement?

Would they took upon such as a legiti-mate business transaction. No, they

would say that is stealing, and in either case could not the officers be held crimi-nally liable by the stockholders? Do we not have competition in all business. If we protect one we should protect all, Mr. Midgley quotes Judge Brady, of Oregon, but fails to quote Judge Baxter, of Ohio, who ruled in regard to the pools of the roads transporting coal from the the roads transporting coal from the Hocking Valley. The receiver of one road accumulated \$100,000 of earnings which, by the terms of the agreement, was to go to the other pooling companies, Hesitating to make a gift to other roads while the bondholders were waiting for their interest, he submitted the matter to the courts est, he submitted the matter to the courts which had appointed him. Judge Baxter, with much indignation, ordered that he should "not only not pay out this money, but to pay no money for any such purpose while the road is in the custody of this court," and added: "Such contracts as these are no more to be respected by the law than any other gambling contracts." Hudson says: What prevents the stockholders of any railroad from instituting criminal proceedings against the officers who pay out funds which have been fairly earned for dividends to enrich rival companies who have earned less. It would be an unexpected and startling result of these deices for the improvement and elevation of the railway interests if some of the respectable pooling officials should find themselves lodged in the penitentiary for breach of trust, criminal conspiracy and embezzlement of railway tunis.

DAN POORMAN. A Struggle With a Lion. Paris Figaro: A terrible scene oc

curred Friday in the menagerie belonging to Nouma Hawa (Mme. Soulet) now performing at Verviers. The regular performing at verviers. The regular trainer of Brutus, a young lion two years old (the mother of which devoured her trainer at Rome in 1883), being away, Nouma-Hawa determined to put the animal through a rehearsal of its per-formance. M. Grenier, one of the attendants was in the cage when the lion was Admitted. On the appearance of Mmes Nouma-Hawa, with her whip, Brutus flew at her throat, tearing part of her lower jaw away and otherwise mangling her. She screamed for help, and Bouvit lant, the principal keeper rushed into the cage and bravely flew to the rescue. Seizing the brute's jaws he forced it to let go its hold of Nouma-Hawa, who tound strength to escape from the eage. M. Soulet himself had entered the cage in the meantime and was attacked in his turn, receiving a severe clawing. A fearful struggle then ensued between Bouvillant and the lion, the man fighting and biting in the deadly grapple. At length the brute was driven off by pitchforks, and, more dead than alive, the gallant Reeper got out, only to swoon away on the menageric floor.

The Nebraska Senatorship. National Tribune, Dec. 23.

We carnestly hope that the senatorial contest in Nebraska will result in the re-election of General Charles H. Van Wyck. We hope this because we firmly believe that it will be very important to the interest of the veterant to have him the interest of the veterans to have him re-elected. The soldier needs in congress every active, helpful friend that he can have, and none are at all likely to be of more value to him than General Van Wyck has shown himself to be.

A soldier himself of excellent record, has the warmest interest in soldiers, and has been indefatigable in his efforts wherever he felt that he could render them effective service. He sought a place on the pension committee, which many senators shun, for it brings much hard work with little chance for reputation, and he has since been one of its most industrious members. He has secured an unusual number of special pensions. and labored constantly to enlarge and liberalize the scope of the general sion laws. His energetic support of the son laws. Its chergette support of the bill to increase the pension of widows and minors, and the bill to place all dis-abled and dependent soldiers upon the pension roll is well known to everybody who has kept a watch of congressional proceedings. Being a ready, forcible debater, a good parliamentarian, and always prepared for an aggressive fight for whatever he thinks is right, his value in the senate to the veterans cannot be overestimated.

General Van Wyck was born at Pough-keepsie, N. Y., in 1824, He entered the profession of the law, and was enjoying a lucrative practice and enviable professional standing when the war broke out He raised a regiment among his friends and neighbors, which became the "Tenth Legion," afterwards the Fifty-sixth New York, and commanded it with great success, refusing offers promotion which his gallan gallantry and soldiership won for him, because he had promised those who had enlisted with him that he would not leave them during the war. He commanded his bri gade during the last year of the war, and was commissioned a brigadier gen-eral. His command had the greatest affection for him, and such was the eshe was elected to represent his district in four congresses. He emigrated to Ne-braska in 1874, and soon after was induced to accept the position as delegate to the constitutional convention. Entering the state senate in 1876, he com-mended himself so to the people that he was re-elected twice, and then in 1880 was chosen United States senator to suceed Algernon S. Paddock.

His course in the senate has been marked by earnest and intropid attacks upon whatever he conceived to be dan gerous or injurious to the people, and these have attracted widespread atten-A man who has done so much for solhers should receive the support of every

cleran. New Teeth in Old Age. There are several cases on record of aged people cutting a new set of teeth. In the last century the Hon. Edward Progers died in his ninety-sixth year "of

anguish of cutting teeth, he having cut four new teeth, and had several ready to cut, which so inflamed his gums that he died thereof." There are many other intances on record of old people who were more fortunate than this, and who cut complete sets of teeth after having reached the time of life when they could only expect to be toothless. In some cases this third set of teeth appeared after the old person had been without a tooth for twenty reaches.

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