# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, JANUARY 2, 1887,-SIXTEEN PAGES.

CAREFUL comparison is invited between

the BEE's statistics and those of its con-

temporaries. This year, as on all pre-

vious occasions, the only reliable facts

and figures concerning the commercial,

industrial and material growth of the

city will be found in the annual review

POLITICAL POINTS.

There will be no republican opposition to

the re-election of Senator Hale of Maine.

the result of a hard fight.

seat. Keep it in the family.

ceed Senator Jones, of Detroit.

swer is unanimous,""We object."

The pen is mightier than the sword.

torial nomination in Kentucky.

still anybody's race for the senatorship,

considerable brilliancy as a political tacti-

is now porter in Atlanta at S4 a week.

in congress.

cian.

Governon-elect Taylor says the Tennesser

Tilden, Seymour, Hancock, Hendricks,

of the BEE.

ship.

# THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

# TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION :

Daily Morning Edition including Sunday Ber, One Year For Six Months The (maha Senday BEE, mailed to any address, One Year. 2 00

ORARA OFFICE, NO. 514 AND 105 FARNAM STREET, NEW YORK OFFICE, RIPM 16, TRUE N. BUILDING, WASHINGTON ULTICE, NO. 51, FOURTEENTS STREET.

## CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and edi-torial matter should be addressed to the Epi-ron or the Bes. NUMBER OF TREES

All business letters and remittances abould be addressed to The Reg Pracisiting Conveny, ONARA, Dealts, 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 sweat that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Dec. 31st, 1885, was as

Saturday, Dec. 25.	
Sunday, Dec. 26.	
Monday, Dec. 27	13(955)
Tuesday, Dec. 28	13, 100
Wednesday, Dec. 29	
Thursday, Dec. 30	
Friday, Dec. Sl	. 13,125

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of January A. D., 1887, N. P. FEIL, ISEALI Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual av-erage daily circulation of the Daily Bee for erace daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1885, 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, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1896, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,980 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 12,337 copies. GEO, B, T28CHUCK, Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of January A. D, 1887.

day of January A. D. 1887, [SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public,

## Contents of the Sunday Bec.

Page 1. New York Herald Cablegrams-Specials to the BRE.-General Telegraphic News. News. Page 2. Telegraphic News.—City News.— Miscellany. Page 3. Special Advertisements.—General and Local Markets.—Woman's Rights and

Page 4. Editorials.-Political Points.-Press Comments,-Sunday Gossip,-Adam

Badeau,s Letter. Page 5. Lincoln News.-Miscellany.-Advertisements.

Page 6. Council Bluffs News.-The Prob-m of Marriage.-Miscellany.-Advertise-Page 7. Social Events in Omaha .- Miscel-

lany. Page 8, General City News,-Local Ad-

vertisements. Page 9. Perfection Petiticoated.-Educa-tional.-Musical and Dramatic.-Impreties.-Connubialities.-Religious.-Singularities. Pages 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Record of the Year, showing Omaha's Progress in 1886.

The question for the Omaha freight bureau to consider is whether they employ Mr. Griffetts or whether Mr. Griffetts employs them.

ALL but eleven of the republican Indian agents have been removed by President Cleveland to make room for democratic politicians. This is a New Year's item promise into the blossom of hope. There slaughtered at Omaha and exported in no mugwumpery in the Indian bureau

Omaha. Omaha has reason to look back with pride and gratification upon the record

of the year which has just closed. No city in America of equal population can match the exhibit of solid growth and commercial and industrial prosperity

The story of the year comprises a reoital of facts and figures which afford a substantial basis for abiding confidence in the bright distiny of this city.

The magnitude of Omaha's commerce s foreibly shown by the clearing house returns, bank deposits, wholesale trade and railroad traffic.

Among the thirty-two clearing house cities in the United States, Omaha ranks fourteenth. Her alearances for 1886 ag gregate \$189,298,286,16, as against \$122, 768,258.55 total clearances of 1885. This is a gain of \$66,530,027.61, or 54 per cent increase. No other city in this country

can point to an equal percentage. The increase in bank deposits is no less marked. The banks of Omaha have on deposit \$12,150,273,13, as against \$8,846, 000 at the end of '85.

The jobbing trade of Omaha, during 1886, according to the most reliable data, aggregates \$30,004,815, as against \$29,-680,000 in 1885, and \$24,382,891 in 1884. In other words, the wholesale trade of Oniaha has increased \$9,354,815 over the preceding year, which is equal to 31 per cent.

Among the leading staples of Omaha's jobbing trade the traffic in lumber has assumed proportions which place Omaha fourth in rank among American cities as a lumber jobbing market. The volume of our lumber trade during 1896 is computed at 279,500,000 feet or 24,109 car loads, for which the dealers have realized \$6,495,000, an increase of \$2,500,000 over the preceding year, or about 50 per cent. This is more than

double the quantity of lumber handled by Kansas City dealers during the past year and almost equal to Minneapolis, the second largest lumber jobbing city in the country.

The increase in banking and jobbing houses in Omaha during the year has fully kept pace with our commercial and financial expansion.

Omaha has taken high rank as an industrial center, and especially as the coming porkopolis of America. Within the year her packing house facilities have been enormously enlarged and several of the heaviest foreign pork packers are engaged in the export of our beef and hog products. The pork packers of Omaha have slaughtered \$46,750 hogs during the year, which are quoted at a value of

\$3,737,470. The year previous less than 100,000 hogs were packed in Omaha. The dressed beef industry, developed through the establishment of the union stock yards, is destined to rival the pork packing interest. During the year past which will start the Bourbon bud of 63,272 cattle valued at \$3,229,245 were

If Senator Manderson desires to vote The courts are powerless, under a statute cumuingly framed to scence to the rail against the interstate commerce bill he should be permitted to do so on his own roads exemption from municipal taxation while professedly legislating on the anresponsibility. The nine tailors of Tooley portionment of statesand county assessstreet who proclaimed themselves as "we, the citizens of London," had nine times ment.

more right to speak for that corporation than Mr. Griffetts has for "the hundred wholesale houses" of Omaha.

Great American Women American womanhood as a whole is admirable. Without disparaging the women of other lands it can be said with entire justice that the mothers and wives

of the republic are unsurpassed, if equaled, in the possession and exercise of all those qualities which give the sex its claim to the love and honor of man. In patient devotion to the duties of domes-

tic life, in loyalty to wifely obligations, in the faithful performance of every maternal function, in fortitude, constancy that his re-election, if secured at all, will be and conscientiousness, the women of America are the peers of any. It is not merely a sentiment of national pride or the impulse of gallantry that prompts this estimate. It is the verdict of all our history, from the days of colonial trial and hardship, which had their influence in moulding and developing the character of woman as well as of man, to this day of national greatness and power. In every step of the republic's triumphant march American womanbood has played democracy want more harmony and more its part and made its mark, always atbominy," the latter meaning offices. testing its inate integrity, faith and nobility What a splendid record is that of the wives and mothers of the men who gave us independence, and esdential aspirants is rapidly diminishing.

tablished the republic on an enduring foundation. What trustful devotion, what patient faith, what uncomplaining endurance, what courage and sacrifice were theirs. Is it not just to say that the record has no parallel? In the great conflict for the preservation of the union woman's faith, courage, sacrifice and labors were of service to the cause beyond all estimate. The victory might have been impossible without her encouragement and help. Her fortitude nerved the heart of the soldier, her faith inspired his patriotism, her work relieved him of many hardships. The aid societies whose beneficent offices every living veteran will attest, were of her creation. She kept vigil in every hospital, ministering with gentle hand and whispering words of comfort and hope. Her welcoming smile greeted the returning warriors and made dearer to them the hospitality of a grateful people. The debt of the nation to the noble women of that perilous epoch cannot be computed in vulgar figures, and its liquidation can be made only with the gratitude and reverence of those who are enjoying and are yet to enjoy the blessings of freedom in a perpetuated and indissoluble union. The great women of the republic, those whose characters illustrated the highest qualities of womanhood and impressed themselves upon the history of their times. either by individual action or the influence they exerted upon others, are almost as well known to the student of the nation's history as the great men whose names they bore. Mary and Martha Washington, Mrs. Madison, the mother

of John Quincy Adams, are all familiar

examples of the best womanhood of

America. Their wisdom, their virtues

and their worth have been attested by

those who were best qualified to know

and appreciate them, and are of imper-

To the Memory of a Corpse. Philadelphia Pros.

contests for the honor.

The annual report of the civil-service commission is almost ready for publication. It should be entitled "Reminiscences of a

J. Donald Cameron and John 1. Mitchell to

the senate, but all of them had to face fierce

LOGAN IN PEACE AND WAR

His Unwavering Love for Grant from Belmont to Mount McGregor.

HIS REVENSE ON SHERMAN.

Unrelenting Hatreds and Unflinching Friendships-The British Cabinct Muddle-Adam Ba-

dean's Letter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.-[Correspondence to the BEF. ]-The death of Logan recalls one or two circumstances indicative of his character with which the world may not be altogether familiar, at least in the It begins to look as though money would tell in the race for the New York senatorlight in which they appear to me. Grant tells in his "Memoirs" of his anxiety about Logan's position at the beginning Sepator McMillan of Minnesota expects of the war. He was approached by those who wished him to allow Logan and Mc A sou of the late Congressman Price, of Clernand to address his regiment, and Wisconsin, is a candidate for the vacant as both of these had been prominent democrats, he hesitated at first to give Ex-Governor Bloxham, of Florida, is makthe permission; but he found Logan's ing a thorough and vigorous canvass to sucspeech full of fiery patriotism. Logan's action at this crisis, Grant often declared. had prodigious influence with the people Judge Holman has entered himself as a canof that entire portion of Illinois; he didate for the senate from Indiana. The ansonal popularity undoubtedly contributed to keeping "Egypt," as the region is called, loyal to the union. The occasion d Logan's specch was the first meeting between these two men, destined to be so Mr. Hogg, of West Virginia, will be the closely associated in politics as well as youngest member of the next congress.

When I first went to Grant the praises of Logan were constantly on his lips. 1 had never met THE GREAT VOLUNTEER GENERAL

Arthur and Logan-truly the list of presi it the time, and Grant never tired of General Buckner and Judge Hincs, one of telling me his history. So, too, when I wrote a volume on Grant's early cam-Morgan's cavalry officers during the war paigns, I got all my information in re-gard to Logan first hand from Grant. are leading aspirants for the next guberna-He traced for me Logan's entire career by his own side at Belmont, Donelson, Corinth and in the Vicksburg campaign; Wisconsin is another state in which "the shifting of population" renders it expedient for a republican legislature to redistrict in and always said that Logan and Crocker order to increase its party representation were the two best generals from civil life that the war produced

On the death of McPherson, Sherman Neither Senator Dawes nor Congressman nominated Howard, who was the junior Long has been able to secure pledges of supof Logan, to the command of the Army port from a majority of the republican memof the Tennessee, which Logan, was then holding temporarily. Grant did not bers of the Massachusetts legislature. It is agree with Sherman's estimate of the re-lative ability of Logan and Howard, but he Chairman Jones of the republican national committee says every dollar of the campaign refused to interfere with Sherman's choice. Logan was bitterly disappointed money received in 1884 was entered on the books, and none of it was expended for yet he remained and served with unflinching zeal under the man who had lunches. He considers this a new departure, been his junior, though Hooker at the Gen, Lloyd S. Bryce, the newly elected same time and for the same cause, redemocratic congressman from New York quested to be relieved. seventh district, finished his education at This was not the only instance of mag-Oxford, England, and has recently developed

nanimity in LOGAN'S CAREER.

In December, 1864, when Grant be-came impatient at what he thought the Pluckney Roberison, a bright mulatto, who needless delay of Thomas at Nashville, during reconstruction days in South Carolina Logan was directed to take command of was a power in politics there, and while the army of the Cumberland, and started lobbying at the state capitol held four differo obey the order. This was the greates ent clerkships each one paying him \$6 a day promotion he had yet received, and offered that opportunity for separate distinction Regarding the Pennsylvania senatorship which every soldier covets; but when he the Philadelphia Times says: Colonel Quay arrived at Louisville, on his way from ity Point, he received the will be elected in January with the nearest news of Thomas's great victory, and instantly telegraphed it to Grant, proposing that approach to unanimity in his own party that has been exhibited since the party was orhe should now himself return to his forganized, a generation ago. Since then the mer subordinate command. republicans have elected Simon Cameron.

In General Sherman's Memoirs he de Edgar Cowan, David Wilmont, John Scott, seribes Blair and Logan as "political generals," and assigns that as the reason why he nominated neither for the com mand of the army of the Teanessee. The expression was unfortunate and gave great offense to both officers. I have no doubt that Sherman himself afterward regretted its use; but once uttered, the mischief could not be undone, Logan was as firm in his enmittee as his friend-

time, made his formal submission to beson to the same effect, which Lord Disraeli; he had descried his colors long handolph Churchill has evidently studied before, and vowed never to serve in the well. He desuises convictions and prinsame cabinet with the Jew again, but both the peers were brought to terms, and became subordinates of Disraeli.

In course of time the castern question came up, and as the Russians advanced on Constantinople Distaeli perceived that he could make an issue which would be popular in England, but for a long while his cabinet did not follow him. There were discussions within and and rumors of rupture without. Salisbury and Derby especially were conservative by temperament and position, and the pronounced policy of Disraeli neither commended itself to their habits

of mind nor conformed to their political tenets. These noblemen are connected by a

peculiar relationship. Lord Salisbury's father was married a second time to a woman much younger than himself, A WOMAN WITH A HISTORY. a daughter of Delawarr. It was said that in her youth she preferred a penui-less lover, but had been forced by her

family into the greater match with the Marquis of Salisbury. But her early preference faded; perhaps its object died; at any rate no more was said of either in the social history of the time; and she now formed an intimate friendship with the present Lord Derby, then Lord Stan ley, who visited her house regularly, and every Sunday for a decade his place was by her fireside, with the sanction of hus band. Lord Stanley's father disapproved the intimacy and it was known to be dis agreeable to the children of Lord Salisury by both his marriages. Finally the elder marquis died, and the present man came into possession. Lord Derby, though more than forty years old, was still unmarried, the world said, for the sake of Lord Salisbury, but he did not

now propose a closer connection He had a peculiar awe of his father, whom he had offended in his youth, and it was thought he was unwilling in muddle age to contract a union which that father disapproved just as, though he was known to entertain many liberal opinions, he remained a member of the conservative party, of which his father during the latter part of

his life was chief. But Lord Derby died, and the new earl still remained for a while in the conser-vative ranks. He did not, however, wait long to marry

LADY SALISBURY,

who had become a middle-aged woman; and it was thought very fine in him, a great peer, with an ancient title and enormous estate to sacrifice all hopes of a direct heir. This deference to his father and regard for the woman whose name so long had been coupled with his own, are among the rare instances in the present English aristocracy when the ancient maxim has been regarded-"Noblesse

The new Lady Darby was a clever woman in certain ways, though she has never seemed to aid her latest husband politically, socially they both thought, 1 suppose, he needed no aid. The female cleverness was displayed at the time of the marriage, in her own behalf. The dowager went to the new Lord Salisbury and was asked the loan of the family carriage for the wedding; he surely could not wish, she said, the Marchioness of Salisbury, his father's widow, to marry a Derby except with aristocratic ceremony. Lord Salisbury certainly did not wish her to marry Lord Derby at all, but the sug-gestion was adroit, and he conceded what his step-mother asked. Next the wily woman of the world by some means

or influence persuaded the queen to consent that she should be married in St. James' chapel, which was only possible by special favor of her majesty. This signified that the queen did not disap prove the marriage; so that with rova and family sanction the new Lady Derby defied the world, and began a fresh ca-reer. She was still the mother of the younger brood of Cecils, Lord Salisbury's half brothers and sisters, who followed her to her new home, and Lord Derby became a sort of step-father once retips, and he never forgave Sherman this

iples in public life, skips from one pos ion or doctrine to another which will soonest secure him his personal reward, reaks up a cabinet or a party so long as he may receive pre uninence; and alto-gether the high aristocracy seems to me to descend in pointies to quite as ignoble acts as any known in Washington or Al-bany, or, perhaps, New York. The ele-vating effects of birth and rank are no more apparent in public than in private

affairs Salisbury, however, now has a bitterer cup to drink than he ever compounded for another, for he only maintained his seat on the uncertain plank because Churchill sat at the other end, and Lady Salisbury, who bitterly resents, they say the conduct of Churchill, may remember that she once intrigued with his father and mother to induce her own husband to enter Disraeli's cabinet. Yet Salis-bury and Churchill are two of the noblest names in England. I prefer Logan and Grant Arry Barry ADAM BADEAU. Grant.

## The Ninth Wonder,

Burlington Free Press, We suspect that the ninth wonder of the world will turn out to be a church choir that never had a quarrel.

Real Estate Transfers

Filed December 31, 1886, reported for the BEE

David Haverly and wife to John H Dumont, lots 10 and 11, blk 15, Hanscom place, wd-\$5,100, James Hylands and wife to James Flan-nery, lot 9, blk 1, Drexel's sub, wd-\$9,000, Wm R Homan and wife to Fred Nye, lot 1, blk 3, Kirkwood, wd-\$800, John Dahlstrom and wife to Fred Nye, blk

John Dahlstrom and wife to Fred Nye, blk C in South Omaha, w d=52,750. Wm B Moore and wife to Fred Nye, Moore's preserve being south part of blk 1, except blk C in South Omaha, w d=\$6,000. Missonri Valley Land Co, to W. Whitmore et al. 29, 13 acres in 19, 16, 10, w d=\$500. Union Pacific Railway Co, to the Omaha & Northern Nebraska Railway Co, all of lot 8, blk 320, lot 8 and w 35 of lot 9, blk 307, lot 1 in blk 320, lot 8 and w 35 of lot 9, blk 307, lot 1 in blk 320, also 2,875 square feet of lot 1, blk 321, Omaha, q c=\$1,500. Christian Sautier and wf to Wm G Al-bright part of or 211 acres in 10-14-13 and also lands in Sarpy Co, wd=863,237,60.

India in Sarpy Co. wd→S63,255,00. W L Selby et al to S R Willinski lots 13 and 14. blk 3. Rush & Selby's add to S Omaha, w d→\$775. Jacob Kendls and wife to S R Willinski It

11 and 12 blk 2 Rush & Selbys add to S Omaha w d--5850 James M Swetman et al to M A Dillon, It

15 blk 4, Thornburg place w d-\$400, Ellen S Brandt to Chas W Hayes N 80 ft ft

4 blk 1, Kirkwood, w d—\$1,300, Louise T Blanchard and husband to Eliza F Daniels, lots 13 and 14 blk 5, west end, W D = 5,000James M Ross to Bridget Healy, for 6 blk

, improviasso add to Omaha, wid—\$1,800. Herbert E Gates to Richard Stevins, Iol 8

blk 12, Plainview, w d. Union Stock Yards Co., limited to R T Maxwell, 10t 2 blk 5 2nd add to South Omaha, w d---8200.

John A Horbach and wife to A M Ander-son, lot 12, blk 5, Horbachs 2nd add, w d—SS00, W L Selby et al to Lizzie Barrett, lot 9 blk 1, Rush and Selbys add to South Omaha, 2250

W L Seiby et al to P A Barrett, lot 10 blk 3 Rush and Selbys add to South Omaha, wd-

E Mayne et al to Lucie L Coryell, lots 11

and 12, block S. Orchard Hill, w d=52,400. Everett Gillis to O L. Barler, lot 11, blk S. Lowes add, w d=51,000. Erederick Drexel and wife to James Hyland, lot 9, bik 1, Drexels sub, w d=\$850. Eva L. Harris and husband to Edbert E French, lot 15, blk 8, Central park, w  $d\rightarrow$  52,00022.000

A S Patrick to Max Meyer and Bre's, lot 8, blk 1, in A S Patricks add, w d -\$1,500. Dennis Countrightm et al to John M Me-Mahon, It 10 blk 5, Washington hill, w d-\$500.

CHURCH NOTICES.

To-day's Services at the Different Churches Throughout the City.

Beth-Eden Baptist church. Services at 4:15 p. m. at St. Mary's Avenue Congregational church, preaching by the Rev. Mr. Hargett, of Rochester, N. Y.

refrigerator cars.

WE have no apology to make for holding our statistical review until the 2d day of January. We prefer to serve up a well seasoned and well cooked dish to our patrons at half past one p. m. rather than surprise them with a raw and indigestible mess at half past eleven a. m.

GENERAL LOGAN was one of the most active supporters in congress of a generous policy regarding coast defenses, and It is feared by those who are urging a prompt and liberal appropriation for this object that the loss of his help will prove to be seriously damaging to their hopes.

Mg. POPPLETON, able as a speaker and brilliant as an advocate, never appeared to worse advantage than when vainly attempting to frame a rational argument in favor of the wholesale tax shirking of the corporations which he represents. Mr. Poppleton, the citizen, we are convinced could demolish in one round the argument of Mr. Poppleton, the general counsel of the Union Pacific.

## -

For eleven years the BEE has published a carefully compiled annual review of the business of Omaha. Those exhibits were gotten up as milestones on the highway of the city's progress. In every instances we have sought to make the review reliable and conservative. We have avoided as much as possible the method of inflation and boastful exaggeration which is calculated to mislead, and in the end is sure to prove embarrassing when comparison is made from year to ear with stubborn facts and figures. We pride ourselves on the fact that our rewiews can be used for reference by busimen and by political cconomists of the future.

EUROPEAN sovereigns, the president of the French republic, and various high flicials in Great Britain and other countries of the old world, receive enormous ums from the public exchequer, but, all In all, this country is the paradise of oney-making by officeholders. A Philadelphua paper recently published a table of the compensation received by the members of legislative bodies in various countries of Europe, which shows very plainly how lean politics must be abroad. n Great Britian, a rich country, and in Spain, a poor one, the members are paid othing, on principle, and in Italy they nre allowed only passes, reduced taxes, etc. Of course, these countries cannot be fairly taken into consideration, but the salaries where the principle of payment is recognized are curiously small. France gives senators and deputies \$1,750 a year, Portugal pays both peers and deputies \$335, and in Prussia salaries average about \$2.25 a day. Austria gives \$5 a day. In Belgium each representative gets about \$650 a year, and in Sweden the total payment is about \$ 30 a year and traveling expenses. Members of the Swiss national council receive \$2.50 a day, and m Greece senators get \$100 a month and representatives 350 a month. These figures are just like the stipends of the members of state legislatures in this country, and our senators and members of congress receive three times as much as the highest salaries noted above. This is the land of "boodle" in politics, whether obtained in lawful or unlawful ways.

Manufacturing in Omaha gives employment in various branches of industry to over five thousand skilled workmen and its products are estimated at \$25,041,232, or \$32,056,948 with the value of the meat products added thereto. No city in the west and few in the country can match Omaha in the ex-

hibit of public improvements made during the year. Over \$800,000 has been expended in street improvements alone and \$1,396,400 has been paid out on public improvements made by the eity and by other public corporations. Omaha's substantial growth during the

past year is specially attested by the building record, which we have compiled with great care. There have been constructed in the city during the year 1616 buildings of every description, at a cost of \$5,024,689, as against \$3,792,120 expended for building improvments during the year 1885. This is a superb exhibit

for a city of eighty-five thousand population.

A Piece of impudence. A meeting of the Omaha freight bureau was called on Friday by Commissioner Griffetts to protest against the passage of the Cullom bill, as unfriendly to the interests of this section. The merchants of Omaha evidently did not see the matter in the same light as the commissioner. Although the freight bureau is composed of over a hundred wholesale firms, only twelve citizens gathered at the meeting. Three of these represented no wholesale interests. In other words, nine merchants of the city comprised the representatives of the wholesale interests of this city on that occasion, and of that number several were from the outset opposed to the object of the meeting. After debating the subject of the long and short haui, the meeting adjourned, deferring action "until a larger attendance could be had."

In the face of the fact that only nine wholesale houses were represented, that the object of the meeting was vigorously assailed by some of the gentlemen present, and that no action whatever was taken on the subject, Commissioner Griffetts had the amazing impudence to send a dispatch to Washington stating that "The Omaha Freight Bureau, composed of over one hundred wholesale houses, do in meeting assembled carnestly protest against the passage, in its present shape, of the pending bill to regulate inter-state traffic." This dispatch, which was directed to

Senator Manderson and the Nebraska delegation, is a fraud on its face. The Omaha freight bureau did not assemble. It passed no resolution, and it directed the commissioner to make no appeal on its behalf against the Cullom bill. The telegram of Mr. Griffetts was entiry unwarranted, and without foundation in facts. It was a piece of impudent assumption on the commissioner's part, whose object was to commit Omaha business men in advance to opposition to a measure which they had not discussed, considered or passed upon. The BEE protests on behalf 01 this community against such an

to.

outrageous pieca

ishable record. There were others of whom less is known, but who performed their duty no less faithfully and bore themselves in all the circumstances of their life work no less nobly. In our own day are three representative American women who will merit a prominent place in the pages that record the brave labors and honorable victories of their sex. Mrs. John C. Fremont, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Logan will occupy a large and conspicuous space in the gallery of the great women of the republic. There have been none more worthy of such distinction, none to whom posterity can point with greater pride as examples of a high and true womanhood-a trustful, devoted, earnest and helpful womanhood-pre-eminently honorable in every

aspect and greatly useful. The example of such women cannot be lost, but it would be well if it were more generally and freely employed as an incentive and inspiration to the rising generation of girls who are to be the wives and mothers of the future. The poet has truly written: Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime.

And equally is it true that in the story of the faithful, earnest and useful lives of truly great women there are lessons

which their sex might learn to its infinite profit. THE BEE's mammoth edition of this morning has for the first time called into active use both of our lightning Web presses, which have a combined capacity of printing from 25,000 to 30,000 eightpage papers per hour, and could, if we were publishing a four-page paper, produce from 50,000 to 60,000 copies of such a paper every sixty minutes. It will take fully eight hours' steady run of the two lightning presses to complete the printing of this double-sheet edition. No other daily in this section has more than half the capacity of these presses. This edition would cover a strip of land one yard wide for a distance of 113 miles. In other words, the imprint upon the edition would cover a section 226 miles long by

three feet in width. THE refusal of the president's physician to permit him to attend the Logan obsequies is the strongest evidence yet given that Mr. Cleveland's case is really serious. The personal relations between the president and the dead senator had been of the most cordial nature, and undoubtedly no ordinary circumstance would have prevented Mr. Cleveland from paying the last duty to the dead, particularly when to do so did not require him to leave the capital. The only conclusion can be that the president is not only a very sick man, but that his condition is such as will not allow him to take the slightest risk.

THE BEE talk for Omaha to-day a little more fully than usual. But then the BEE has been talking and working for Omaha every day in the year since its first issue.

IT is fortunate that Judge Wakeley's decision upon railroad taxation for municipal purposes was rendered in the very midst of the debate on charter amendment. It clears the field for action by making it evident that the only redress for the people, as against the corporate trickery. tax shirkers, hes through the legislature.

Progressive Democracy. Louisville Commerc.

"Progressive, Democracy" Is what Henry George calls his new party. A democracy that will not progress solely in the direction of the offices would be worth thinking about.

#### Where to Draw the Line. Somercille Journal.

There's one way to stop the high hat nuisance at the theatres. It's to make the women sit on one side of the house and the men on the other, as they do at Quaker meetings.

## Plenty of Time to Hedge. Chicago Tribune

If Jay Gould's investment of \$4,800 in a pew at church is all the treasure helias laid up a heavent it is evident that he thinks there is plenty of time for him to hedge yet before he has run his race on earth.

#### A Hint to Garland. Detroit Tribune

If they want a man at the head of affairs over in England who will not resign-no matter what party wants him-we have him. The only trouble is he can't fill that place and be our attorney-general at the same time.

### Wild Western Courtesy. New York Sun

Wife-A gentleman gave me his seat in a street car to-day, and I was so grateful to him

Husband (astonished)-Do you know who ie was? Wife-He was one of Buffalo Bill's cow-

boys.

# But a Single Step.

#### Chicago Times. Mr. Wittrock was an amateur at trainobbing-it was his first crime of that sort,but he had kept a coal yard, and from that the descent is rapid. It is a but a short step from keeping a coal vard to robbing an express car. When that is borne in mind, his success as an express robber, although an entirely new hand at it, does not appear so remarkable, after all.

# Moral Bookkeeping.

A POEM FOR THE NEW YEAR. Cleveland Leader.

When the cares of day are ended, and you silently repose, Journalize your daily actions are in sleep

your eyelids close. Ask yourself some simple questions, view the ood and bad you've done, ne shipments of unkindness, make Note the

your records one by one. Have you benefited others, acted well your

part in life, Shunned the bad and erring vices, been a hero in the strife

Double entry all your doings, prove your debt and credits right. This will give you satisfaction, leave no

wrongs to come to light.

Wonder if you've ever taken a review of all you've done, Made a debt and credit entry, brought ac-

counts all into one. Say you make a trial balance, every night from off your brain,

Debit losses or resources, credit liabilities or gain.

Many péople keep a diary, write the happen-ings of the day, Note the winds and watch the changes-are

they careful what they say? Life's pathway is rough and stormy, then again it's bright and clear; Travelers on the road get weary-you can

help them with good cheer. Better this than long wrong-doing, than on

one to saddle all: Heaven and earth are not so different when the final summons call. It's a matter well worth thinking, 'twill not

harm us sure, indeed; Remember, too, results are often from the nature of the seed.

dur upon his military reputation. In the ourse of time he become a member of he senate, and in all military matters his

influence was almost commanding. It was his voice which decided that Shereminent in the peerage for ability and character, as well as rank and wealth man should be retired from the command and lineage, both, as I say, in 1878, found of the army at the age of sixty-four, though Sherman's friends, and many, or themselves in Disraeli's cabinet, and must have been surprised every rather all, who were simply grateful for they looked at each other there. But the his transcendent services, strove earnestly world supposed that if either abandoned for his retention. But Logan prevailed. place at the Russian crisis, it would b It was a bitter revenge to set aside so Lord Salisbury, who had once before deminent a man, his old commander, in fied Disraeli, and only submitted after the prime of his powers, and in the face long and urgent entreaty of his political of the world, as punishment for a few hasty friends and his ambitious wife. words of ill-judged criticism. So too unexpected always happens, and Salis

LOGAN WAS UURELENTING in his pursuit of Fitz John Porter. He

seen that Derby was recalcitrant. Again came nearer quarreling with Grant on this point than at any other stage of their his action was was attributed to his wife who saw that if Derby deserted the conlong intimacy. I happened to be in Washington a day or two after Grant's servative colors there was no one to suc ceed Disraeli but her husband. first letter in behalf of Porter was made noble relatives had a violent quarrel public, and Logan spoke to me very bitcabinet, and carried it out in one of th terly on the subject; more harshfy inmost digraceful scenes that has occurred deed than I ever cared to repeat to Grant, in the house of lords in recent years though doubtless what was said was Lord Derby announced in his place meant for repetition. But I did not wish that he had determined to withdraw to be the means of creating a rupture and merely told Grant that Logan felfrom the government, and Lord Carnavon accompanied him, but contrary (Each maintained what he very sore. the course of Lord Randolph Churchill thought the proper course, and after under similar circumstances, Derby rewhile Logan's asperity, at least toward Grant, was softened, though he never frained for several days from stating the reasons for his course; he did not feel at ceased to condemn Grant's action. liberty to do this without the positive their relation was hardly interrupted, sanction of and finally became as warm again as ever. On Grant's side there had never, in deed, been any coolness, nor perhaps coolness the word for Logan's feeling: minister. In a few days, however, the

it was heat; heat towards Porter, that boiled over even on Grant.

But Grant was very grateful to Logan for his political as well as military ser-vices. In the final effort for a "third vices. In the final effort for a 'third term," Logan's action was as important, and as steadfast as that of any other, and Grant never forgot those who stuck by him in this critical emergency. He was profoundly interested in the struggle and the friends who fell away then were never forgiven, nor were those who remained staunch ever forgotten while he lived. When he wrote his "Memoirs," he took pains to say what he though would gratify Logan, he enlarged in 110 passages that described Logan's ellencies; he was determined to paint him in the liveliest colors, His heart was in the tribute that he paid his friend, and all the more because of the shade of difference that had passed across

Logan was

LOYAL TO GRANT

everything was done to intensify and accentuate the breach, which has never yet been healed. In a year or so Lord Derby was in

celative

Englishmen.

GLADSTONE'S CABINET, and we all know that when Disrael The picture of these American worth both typical results of democracy, died Salisbury became, as he had suggests by contrast the aristocratic con tended, chief of the tory party. test now so prominent in England, and

vindictive, violent man; he recauted his opinions, but he got the reward of his time serving; while Lord Derby, who OMERSAULT OF RANDOLPH CHURCHILL with the effects it may produce, recalls other changes in other cabinets not so 'Ine greatest break-up prior sacrificed place and the sure prospect o long ago. to last year was in 1878, when Lord Derby pre-eminence to his convictions, remained and Lord Carnaryon left Lord Beacon for a while a second rate member of the field's government because they could not liberal government; and now, when the follow him in his foreign policy. Lord lew situation of affairs makes it impossi Derby had been so important when this ble for him to follow Gladstone in h very cabinet was formed, that he was radical and repeated innovations, Derby openly named by many for its chief, but is thrust not only out of office, but out of with considerable magnanimity he put the chance of it altogether. For he cannot openly named by many for its chief, but away the proposition. Beaconsheld was or will not emulate Salisbury's example not a lord at the time, and it was thought | and serve under the man behated and de that the English would prefer a peer for spised. but Derby said to Sir Francis peatedly displayed the qualities which premier; repeated "Those aristocracy is said by its admirers es-Goldsmith, who the pecially to foster, has suffered in every thing but the estimation of honorable me: remark had fought the battle ought to men; and he, who full of personal wrath and scorn, trampled on his individual sentiments and convictions for the

of place and power has already twice been premier of England

moved to Lord Salisbury who was nearly Sunday us old as himself. These two noblemen, two of the most

bury sided with his chief; when it was

THE QUEEN.

Derby lins forbidden her children by the

Thus the nobleman who has re-

time

But the

The

school at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7.3 p. m. The Ladies' Aid Society will give a sociable Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. J. H. Dumont, 122 South Twenty-fourth street. Everybody invited.

North Presbyterian, Saunders street, Rev. Wm. R. Henderson, pastor, Service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at noen. Young people's meeting at 6:39 p. m. Meetings will be held every night this week, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. Strangers made welcome at all services. The Saints Chapel, on Twenty-first and Clark streets. Preaching at 11 n. m. and 7.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 12.80 p. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, All invited.

Calvary Baptist church, Saunder streets Rev. A. W. Clark, pastor, Preach-ing at 10:30 n, m. and 7:30, p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 3 p. m Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at A council to recognize the church 7.30. and install the pastor will convene Thursday at 2 p. m. Preaching Thursday evening at 7-30. All are cordially invited.

Unity church, corner Seventeenth and Cass streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 12:15. Rev. W. E. Copeland, pastor, Sunday morning a New Years sermon on "The True Doctrine of Jesus," and in the evening and in the evening will lecture on "The Bibles of the World

Park Avenue United Presbyterian which meant, of course, of the prime church, corner Park avenue and Grant street. Services January 2 at 11 a.m. permission was given, and then occurred and 7:30 p. m., and each evening during he circumstances 1 have mentioned. Lord Salisbury in tones sufficiently loud the coming week, conducted by Rev. W to be heard all over, "the most august assemby in the world" gave his noble A. Spalding, of Davenport, Ia. Sabbath school at 3:30 p. m. the he, and compared him to

St. Mary's avenue Congregational church. Rev. Willard Scott will preach Titus Oates, perhaps the most odious character in their whole history to morning and evening. In the morning members will be received and baptism Since then, the Reognate peers have never spoken to each other, and Lady administered. Topic-A Sermon for the New Year. In the evening there will be a gospel service with gospel hymns. first Lord Salisbury to visit their brother's Seats free and all welcome. Sunday school at noon.

house. Lord Derby was minister for foreign affairs at the time of his secession. St. John's church, corner Frankhn and and Salisbury was at once promoted to Twenty-sixth streets (red car line passes that place, from the secretaryship of India, with the inevitable succession to the door). Services at 11 a m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 9.55 a m. Seats free. Strangers most cordially invited. the premicrship. He became extremely and personally intimate with his chief In the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Cass and Nineteenth streets, divine service and preaching by the pastor, E. A. Fogelstroin, at 10:30 a m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:30 Tnesday evening, prayer meeting, D. III. and Thursday evening, preaching of the gospel. Scandmavians are invited to at-tend all the meetings.

United Presbyterian, 612 north 18th st., Rev. E. B. Graham, Public worship at 11 a. m. and 730 p. m.

German Lutheran church, 1005 South now prime minister of England. He swallowed his hate, and he is a bitter Twentieth street. Service every Sunday

### NOTES.

The Roy, Alex. Thompson will lecture this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Canadian club rooms over the World office. Sub-"The Attitude of Josus Toward the igious Teachings and Practices of His Times-A Topic for the Times."

Rev. J. H. Foy will preach a New Years sermon in the Christian church this morning. In the evening by Foy will assist at the installation of the new pastor at Walnut Hill.

Rev. A. H. Sawyer, M. D., has been called to the pastorate of the Second Christian church at Walnut Hill. He is said to be a line preacher. Dr. Sawyor preaches at the morning service. The installation sermon, or charge to minister and people, will be preached in the even ing by Rev. Joseph H. Foy, D. D. LL, D of the First Christian church in this city

BILK Mr. J. L. Brandeis and wife leave today for the east to spend the winter Disrach's career is another aristocratic months.

and former enemy, who conferred ou him the garter within the year. The new their life-time intimacy. Lady Sallsbury entertained at the foreign office where the former Lady Salisbur had received a month or two before, and when business misfortune and calumny came; and in the last months of his life Grant often spoke of Logan, always with

warmth and admiration and affection

the characters of some of the important politicians there. The

had longht the battle boght to carry away the prize;" a maxim not un-like that now considered so derogatory in American politics: "To the victors belong the spoils." So the earl of ancient de-gree took office under the political ad-venturer. Lord Salisbury, at the same